JANUARY 2, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

FOUNDED 1842

A Look Ahead at Northeast Farming

BY HUGH COSLINE

IT ISN'T EASY for any man to make a good living. It isn't easy on a farm; it never was. Yet everyone must eat, we have the biggest market in the world at our doorsteps, and the future of farming in the Northeast will continue to be good for the man who knows what modern-day farming takes and is willing to meet its demands. These demands include a continually increasing degree of management skill, plus reasonable size and up-to-date methods to permit better-than-average production per man employed on the farm.

For the year to come there is no indication of any improvement in the general price level, or in **total** U. S. net farm income for farm products. The unpalatable truth is that it will likely be lower! However, with the continuing recent trend there will certainly be fewer farms to divide the net income, therefore average net income per farm will not drop as much as total net income, and on some individual farms will actually be higher.

There are several reasons for this forecast:

(1) Legislation cannot permanently improve farm prices. The past two decades have definitely proved this—yet many still strive to find the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

(2) Production costs continue to climb slowly.

(3) Production promises to continue ahead of demand, thereby putting producers in a weak bargaining position.

But there is much that northeastern farmers can do, individually and collectively, to better their incomes.

They can watch costs to keep them at the lowest possible point.

Bargaining power can be strengthened to meet stronger purchasing power of large buyers.

This means farm organizations with more members working harder to meet the situation, and with better teamwork among various farm groups.

Markets for farm products can be developed.

The American Farm Bureau is to be commended for its efforts in opening an office in Holland for this very purpose.

In the case of many farm products, demand can be strengthened by promotion and advertising.

In particular, the Northeast needs a strong milk market development program, under the control of dairymen, with most of them participating because they believe in the effort.

The chances seem good that some farm legislation — good or bad — will be passed by Congress. Already, there is a move to double the size of the Soil Bank. While the principle of the Soil Bank as a temporary means of discouraging production has merit, I have little hope that even doubling it would bring production and demand into balance. There is real danger also that it might be permanently saddled on the country.

One thing which I think would go far toward bringing about a better balance between supply and demand would be for government to stop encouraging production through land reclamation, too easy credit, and unrealistically high price supports.

Some variation of the Brannan Plan will get much discussion in Congress. While few if any will argue that the present government program for agriculture is satisfactory, it seems to me that jumping from it to the Brannan Plan would be going from the frying pan into a very, very hot fire! I have no fear that many northeastern farmers will support such legislation.

Legislatures, Federal and state, need to support constructive research along three lines: **first**, to continue to find methods whereby you can get more work done with less effort; **second**, to learn more about our marketing process (which is becoming continually more complicated); and **third**, to develop possible new uses for farm products. If you have some doubts about the need for research at this time, remember that one important result is to help producers to maintain and improve the quality of the food they send to market.

Even with the work which a modern farm requires, and with all of the many daily decisions which must be made, it is becoming increasingly evident that farmers cannot ignore their responsibilities as citizens. Always if voters say "I don't know", or "I'm too busy," or "It's the job of government to establish policies," they will find that many people are extremely anxious to accept those responsibilities. But when other people do so, often to feather their own nests, farmers are likely to be unhappy with the results.

Few, if any, men are completely satisfied with their lot. They shouldn't be. It's this sort of "divine discontent" that brings progress—but it can be overdone. Not for a minute would I maintain that any one of you should be satisfied with the prices you are getting for farm products. Every sound effort that promises results should be made both individually and by groups, but it is equally important to avoid and resist unsound efforts.

If this is done, farming in the Northeast can provide an opportunity for satisfactory living equal to any occupation.

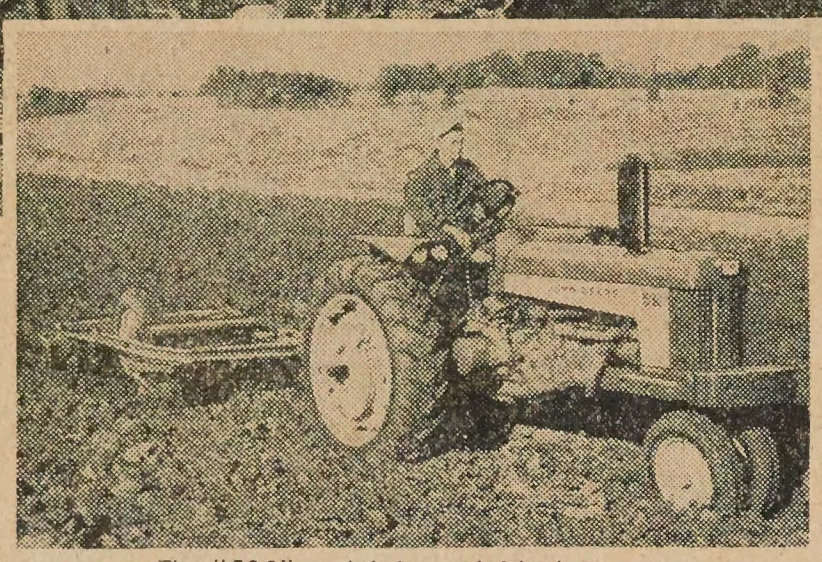
IN THIS ISSUE Plow-Planting Corn, Page 10 . . . Seed Mixtures to Lengthen Haying, 17 . . . That New Road, 18 . . . The Barge Canal, 19 . . . Give Winter A Hotfoot, 21 . . . 'Round the Kitchen, 27

Stay on top of your tillage operations

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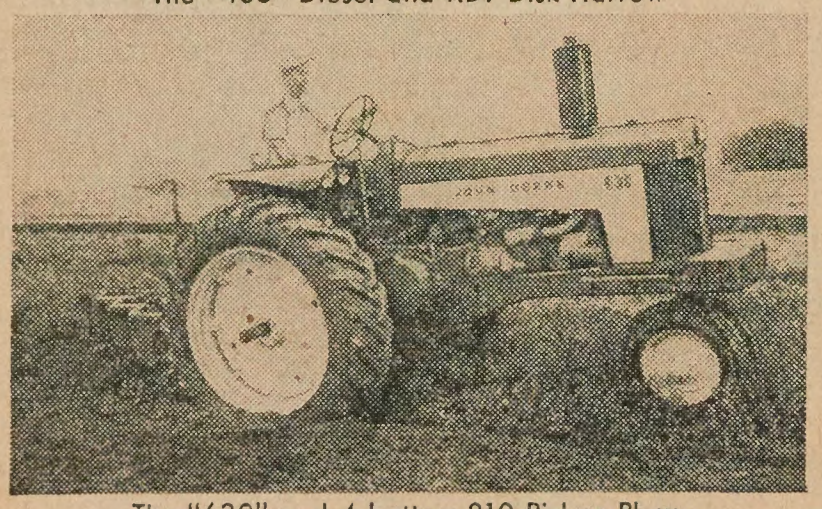
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Pointers On - - - -

FIELD CROPS

MULTIPLE EARED CORN COMING

ON PAGE 10 of the November 21 issue, Gordon Conklin referred to a new development, multiple ear corn, which gives promise of becoming important.

"When corn is picked by hand," says Dr. Walter Mumm of Crow's Hybrid Corn Company, "it is important to have big ears, but the size of the ear is of no concern when it comes to harvesting with a combine. Corn harvested with a combine has another advantage, too, namely, that it eliminates the need for cribs for drying stored ear corn. The shelled corn harvested with a combine can be either artificially dried or it can be stored wet in a silo.

The new type of corn is about 5 feet in height, and has from 6 to 10 small ears on each stalk instead of 1 or 2 big ones, which means that the corn goes through a combine without clogging. Preliminary checks indicate that yields are heavier than with our present hybrids.

Another possible advantage is that this smaller corn will end up with a higher percentage of total plant food in the grain and a smaller percentage in the stalk. A limited amount of seed will be available, we are told, by 1961.

Dr. Mumm predicts that in the future corn will be grown much like our small grains, with rows planted closer together and far more plants per acre. Weed control will be handled by chemical sprays, and, of course, the harvesting will be done with a combine.

Work is also being done on a similar corn of normal height, to be used for silage. Both types tiller more than our present varieties, and produce grain with a higher protein content.

OATS CUT IN DOUGH BEST FOR SILAGE

The best time to cut oat plants for silage is when oats are in the dough stage, says R. A. Briggs, agronomist at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. When compared with oats cut at five other dates, the dough stage had several advantages.

First, the moisture content of oats at this stage is about 65 per cent, which is just right for putting in the silos. Earlier cuttings have too much moisture and later cuttings are too dry.

Second, oats in the dough stage have a higher sugar content than oats cut at an earlier date. The more sugar, the better the material will ferment, Briggs says.

Third, the yield of oat forage at the dough stage is higher than at any other stage of growth.

The six stages of growth and cutting dates compared in the test were the "boot" stage; heading — June 25; flower—June 30; milk—July 7; dough —July 21; and seed—July 30.

— *Crops and Soils.*

TOPPING CORN PLANTS

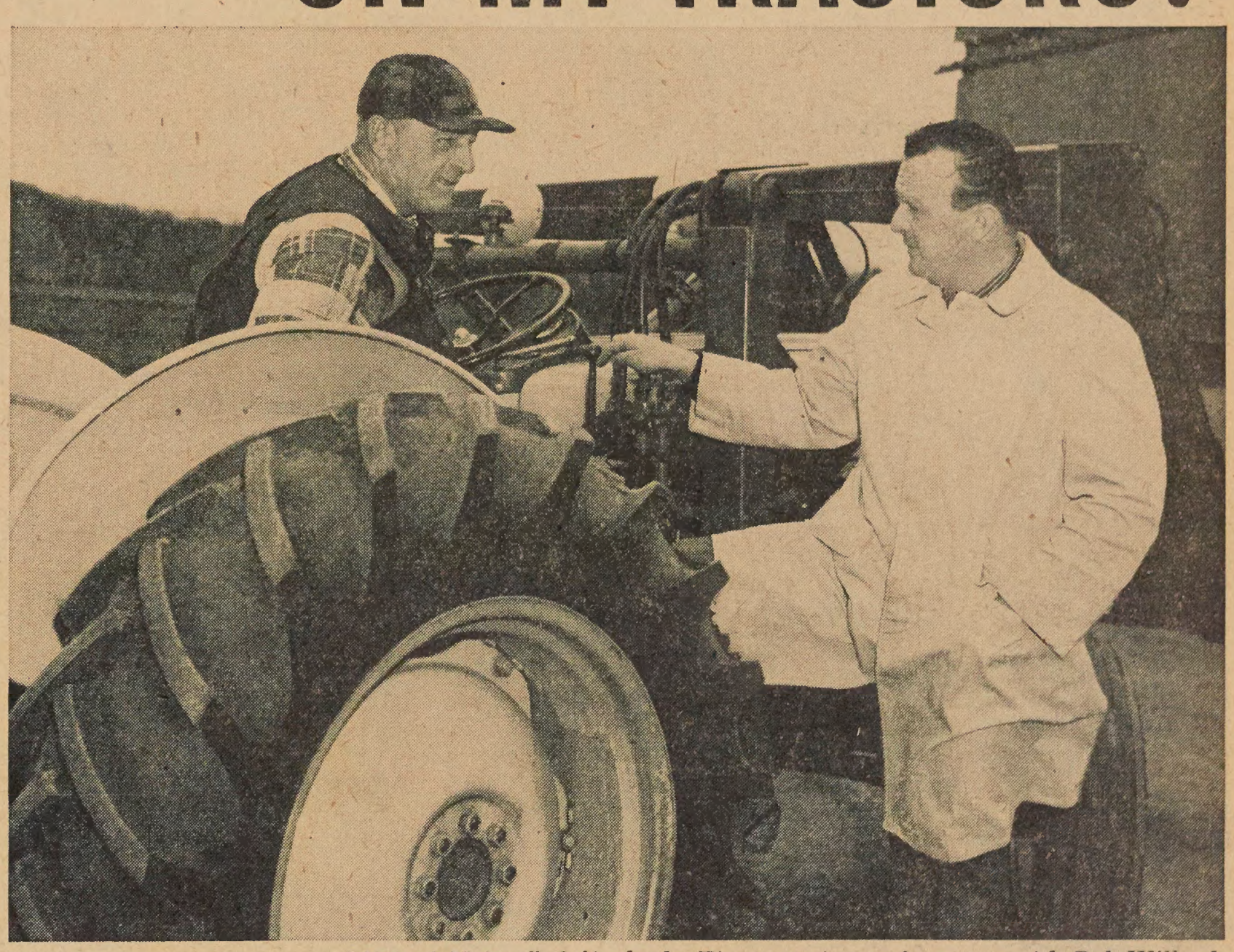
There seems to be little benefit from topping corn in late summer, say J. C. Sentz and E. H. Rinke, agronomists at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

They base this conclusion on tests conducted during 1957 and 1958 in which corn was topped on three dates, September 9, 16 and 26. Topping did not increase yields, reduce moisture, or prevent root lodging. It did reduce stalk breakage in some hybrids, but Sentz and Rinke feel it's better to plant breakage-resistant hybrids in the first place.

Ear moisture at harvest was the same in all plots, regardless of when or whether the tops were removed.

"Fieldwork or roadwork...

FIRESTONES LAST LONGER ON MY TRACTORS!"



Michael Kristoff (left) checks Firestone tire performance with Bob Willard.

says Michael J. Kristoff, Lancaster, Mass. "I'm a custom farmer and my work depends on equipment. That's why I buy Firestone tires. Their open-center tread cleans out easily, gets jobs done quicker. Firestones wear longer in the field, don't burn out over the roads. And Bob Willard, my Firestone man in Leominster, gives me service I like!"

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



DANGEROUS MIXTURE

COOPERATIVES should not bargain for wages; labor unions should not bargain for prices for farm products!

Dairymen can well be concerned, therefore, over the contract between Local 733 of the Teamsters Union and the Greenville Dairy Company of western Pennsylvania. The contract was the result of a 24 day "strike" during which the plant and farmers were picketed, as well as grocers and supermarkets selling milk furnished by the Greenville Dairy Company!

Also, during the "strike", a Dairymen's League plant at Union City, supplying some milk to Greenville, was slightly damaged by a dynamite blast.

Careful appraisal of the situation shows that a few dairymen favored joining the union, but that others were "persuaded" by means most farmers would consider questionable. A few held out, and are still delivering milk to the Greenville plant. The contract signed does not specify that all producers must join the union. It does clearly designate the union as the bargaining agency for milk producers delivering to the plant.

Some excellent authorities have stated that unions cannot bargain for prices. Therefore, this looks like a test case. Looking ahead, it is difficult to see common interests between food producers and food consumers, who traditionally (and perhaps naturally) are interested in cheap food. Oil and water do not mix.

Up to now, efforts to unionize farmers have been notably unsuccessful. It appears that these efforts will be continued and stepped up, with no consideration given to the desire or lack of desire to join by farmers.

YOUTH NEEDS RESPONSIBILITY

JUST as your dairy must be replaced as cows wear out or become unproductive, so also must farm leaders be continually developed to carry on the unending fight for a prosperous agriculture.

Often I see an older man who goes out of his way to guide and develop a promising young man. This is heartening. I have also seen occasions where the "young upstart" who dares to question the wisdom of his elders is "slapped down" in a way that sends him home determined to keep future ideas to himself. That's bad!

The way to encourage the development of leaders is to listen to what they say, let them try out their ideas when feasible, and gradually to elect them to positions of responsibility. The best board of directors is made up of a workable combination of wisdom based on experience and youthful vigor and enthusiasm.

Let's do more to encourage all potential young leaders. We need them!

COMPULSORY SOIL BANK?

AT THE annual meeting of the Illinois Farm Bureau, members approved a resolution favoring a compulsory Soil Bank. A three year program is proposed under which, following a favorable referendum by farmers, 20% of each U. S. farm would be put into soil conserving crops without government payment.

I can see no possibility that such a program would be approved by any considerable number of northeastern farmers. Past attempts to control production have failed. Enforcement would be extremely difficult. Benefits would be extremely doubtful.

STIFFER CAR INSPECTION?

JUST as everyone is against sin, so also is everyone against automobile accidents. If stiffer requirements, more frequent and compulsory inspections of automobiles (as are being proposed by some legislators in Albany) even larger fees—would guarantee a decrease in the number of accidents, almost everyone would be for them.

Actually, I have seen no convincing statistics that the present New York State requirements for compulsory car inspection have caused any decline in accidents. After all, very few will operate a defective car in the face of modern driving hazards.

If you agree, watch legislative proposals along this line during the coming session of the New York State Legislature, and let your State assemblyman and senator know how you feel about them.

READ AND HEED

BY FAILING to follow the directions on the containers of chemicals used on the farm, you can do great harm to yourself and to all farmers.

After careful checking, approval has been given to the use of many insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, and antibiotics. In many cases tolerances have been established, in other words, the product when marketed must not carry more than the tolerance; in some cases, no residue is permitted; but in all cases, if directions are followed, the tolerance will be met.

Products carrying less than the permitted tolerance are safe to use; those carrying more than the tolerance permitted are subject to seizure and destruction. But more important even than the loss of the product is the fear transmitted to many consumers by the press, radio and television.

No one argues against controls to safeguard consumers. However, public officials have the duty of enforcing regulations rather than seeking publicity, and farmers have the very real obligation of observing directions to the letter.

CONTESTS

READERS tell us that letter contests are among the most popular features of the *Farm Paper of the Northeast*. In coming months we are planning to have a contest of this type about once a month.

If you overlooked the announcement of such a contest on Page 17 of the December 19 issue, you may want to check up on it. The subject is, "Do Most Parents Do Too Much For Their Children?" To be considered, your entries should be in this office by January 1.

You will also find an announcement of a contest on Page 23 of this issue, the title of which is "How Do You Solve Your Young People's Date Problems?" Entries for this contest must be received by January 15.

UNPARDONABLE SIN!

WHAT IS the unpardonable sin? I do not know, but I suspect that close to it is self pity, something which most of us, myself included, have indulged in too often. When success fails to reward our efforts, how easy it is to blame hard luck, or favoritism, or unfair competition—anything or anyone but ourselves!

Who loses? We who pity ourselves. Because failure was really not our fault, we refuse to try again. We accept defeat.

Every living person can, in some way, improve his situation. The recipe is to analyze one's situation, admit that some conditions cannot be changed, then strive mightily to change the unfavorable ones that can be improved.

Do you want more money?

Always there are opportunities which can be grasped. Even in the depths of the depression in the 30's, some went bankrupt; some prospered! Some saw the opportunity, grasped it, studied it, and made money.

Do you wish you had learned more in school?

It isn't too late! Books are available on any subject for little money. Correspondence courses can add to your information. For many, it may not be too late for study in high school or university.

But for many the simplest way to enjoy life more is to change one's attitude. These men I pity:

He who feels that his luck is always bad.

He who believes every man has his price.

He who maintains that the world is going to the dogs.

God has given us a marvelous world to live in. The troubles that beset man are mostly man-made. By using the abilities which have been given him, man has the ability to rise above them.

They Say - - - - -

There's something sort of pathetic about a horsefly sitting on the radiator of a tractor. It also reminds us of the ole rooster leaning his head against the barn door and saying, "What's the use of it all? Eggs yesterday; chickens today; feather dusters tomorrow."—*Vegetable Growers of America*

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Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 1

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

PRICES TO MILK PRODUCERS FOR NOVEMBER IN VARIOUS MARKETS ARE AS FOLLOWS. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $5.04 (5 cents above November '58 and 4 cents above October '59). Boston, 201-210 zone, $5.26; Buffalo, F.O.B. city, $5.35; Rochester, F.O.B. city, $5.32; Connecticut, $6.28 at city plants for nearby zone farmers. Milk delivered to New York-New Jersey pool plants in October was over 25 million lbs. LARGER than the October 1959 delivery, while fluid sales were over 4.5 million LESS than October '58.

LINDANE AND METHOXYCHLOR ARE NO LONGER APPROVED FOR CONTROLLING LICE ON DAIRY CATTLE, which will again direct more attention to the old standbys, rotenone and sulphur. The danger, of course, is that lindane or methoxychlor used on cows producing milk will show up in the milk. Be sure, therefore, that from now on neither lindane nor methoxychlor are used to control lice on cows producing milk.

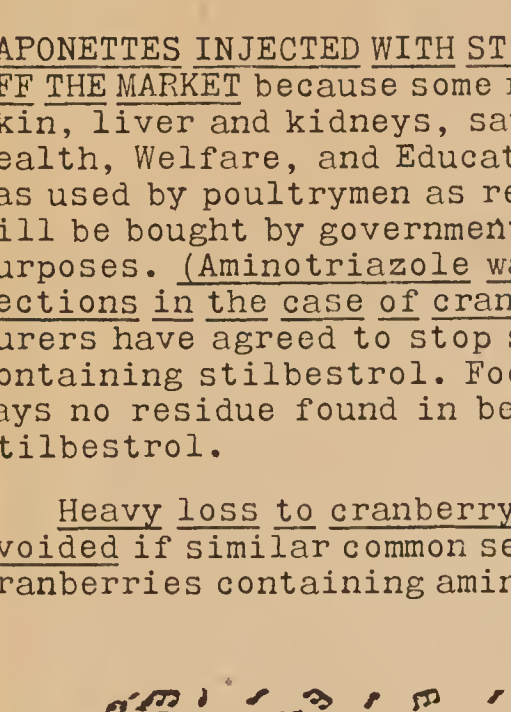
OF EVERY 1,000 EGGS LAID, 45 ARE BROKEN BEFORE THEY GET TO MARKET, says Colorado College. Yearly loss from 1,000 layers at 35 cents a dozen would be nearly $500.00. To cut loss, provide well-padded nests, gather eggs three times a day, handle them carefully, feed hens plenty of shell-making material.

U. S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION WILL "CRACK DOWN" on advertisers of salad oils, oleo, etc., who claim that their products will prevent heart disease by reducing cholesterol. The Food and Drug Administration brands such claims as "false and misleading."

CAPONETTES INJECTED WITH STILBESTROL WILL BE TAKEN OFF THE MARKET because some residue has been found in skin, liver and kidneys, says Secretary Flemming of Health, Welfare, and Education. Because stilbestrol was used by poultrymen as recommended, such caponettes will be bought by government and used for non-food purposes. (Aminotriazole was not used according to directions in the case of cranberries.) Feed manufacturers have agreed to stop selling poultry feed containing stilbestrol. Food and Drug Administration says no residue found in beef from animals fed stilbestrol.

Heavy loss to cranberry growers could have been avoided if similar common sense had been used in taking cranberries containing aminotriazole off the market.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY frets and nags at me 'cause I take things so restfully. She elaims she's got so much to do that by herself she'll ne'er get through, and if I am so short of pride that I don't keep at work outside, at least I ought to help my spouse with all the work, around the house. She gets the jitters when I sit, she hates to see me rest a bit; she nags at me from morn 'till night, and though I tell her it ain't right, she ealls me lazy, which I'm not, just 'eause I sit here on one spot. A lazy man just sits and dreams, but while I sit I think up sehemes.

My mind keeps busy while I rest, that's when I get my very best ideas for the hired man to work at while I sit and plan. Most folks just toil with baek and brawn and when eaeh day has eome and gone they've done things in the same old way with lots of work and little pay. I elaim that if they would instead, work less with hand and more with head the way I do, they'd make more dough and fewer callouses would show. So. though it gives Mirandy pain, I'll sit right here and use my brain to help the hired man and shc do chores with more effieieney.

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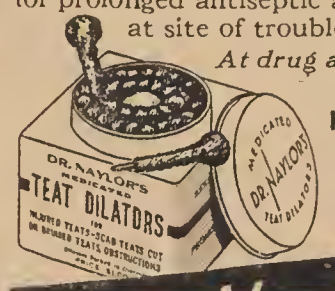


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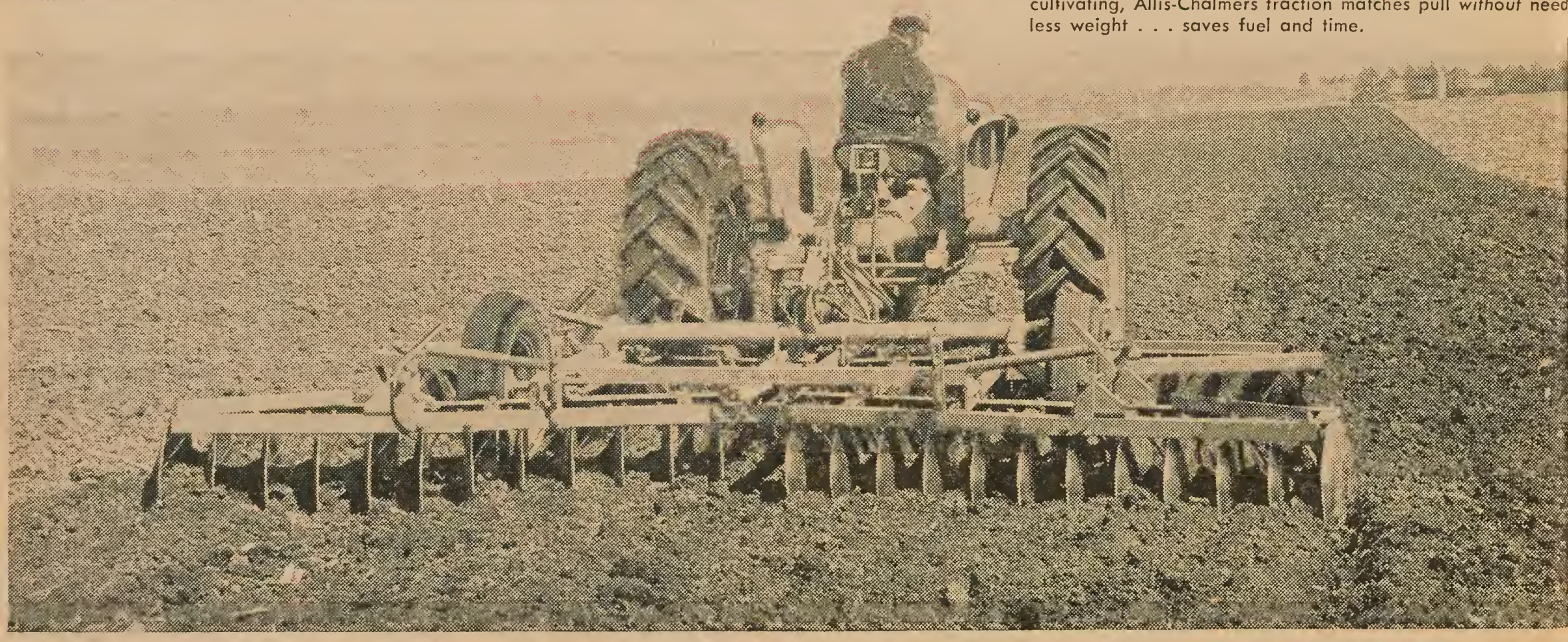
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-row, 2-plow D-10



2-row, 2-plow D-12

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Insley Roy stands beside his egg and milk vending machines.

A Vending Machine Keeps Them In The Egg Business

AS A means of building up our list of customers, soon after we got our egg vendor we advertised that we would give some of our customers a dozen eggs free. We did it by taping coins equal to the price right on a few of the cartons—about one in every ten. Some of the lucky ones came to the house and wanted to pay for the eggs."

This successful method of publicizing the retail business was worked out by Mr. and Mrs. Insley Roy of R. D. 1, Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y. The egg vendor, which furnishes a market for about 250 dozen a week, has been in operation a little less than two years. The Roys sell about 80% of the production from their 1,500 hens in this way.

"The machine handles two sizes," says Insley, "and when we have small eggs we put a sign on the vendor saying that they are available at the house. We give the buyer a pretty good bargain on them. For example, we sometimes advertise three dozen mediums in a paper bag for $1.00. They aren't candled, we save the cost of the carton, and even so, we plan to get a little more than we would have if they were shipped wholesale.

"We also sell hens. Selling eggs in a vendor brings up a few problems. For example, we have to hold our old hens a little longer than we otherwise would. We keep them until the pullets begin to lay big eggs, because quite a lot of our customers are not satisfied with small eggs.

"We advertised old hens alive at 50c apiece, and had quite a lot of takers. There are some people who just won't buy dressed poultry.

"We also sell them dressed. We hire the old hens dressed for 30c apiece, and then we charge 30c a pound. That gives us a net of from 60c-70c each, which is much better than we could do if we were to send them to market."

The vendor is a very ingenious and interesting machine. It holds about 100 dozen, and none of the eggs bought are over three days old. There is an electric heater which keeps the eggs from freezing, and also from getting too warm. The heater comes on when the outside temperature gets to 30, and the refrigerator goes into action when the outside temperature gets above 45.

The price is based on the New York market price, with the intent of keeping the retail price about 12c (the carton costs 2c) above the price which the Roys would get wholesale. The prices are changed only up and down by a minimum of a nickel.

Some months ago, as you can see from the picture, a milk dispenser was added, with the thought that it might increase customers, but the effect on egg demand has not been noticeable. The milk vendor holds 150 quarts in paper, and the year-round price is 25c a quart. The Roys also have a dairy of 20 dairy cows, but the milk for the vendor is bought from a dealer already processed and bottled.

With the aid of their two sons still in school, William, 15 and John, 12, the Roys do all of the work. The boys have two young sisters, who up to this point are consumers rather than producers.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy are well satisfied with the way the egg vendor has worked out. In fact, they are pretty sure that without the retail outlet they'd be out of the poultry business.

National Grape Cooperative Burns Mortgage, Reports Rapid Growth

WHAT happier occasion than the burning of a mortgage, whether it be in connection with a business, a church, or a home!

Back in 1952, when an agreement was signed which led to the acquisition in 1956 of the Welch Grape Juice business by the newly formed National Grape Co-operative Association, there was no thought that the final payment on the mortgage could be made so soon. But these eight years have been a period of phenomenal growth and progress, and the 3,200-member cooperative now has complete ownership of the world-famous grape products business.

The Welch Grape Juice Company sales (Welch is now a subsidiary of National) increased by more than 70 per cent from 1952 to 1959, ($25,500,000 to $43,750,000) the result not only of intensified sales effort but also of corresponding growth in other areas of the business. Members of National's eastern pool received an average yearly cash payment of $96.57 a ton, and an average yearly payment in the form of 20-year allocation certificates of $47.40 a ton—making an average total payment of $143.97 a ton for these eight years.

Similar results have been experienced by members delivering to National's western pool, and in addition, plant facilities have been expanded, bulk storage capacity being more than doubled. New facilities have been acquired, funds plowed back into planned plant expansion and improvement, including especially modernization of equipment, and new ways of preparing, packaging and selling grape products resulted in the introduction of two highly-successful new products: "Fruit-of-the-Vine" in 1953 and "Welchade" in 1957.

In a poll conducted by two national publications, the introduction of "Fruit-of-the-Vine" was voted one of the top promotions of 1955 by food chains, wholesalers, supermarkets and independent grocers.



Participating in the burning ceremony are, left to right: W. R. Stebbins, first vice president and charter director of National; Douglas M. Moorhead, President; and holding the mortgage, Jack M. Kaplan, former president of Welch.

Cortland County Farmer Set a Goal and He Made It!

IF THEY can do it, so can I!" This was the conclusion that Edwin B. (Bud) Bickford came to, after hearing the 1954 Farm and Home Week panel of dairymen discuss "Efficient Milk Production". It was this challenge that motivated Bud to go home and establish a goal for himself, which incidentally was only four short years after he had gone into partnership with his father on a 700 acre farm East of McGraw, N. Y., in Cortland County.

This goal that Ed Bickford had pledged to himself was to produce, within the next five years, 300,000 pounds of milk per man. This was quite an objective that would require much skill, good judgement, sound management, and hard work, because as he looked at his D.H.I.C. records, after he arrived home from that Farm and Home Week event, he found that his total production of three men in that year was 524,930 pounds.

In the testing year, 1958. Bud Bickford, with a man equivalent of two, produced 613,020 pounds. When asked how he achieved this goal, he replied that he has tried to:

1. Use machinery to the very best advantage.
2. Study his records carefully and base his breeding and feeding program on this most reliable information.
3. Consider labor efficiency in every practice.

It has worked for Bud. But having achieved this goal, he sees no reason to stop here. When queried at a recent Dairy Genetics Workshop if he had another goal, he said, "Oh Yes! I finished last year with a 431 pound fat average—I'm shooting for 500 pounds of fat".

Being a good dairyman is not the only goal achieved by Edwin B. Bickford, for just a few weeks ago he was selected as Cortland County's "Outstanding Young Farmer of the Year." Bud has proved the fact that records can be equaled or even broken—but first there must be a goal!—*H. Ira Blixt, County Agricultural Agent. Cortland, N. Y.*



The Bickfords believe in accurate records, and use them as another farm tool. Mary and Bud have been in the Cortland Farm Management Club for the past three years. Incidentally, should either one of the two children, Blake or Cynthia, decide to take over the farm operation someday, it will have been in the Bickford Family for seven generations. Looks like the whole family helped to keep the records.



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Constant-depth, full-speed 5-plow power

TOP 5-PLOW WORKABILITY

56.29 horsepower on drawbar with gasoline engine

7 MOST-WANTED POWER FEATURES

1. Big engine power
2. Power-Booster Drive
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4. Independently Controlled PTO
5. Powerjuster wheels
6. "Hydra-lectric"
7. Power steering

Whether you use a moldboard plow or not, you're sure to like Oliver's 5-plow workability. That's what you get with an 880 tractor—big working power, capable of handling five bottoms at constant depth and full speed. No automatic letups that sacrifice plowing depth and seedbed quality when you hit the tough spots...no slowdowns for lack of power.

Here's the tractor for a new experience in modern, labor-saving farming—with power that leaves a profit margin for you. It puts power to work where it counts most...where it saves labor and fuel...where it gets your crops planted, cultivated and harvested on time. So you farm more acres and do it better. And best of all, the 880 is built and backed by Oliver, 24-year builder of 6-cylinder tractors.

Ask your Oliver dealer for a TEAMED-POWER demonstration of the powerful 880. See how much more work you can do when you match Oliver implements with this standout power. Get the feel of *all seven* speed-up powers available on the 880. Then measure how little fuel you use. You'll agree: the 880 is the power plant for an extra margin of profit on any farm. Ask your dealer, too, about Oliver's 6% cash bonus trade-in plan and get the deal of a lifetime on a brand-new 880.



NEW SUSPENSION-AIRE SEAT
Optional on the 880.

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DEKALB'S High Egg QUALITY

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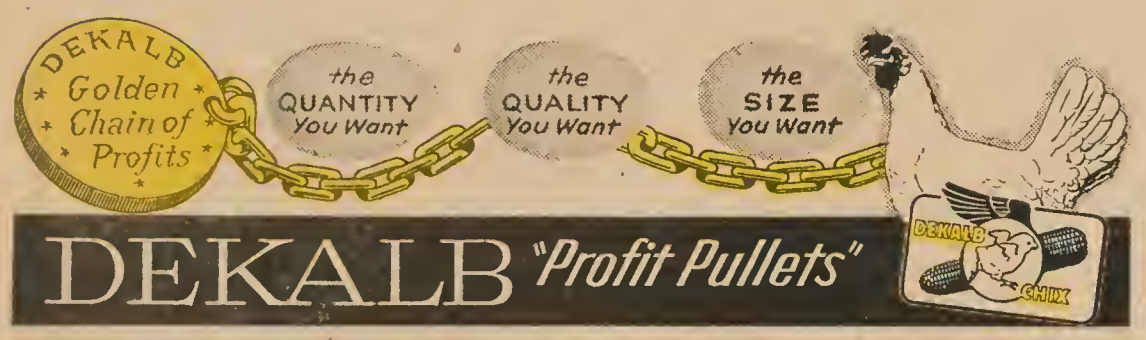
DeKalb's method of producing layers is based 100 percent on scientific "know-how" . . . and Science is the key to Quality. Yes—the hard-working, thrifty DeKalb Layer has introduced a new egg quality standard of its own. The reward to the poultry raiser . . . we believe, is greater security, because of greater demand for a high-quality product . . . quality that often results in higher prices from the egg buyer. The consumer's reward comes with the breaking of the DeKalb Egg with its clear, firm albumen and full, golden-colored yolk . . . an egg that's as perfect as DeKalb Science can develop. Yes, DeKalb's own new standard of egg excellence is the result of scientific "know-how." It's your kind of Quality.

SEE YOUR DEKALB DEALER FOR DEKALB CHIX, Or One Of These DeKalb Associate Hatcheries:

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William Weiner Hatchery, Inc., Colchester, Conn.
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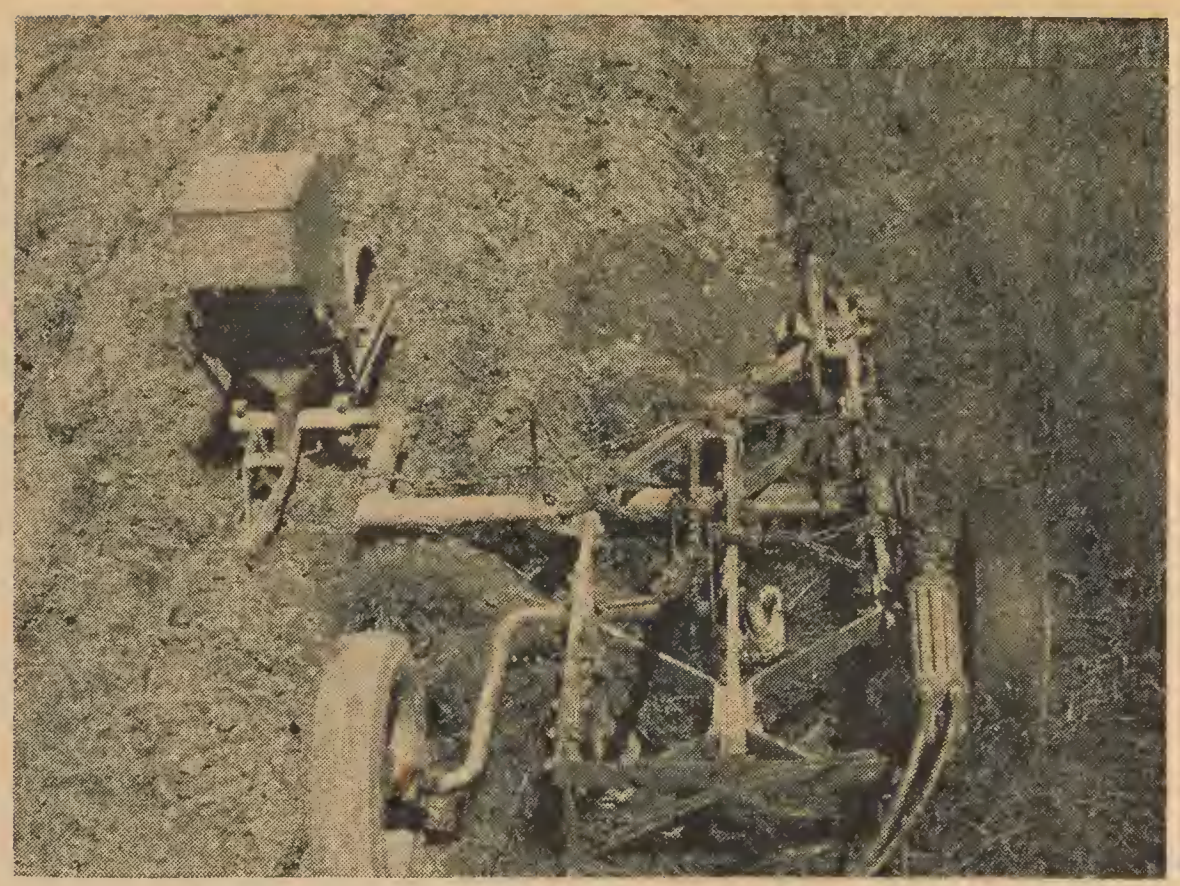
You can't buy lettuce like this in the supermarket. Sweet, tender and delicious, it is a soft-heading Butterhead or Boston type that stands well without bolting and resists tip-burn. Enjoy lettuce at its best with Sweetheart, fresh from your own garden.

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1960 CATALOG *now ready*



Plow-plant may pay if you follow the rules on this page.

Plow-Planting Corn

There Are Advantages If Directions Are Followed

By HUGH WILSON

PLOW-PLANT is a term that describes a method whereby land is plowed and corn is planted in one operation. The press wheel and shoe of the planter smooths, firms and granulates a narrow band of soil on either side of the seed. Space between the rows is left rough, loose, and untouched until the corn is big enough to cultivate. Then a cultipacker and weeder are used to destroy weeds and firm the surface. Following this the corn is handled in the usual way.

Advantages claimed for plow-plant are (1) Average yields are slightly higher than with conventionally planted corn; (2) Fitting costs are reduced five to ten dollars per acre; (3) In wet seasons corn may be planted earlier; (4) Soil is maintained in better tilth; (5) Erosion and water runoff are reduced; (6) There is less wheel traffic to pack soil; (7) Some weeds are less troublesome; (8) The first cultivation (with cultipacker and weeder) is easier and faster.

Research begun at Cornell in 1951 by Professor Musgrave indicates that these claims are correct. Many farmers who have tried plow-plant agree. Others openly scoff at it. To find out why such differences of opinion exist the Departments of Agronomy and Agricultural Engineering have been conducting field trials and studying methods for the past five years. During this period growing seasons have varied from wet to dry and from cool to hot.

Comparisons have been made in most of the agricultural counties of the State. Soils have included fine textured clays, medium loams and coarse gravels at different levels of drainage. Tilth has ranged from excellent to poor. Some fields have been bare when they were plowed and planted—others have had grass and alfalfa as high as the tractor. Different planter attachments and fertilizer placements have been tried. Slowly but surely a pattern has emerged that seems to explain the successes and failures.

The verdict is: if plow-plant is used on land suited for corn, and a few rules are observed, there are few instances where it should not show to advantage. Some of the basic requirements are illustrated in the picture on this page.

1. Flexibility and provisions for adjustment must be built into the planting unit. In this assembly the long crank that carries the planter is free to rotate through a small arc. Thus, the planter may ride over obstructions and may be moved on the crank to permit alignment with the furrow. There are many methods of attaching the planter but flexibility and alignment are always essential.

2. Land must be in good tilth, as evidenced here by the absence of lumps and clods. When soil is very lumpy seedbed preparation is difficult even when the land is harrowed and fitted. With plow-plant it is impossible.

3. Good plowing is a "must." Observe in the picture the smooth, uniform, well-turned furrows that permit the planter to do the required fitting and place seed and fertilizer at a uniform depth. Plowmen who leave balks, skips and furrows on edge will do well to stick to conventional fitting.

4. Early planting is highly desirable. The stage of grass development indicates that the picture was taken early in the season. A week to ten days before normal planting date is about right. Late season plow plantings are usually inferior.

5. Land should not be so stony or steep that equipment will not work efficiently.

For those who may desire more detailed information Cornell has a bulletin entitled "The Plow-Plant Method of Corn Culture". The number is 1031 and it may be obtained in New York State from your county agricultural agent.

Not everyone is equipped or will care to try plow-plant. These people might consider minimum fitting, consisting of one or not more than two harrowings on at least part of the corn acreage next spring. Possibly the discovery that corn on good land does not require a fine or well prepared seedbed may justify all the work that has been done on plow-plant.

Acre Costs of Planting Methods

	Conventional	Wheel Track
Plowing	$3.00	$3.00
Disking	2.80 (2)	
Harrowing	1.00	
Planting	1.45	1.45
Cultivating	3.69 (3)	2.40(2)
Total	$11.85	$6.85

University of Wisconsin

NEW CASE 1960 TRACTOR LINE

RATES FIRST

Measured by the Six Features Farmers Rank Most Important When Selecting a Tractor

"What features do you want most in a tractor?" Think about it . . . what would *your* answer be?

A nationally known independent farm service and research organization recently put this important question to 2,230 farmers . . . on all types and sizes of farms . . . a typical cross-section of agricultural America.

What did this survey point out? Just this—although many buying factors were mentioned, these *SIX FEATURES* consistently stood out above all others—and farmers rank them in order of relative importance or "value" as follows:

	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE
(1) POWER	23%
(2) PRICE	21%
(3) EASE OF OPERATION	20%
(4) PRICE PER HORSEPOWER	14%
(5) FORWARD SPEEDS	12%
(6) WEIGHT	10%

How would the new 1960 Case Tractors measure up? That's a question in which Case Research & Development Engineers were vitally interested. To find the answer, they first painstakingly checked every model in the new 1960 Case line against the *SIX FEATURES.* Then, they compared the new Case Tractors with the published specifications of competitive models . . . again measuring them all against the six features most wanted by farmers.

RESULT: MEASURED BY THE SIX FEATURES FARMERS CONSIDER MOST IMPORTANT IN A TRACTOR . . . THE NEW CASE 1960 TRACTOR LINE SCORED A DECISIVE, UNQUESTIONABLE *FIRST!*

Find out for yourself . . . The new 1960 Case Tractors are now rolling off the production lines and are on the way to your dealer. See them at your Case Dealer's World Premiere Open House. Horsepower is *UP* . . . Price per horsepower is *DOWN* . . . and there are American-made Diesels in every power class.

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SAYS SOIL BANK A CURSE

I AM writing on the issue of "Soil Bank" even if no one cares what I think. I strongly resent any part of government in agriculture, and perhaps because of this feeling, I will not be able to discuss the subject with a reasonable attitude.

The "Soil Bank" in the Northeast is a curse in more ways than one. First of all the structure of the "Soil Bank" does not fit the dairy country of New England, and consequently this area is not able to derive much benefit from the program. (If there is any benefit.)

Secondly, the loss in personal property taxes to the small New England towns is staggering in some cases. Cows are sold off as the farm goes under the "Soil Bank." If even 5 or 6 farms sign with the "Soil Bank" you can see how much extra tax load the remaining farms must make up.

Thirdly, try to visualize the loss of income to the towns from the drying up of milk checks as the cows are sold and the farm goes into the "Soil Bank." Close up 5 or 6 forty-cow farms and your town's economy is hurt from the loss of $100,000.00 to $150,000.00 worth of business annually. How long can a small town stand that?

Lastly, who wants to drive through, or think of settling in a community where farms are not being farmed? Hay not cut, weeds and brush growing, buildings depreciating, and fences falling down certainly reflect an ailing community.

When I think of how hard our forefathers worked to clear this same land, cut the brush, build the fences and buildings, and stock the farms with cattle, I am sick at heart to see such a program offered to the farmers. It is true that "pride will not feed you," however, many times it is pride that provides the extra lift needed when things are really rough.

May I say in conclusion that the "Soil Bank," at least here in New England should be discontinued immediately, if not sooner. — *S. Seeley Reynolds, Jr., Middlebury, Vt.*

LIKES SOIL BANK

I NOTICED the article on Soil Bank in this week's paper.

I would like to say that I have my farm in the Soil Bank as that is all I can do with it. I am over seventy years old and unable to work it; the money pays the taxes and some insurance.

I find there are a good many more people in just the same shape. So you see what would we do if it wasn't for the Soil Bank?—*Name withheld*

HURTS YOUNG FARMERS

THE Soil Bank Conservation Reserve has cost the taxpayers a whale of a lot of money. There is nothing to show that it is accomplishing results commensurate with its costs and it has worked serious hardship in certain instances.

Two young men, farm-raised and Vo-Ag trained, have started farming in the last few years near here. Each is on the farm where he grew up. Both farms are large enough for the methods of a generation ago but not for today. Both men have used their credit to buy modern equipment and have rented land from neighbors to provide a profitable volume of operations.

In each case, when the landlord was able to get a return from the government higher than the prevailing rent per acre, he canceled his lease with his tenant, leaving the farmer with a lot of unpaid bills for equipment and without land enough for its efficient use and with no other land within reach available for rent.

If this ill-considered measure can cause so much damage here, what has it caused or will it cause throughout the nation? The program certainly should not be extended until all its repercussions have been evaluated. — *Warren Giles, Skaneateles, N. Y.*

INTERDEPENDENT WORKERS

AFTER reading the letter in the Editor's Mailbag entitled "Fed Up" written by H. A. Porter, I am a little curious just what kind of a world Mr. Porter would have if he had his way.

Apparently, there would be no banks, no chambers of commerce, no manufacturers organizations and no Republican party. Where does he think his livelihood would come from?

I am a working man, too, but I realize that we are dependent on all of these organizations. We must all work together to keep the big economic machine going.

What a mistake for anyone to think that the Republican party is not for the working men.—*Harry Aikin, Lockport, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Farmers are workers, too.

DO WITHOUT!

YOUR editorial page of Dec. 5 issue seemed to strike home just right. I especially liked the last one on **Spending Ourselves Rich.** In our family of five back when I was a kid growing up in West Orange, New Jersey, I learned to live with the philosophy you mention. The guide line was always: buy and live with what you can afford . . . otherwise do without, or wait until you can afford it.—*Cliff Ross, N. J. Farm Bureau*

"AID" ONLY BORROWED

AS you said in your editorial "Dangerous Ideas"—Dec. 5, it will be a sorry day if American parents and taxpayers ever permit the Federal Government to get control of education.

The way to Federal control is via the "Federal aid to education" route. It is nothing less than amazing that so many of our eastern members of congress fall for this line, and even try to sell it on the grounds that it is the answer to what inflation is doing to school costs. Actually it only means borrowing money, further deficit spending at Washington and more inflation. It's like taking dope, the more one takes the more one needs to keep going.

The principal point I want to make is that the problem in financing education is **not** most acute in the South and in the so-called "poor" states which are now taking industries away from the Northeast. The biggest problem is in the "rich" states, where population shifts and increases, and higher costs of everything we buy, makes the problem more acute than in the "have not" states, which also "have not" the problems that the so-called "rich" states have—every year to an increasing degree.

You suggest that citizens give more thought and time to our local schools. Amen to this! I also suggest that our lawmakers be reached by letters from "back home" giving them straight-from-the-shoulder reactions to this continued running to Washington for money. It is heartening to know that Dr. Joseph Strobel of the N. Y. Education Department does not go along with the idea that only Washington can run our schools.—*D. H. Moreau, Flemington, New Jersey*

FARMERS MUST READ

"I MEANT to write" — well I am. Your editorial on, "Cranberry Growers Hot," spent three inches of "knocking" a man who was just doing his job and only three-fourths inches about the farmers who caused all this by **not** doing the job.

Also, you left out that within 12 hrs. of the announcement the industry was asking Uncle Sam for money.

Most of the time we agree with your editorials. — *Dave Miner, Cook's Canyon, Barre, Mass.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: It's the way Mr. Flemming did his job that I am criticizing. The "Caponette" situation was handled better!

BIG RESPONSE

I WISH to thank everyone that answered my request in the July 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the poem, "The House With Nobody In It." The response was wonderful and so far I have received 113 answers. Just to think that so many people would take the time and trouble to help a perfect stranger!

Some came from elderly people, some from very young and many of the copies were accompanied by a friendly letter. This of course made them very interesting.

There sure are lots of nice people in this big world of ours. I am keeping all of these in a scrapbook and perhaps some day I may have the pleasure of meeting a few of them personally.
—*Mrs. Metford Frost, Skaneateles, N.Y.*

DROP ME A LINE!

IN A RECENT issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I read where you said you would like to hear from your readers. I have been going to write from time to time, but now I feel as though I have the invitation, and feel more at liberty to write you.

I subscribe for three other farm papers, and they are all good, but I think AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tops them all.
—*J. H. Hohnes, Vineland, N. J.*

Editor's Note: This is only the start of Mr. Hohnes' letter, which I enjoyed greatly. There is nothing that would make me happier than to get double the number of letters I am now getting (which is saying a lot, because I am already hearing from a great many of our readers).

NEED BETTER MATCHES

WHY IS the match the only thing in this very progressive age which has no improvement? A few years ago we could buy a carton of matches (6 boxes) for 25¢. Today a carton (3 boxes) for 38¢, of such poor material that it took eight to get the gas lit one morning. Are the companies who make these matches trying to get rich quick? If so they are on the right track, as people have to strike so many to get one lit, they will sure sell a lot. Maybe we will have to keep a small flame going to light the matches with.—*Hilda Neild, Livingston Manor, N. Y.*



CITRUS PULP IMPROVES INCREASE IN BUTTERFAT TEST

"We definitely believe Citrus Pulp does increase the Butterfat test," claims Mr. Ralph Evans, Manager of the record milk-producing Cherry Hill Farms in Beverly, Massachusetts. "High production is an important key to profits. Citrus Pulp is absolutely essential in our feeding program and helps to stimulate higher production which in turn, means greater profits. We feed 8 lbs. of Citrus Pulp per day per cow in winter and drop to 4 lbs. in summer. The summer reduction is compensated by our zero pasture program. Citrus Pulp supplements roughage as well. We find there is nothing like Citrus Pulp to keep our feeding program on an even keel the year around."

As a former Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Maine, Mr. Evans speaks with authority. His concern is to keep the unit cost of net energy low. How well he manages can be noted in the '58 official H.I.R. record of the Cherry Hill herd. 14,990 lbs. of milk, 553 lbs. of butterfat with a 3.7 Butterfat test were averaged per cow, while the herd averaged 236 lactations.

See your Feed Dealer today and start cashing in on greater production profits. But insist on Florida Citrus Pulp. Accept no substitutes if you want to insure results.

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LIME YOUR WAY TO Haiti

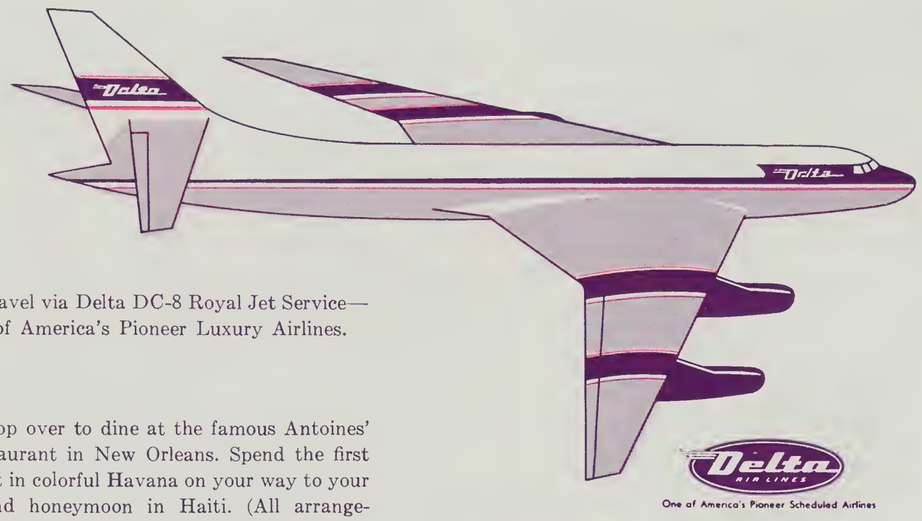
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WIN one of three Free All Expense Paid Trips for 2 to Haiti 133 Prizes

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Enter the G.L.F. Member contest now... Over 400 Acres To Be Limed Free... to Full-Profit pH 6.8



Travel via Delta DC-8 Royal Jet Service—one of America's Pioneer Luxury Airlines.

Stop over to dine at the famous Antoines' Restaurant in New Orleans. Spend the first night in colorful Havana on your way to your second honeymoon in Haiti. (All arrangements by Delta Air Lines Travel Bureau.)

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These Valuable

LIME PRIZES

will help you spread
The Magic Carpet on your own farm

No prize is more appropriate, nor more productive, to farmers than fields limed to Full-Profit 6.8 pH.

Here's what first prize could mean to you.

Only one farm in 10, in the northeast, has been properly limed. Eight of these farms need large quantities to reach a profitable yield level; six will not survive long without it.

If your farm is one that needs lime, if it is in the pH 5.5 range of so many northeast farms, Penn State University tests, over a 20 year period show the difference in *income* resulting from adequate liming.

Over a 20 year period, winning the lime needed to bring 40 acres of your farm to full-profit level would mean $23,816 additional income. This based on a corn-oats-alfalfa-alfalfa rotation. Once the land is limed to pH 6.8 it needs only maintenance applications of lime, usually on a rotation basis, to keep the pH at Full-Profit level.

Too good to be true? Many farmers have already proven the importance of proper liming. The vacation in Haiti will be a memorable event . . . full-profit liming of the 40 acres you select is a life-time prize, pointing the way to a new level of farm productivity and income.

Lime is your ticket to a better living from your farm. Enter the G.L.F. "Magic Carpet" Lime Contest today, and win an investment in your future.



You will stay at the colorful Riviera Hotel in Port-au-Prince for an exciting—but relaxing—week. A modern swimming pool . . . delightful views . . . a smart air-conditioned supper club . . . expertly cooked American or Creole dishes are all a part of this hotel.



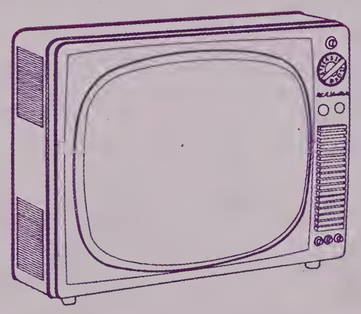
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aradise. There is much to see and
o do in Haiti.

RUNNER-UP PRIZES

10 Second Prizes—RCA Portable TV Sets plus 10 acres Full-Profit Limed to pH 6.8 for 2nd place winners.

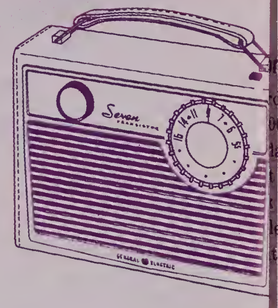
20 Third Prizes—GE Portable Transistor Radios, plus 5 acres Full-Profit Limed to pH 6.8 for 3rd place winners.

100 Bonus Prizes—1 acre Full-Profit Limed to pH 6.8 for each bonus winner.



RCA Portable TV Set

A new thin 17-inch portable that can go and fit anywhere—even on a bookshelf. Has Hi-level contrast control, automatic channel equalizer and Signal Guide Tuner for extra sharp pictures. Attractive finish.



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Acknowledging a helping hand

G.L.F.'s quality lime suppliers stand behind your G.L.F. in emphasizing the importance of liming for full profits on northeastern farms. The full support of these lime suppliers has assisted substantially in making this contest possible.

A G.L.F. MEMBER CONTEST • SEE ENTLANK ON BACK PAGE →



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OFFICIAL RULES FOR LIME CONTEST

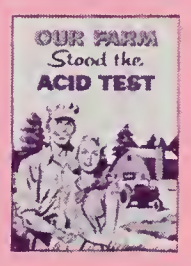
Sponsored By
Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc.

1. The benefits from proper liming add up to surprisingly favorable returns.
   You are invited to set forth below in 50 words or less the reasons why you or others should lime to meet the full soil test recommendations for your fields.
2. All entries must be submitted in English, and be the original work of the contestant, submitted in their own name. No more than one prize will be awarded to any one family. Not responsible for entries lost or delayed in the mail. Entries with inadequate postage will not be considered.
3. In the space provided on the official entry blank or your own paper entry, print or write legibly your name and address. Entries must be postmarked no later than February 29, 1960. Mail your entry to:
   G.L.F. Lime Contest
   Post Office Box 25-D
   Mount Vernon 10, New York
4. This contest is open only to G.L.F. members actively engaged in farming, either in an ownership or renting capacity. Employees of G.L.F., its agents and their employees; members of the G.L.F. board of directors; and employees of the Barlow Advertising Agency and The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation are not eligible to enter this contest.
5. All entries become the property of G.L.F. to use as it sees fit and none will be returned. Winners will be notified by mail on or before March 31, 1960. Contest subject to all federal, state and local regulations. The trips to Haiti will be taken during a mutually agreed period between Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1960.
6. The contest will be judged on the basis of originality, interest, aptness of thought, and sincerity by the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, Mount Vernon, New York. A qualified agronomist, not connected with G.L.F., will assist in final selection of the top prize winner from each G.L.F. distribution area. Decision of the judges will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
7. Cash prizes will be awarded in lieu of the trip or merchandise prizes.

PURPOSE OF CONTEST

This contest is sponsored by G.L.F. in order to focus attention on the importance of liming farm acres to the full-profit level—pH 6.8. No other farm practice offers more return to area dairymen and crop farmers, per dollar invested, than lime.

BEFORE YOU ENTER



Know the facts about lime as they apply to Northeast farms before you make your entry.

Be sure to read G.L.F.'s colorful booklet—"Our Farm Stood the Acid Test." It is an interesting story, one that presents in easy-to-read style, the role of Full-Profit Liming on your farm . . . the impact it can have for you and your family. Get a copy of 'Our Farm Stood the Acid Test' at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

For further insight into the value of lime on your farm . . . be sure to visit with your county agent, your banker or PCA office, your local Vo-Ag teacher, your G.L.F. service men. Ask your county agent about extension publications on lime and soil acidity.

LIME AND CREDIT. We all recognize that capital is required to put a farm on a Full-Profit liming program. However, banks, Production Credit and other lending agencies are aware of the benefits from proper liming. With a sound liming plan and a good knowledge of your farm potential you are in favorable position to prove to your banker the wisdom of a liming loan.

CONTEST SPONSORED BY COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

3537-12-59-402M-WILX

SEED MIXTURES *To Lengthen Haying*



NEXT SPRING in New York State considerable emphasis will be put on the seeding of different mixtures of grass and legumes with differing dates of maturity, to prolong the grass silage and hay harvest and still get top quality. By taking the right combinations, first cutting can be made from late May to early July without sacrificing quality.

Earliest is a mixture of DuPuits alfalfa and orchardgrass which can be put in late May. DuPuits blooms about a week earlier than other alfalfa; orchardgrass matures even earlier than DuPuits; but early-cut orchardgrass gives excellent production later in the summer.

For early June cutting, choose a mixture of DuPuits alfalfa and Saratoga bromegrass. Saratoga is a new Cornell variety, and has a very vigorous growth.

A mixture of Narragansett or Vernal alfalfa and Climax timothy or bromegrass will give excellent quality when cut from early June to the middle of the month. Climax timothy is about 5 days later than common, and keeps its leaves and its palatability longer. Vernal alfalfa is wilt-resistant, and is recommended where severe wilt is present for longer roughage stands under a two-cutting system on well drained soil.

A mixture of Narragansett alfalfa, Viking birdsfoot trefoil and Climax timothy will do well on soil with somewhat poorer drainage, and first cutting can be made in mid-June. This mixture is good for fields with spotty drainage, with Narragansett growing well on the better drained parts and the birdsfoot filling in on the wetter areas.

For fields with consistent poor drainage a change can be made to birdsfoot and Climax timothy, using either the Viking, Mansfield or European trefoil.

Another mixture for soils poorly-drained to well-drained for mid-June harvesting is red clover and Climax timothy. Red clover is adapted to a wide range of soil conditions, and is highly productive for one year. Where it is left down two years, an application of nitrogen will result in a good yield of timothy.

For late June or early July cutting a recommended mixture is Empire birdsfoot and Essex timothy. The Empire birdsfoot blooms 10-20 days later than early-type trefoil or Narragansett alfalfa. Essex is a late flowering and leafy timothy, blooming 10 days to 2 weeks later than common timothy, and 5-7 days later than Climax.

Pennsylvania Grange Winners

THE two attractive young ladies shown here, who call themselves "The Pony Tails," won "Best of Show," most coveted award at the Pennsylvania Grange Talent Festival. At left is Jewel Ann Bittner, on right Linda Joy Hoffman, both of Roaring Creek Valley Grange, Columbia County. The award goes to the act that makes the best stage appearance, and it entitles the winners to represent their state in the National Grange Talent Contest.

A mutual love of singing brought together the members of the other group pictured, the Big Beaver Grange Quartette. Left to right in the picture are: Paul McCullough, a farmer; James Hamilton, art teacher at Benjamin Franklin High School, New Castle; Gerald Walker, a high school student at Mohawk Area Joint High School; and Wells McCready, a farmer. They went on to take second place in the National Grange Quartette Contest held at Long Beach, California, in November.

Preparations for the finals of the Talent Festival begin early in the year, and quality is high in the four divisions: vocal, instrumental, folk or square dance, and "other acts."

Enthusiasm is keen all the way through. Hours of practice are involved, and many contestants travel from 100 to 150 miles to take part. Hidden talents emerge, there's fun for everyone—and a lot of joy given to others as well as to the contestants.





Farm People Should Know About Social Security

A MAJOR problem often overlooked in discussions of the farmer and his relationship to social security involves the processing of retirement or disability claims.

Any explanation of the farmer's rights usually includes in the background a presumption that he is fully aware of his responsibilities. If the farmer fulfills his obligations in the social security program, the processing of his claim becomes a simple matter. If he neglects his responsibility, processing is a major problem and payment is thereby delayed.

Before any claim can be paid, two basic elements must be established. First, there must have been enough creditable earnings and, second, the farmer must have attained retirement age. Other elements must be established for dependents, and survivors, claims.

The method of establishing the amounts of creditable earnings is relatively simple. At the end of each taxable year, every self-employed farmer must pay self-employment tax if his net earnings were at least $400.00. If his net is below $400, he may exercise his option to report and pay tax on two-thirds of his gross earnings if they were at least $600.

These reports and social security tax payments are made to the Director of Internal Revenue along with the personal income tax reports. Internal Revenue then clips the U. S. Report of Self-Employment from the Individual Income Tax return, and sends it to the Social Security Administration where it is credited to the earnings account of the taxpayer.

A farmer should keep copies of his tax returns and about every three years should ask any social security office to check his earnings account. If an error has been made, it can be easily rectified. The process of checking takes time in itself. Therefore, if the farmer does not check the record periodically, prior to his retirement, payment of his claim will be delayed if the record is not correct.

The farm employee has a similar problem. His wages are reported for him and the social security tax is collected and paid by his employer. Farm workers should keep records of the amounts they have earned from each employer, and about every three years check their personal records against that kept by the Social Security Administration.

Again, making any corrections takes time; hence, to avoid delay at retirement time, farm workers should get in touch with the local social security office every three years to check the record.

The retired farmer, or farm worker, must also establish his age before he or any of his dependents can be paid monthly benefits. Of course, the simplest way to do this is with a birth certificate. Often, unfortunately, the farmers who are retiring are unable to secure such a document.

There are a variety of methods by which dates of birth can be established without a birth certificate. Some take only a short time, others require months. Here again, if you are not sure that you can establish your age, visit or write any social security office and ask for advice before you are ready to retire.

Farmers and farm employees should learn more of their stake in social security. The best place to secure information about social security is from your local social security office.



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New VICOAT, a product of the Nitragin Company, gives you all the proved, yield-boosting benefits of Nitragin inoculation . . . without the need for time-consuming farm application. Leading seedsmen now apply VICOAT to their legume seed BEFORE you buy it . . . and effective inoculating strength is assured through the spring planting season.

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ENRICHES THE SOIL — Billions of effective bacteria help your legume crops take free nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil . . . building low-cost soil fertility.

Leading seed firms are now inoculating small legume seed with the VICOAT process. See your local seedsman.

INSIST ON THIS TAG ON YOUR NEXT BAG OF LEGUME SEED!



If VICOATED seed is not available in your area, or if you prefer conventional inoculation, get the familiar orange NITRAGIN package from your seedsman.

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"$1,539 in 3 weeks cutting with Homelite Chain Saw"

ANOTHER USER TESTIMONIAL

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HERE'S HOW ROBERT THOMAS DID IT
He cut 70 tons of apple wood in just three 40-hour weeks with his Homelite chain saw. After deducting all of his expenses, he had a net profit of $1,539!

Learn how a Homelite chain saw can help *you* to earn extra money! Send 10¢ for copy of informative 16-page booklet "A Man's Guide to Chain Saws."

TUNE IN! . . . Homelite Farm Round-Up on the air every Friday or Saturday. Consult your local paper for time and station.

And be sure to see the full line of 8 Homelite Chain Saws.

THINK FIRST OF QUALITY . . . THINK FIRST OF HOMELITE

In Arvada, Colorado, Mr. Robert Thomas turned part of his woodlot into money with a Homelite chain saw. You can do the same with the new Homelite BUZ.

The new BUZ is the first low-cost direct-drive chain saw to give you Homelite's famous quality performance for only $153.50 f.o.b. factory.

With a chain speed of 3,000 feet per minute, the new BUZ will fell trees up to 3 feet in diameter. Its light 19 pounds (less bar and chain) is easy to handle in any location, on any job. Famous Homelite short-stroke engine design and all-position diaphragm carburetor assure you of full power in any cutting position. Flush-cut handle lets you cut level with the ground.

See how the new Homelite BUZ can help you cut a cash crop, fence posts, cord wood or do any of the dozens of wood-cutting jobs around your farm. Ask your Homelite dealer for a free demonstration.

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That NEW ROAD

How Much Will It Damage Your Farm and How Can You Get Full Payment?

By RODMAN FELLOWS

DURING THE last few years countless articles have been written and innumerable words spoken about the appropriation of private land for public or quasi-public use. While you are reading this somewhere in the Northeast someone is discussing with an adjustor what they should receive for the land, and facilities they are losing.

With all that has been said and written there is still a woeful lack of understanding on the part of individuals as to their rights and responsibilities.

It would help if each person that has had land taken by appropriation would consider that he is selling that land. It is recognized that in most cases he is an unwilling seller, and that there are legal limitations as to what the buyer can pay. However, if each person affected would take the attitude of a seller and prepare himself to get the highest price possible, the same as he would if he were selling to a private individual, there would be fewer people dissatisfied with the price (settlement) they received for their property.

Know What You Sell

In selling your land, and the improvements there may be on it, to someone else, the first thing you would do is to make up your mind as to just what you were selling. If it were an odd-shaped parcel you would have a survey made of it. The survey corner markers would show you just what land you were selling.

When the State, some other unit of government, or a public utility wants to appropriate part of your property, ask them to put in the corner stakes so you can see just what the area is that they are taking. Don't be satisfied with their pointing out the general area taken. Get it pinned down. Then you will know just what part of your property is under discussion.

It would seem that the next thing to do in selling property is to find out what the prospective purchaser is going to do with it. The use to which property is put can affect the values of other property in an area. Thus the properties that you have remaining can be depreciated in value by the use to which the appropriated property is put. By the same token, the value of the remaining property can be raised.

In terms of the land that is appropriated, this could mean a number of things. A highway may be going to be built on the appropriated land, a power transmission line is to cross the property, or any one of a number of public improvements may be made on it. Not only is it necessary to know what the land is going to be used for, but how it is going to be used.

Take highway construction for example. What will be the grade of the road in reference to the adjoining property? Will the highway give access from it to the property on either side, will there be deep drainage ditches alongside the road, will the position and size of culverts be changed? These are just a few of the questions that should be found out about use to which the purchaser of your property is putting it.

How Much to Ask

The next logical question to ask about the property you are selling (having appropriated) is what will be the effects of the sale of this parcel on what land there is remaining.

The answer to this question usually gives trouble. It is at this point that opinion enters the considerations. The size and shape of the parcel and the use to which it is going to be put are facts, but what effects the sale of part of a property will have on the remaining part is a matter of fact and opinion.

It, therefore, becomes very important that a person separate the facts from the opinions. It can be established that the removal of the trees on the strip of land in front of the house that is taken will leave the house without shade. It is a matter of opinion as to the effect of this on the value of the property. In a like manner it can be established that the towers of a high voltage transmission line take up just so many square feet of space, but that they don't take up much room on the ground is a matter of opinion, so is how hard it is to work around the towers, or the effect of the line on the sale of building lots next to it.

These are just a few of the many illustrations that could be given as to when facts leave off and opinion enters. With these facts and opinions before a person he is now ready to think about what the property he is selling is worth. Certainly, a part of the property cannot be worth more than the total property. It is therefore evident that the price that should be asked for the property sold (appropriated) should be the difference between what the total property was worth before, and what the property remaining is worth after the parcel has been sold.

At this point, a person should take the time to investigate what properties similar to his has been selling for. In this connection you want to be sure that it is a Bonafide sale. Look to see

(Continued on Page 23)

The Barge Canal

Before We Give It Away Let's Do Some Tall Thinking

IF THE recent elections proved anything, it is the fact that the voters are growing weary of prodigal government spending—particularly at local and state levels. In every state that they were given the opportunity the voters slapped down the great majority of proposed spending programs in spite of pleas to the contrary made by politicians.

Take our own New York State for example. By their permission to allow the Northway to pass through the Forest Preserve the voters not only saved a considerable amount of fertile farmland in the Champlain Valley from being cut up, but they also saved themselves an estimated $28 million in construction costs.

The big surprise concerning the proposed amendment which would have allowed New York City to raise its debt limit for public school buildings was that it was overwhelmingly defeated in New York City itself. Voter approval of the proposed amendment allowing municipalities and school districts to finance jointly projects which both could use is also in tune with a doctrine of less governmental spending.

Voter action on the proposed amendment which would allow our legislature to give our Barge Canal to the Federal Government requires a special analysis in order to come up with any credible solution.

The fact that Governor Rockefeller and both political parties are in favor of this give-away had no bearing on the voters' action, because on the issue of New York City school finance both the Governor and Mayor Wagner pleaded the case for approval eloquently and were resoundingly snowed under.

The reason the politicians are so anxious to rid the State of ownership of the canal is that its operation is a money-losing proposition. As a matter of fact, the canal provides a yearly drain on the State treasury of $13 million and it is probable that the voters thought that they were doing themselves a shrewd favor in giving our legislature a mandate to give the canal away. If this was the case, then these same voters are due for a rude awakening some day soon, but to prove this point one has to delve into the history of the old Erie-Barge Canal a bit.

Our "old-fogey" capitalistic ancestors who built the old Erie Canal were firm adherents to the principle that everyone should pay his own way in this world. It was therefore only natural that they charged tolls for the use of their canal.

The result of this old-fashioned philosophy was that between its completion in 1825 and 1882 the old Erie Canal brought in $121 million of revenue to the State Treasury. (Operating costs during this period, in addition to construction costs, amounted to a total of $78 million.) Starting in 1883 a voter referendum forced the State to assume the burden of operating the canal and grant its use toll-free. The result of this ill-advised action is the situation we have today—a canal whose yearly deficit is $13 million and whose only income is about $600,000 a year which comes from permits sold to cities, industries and farmers to use its water.

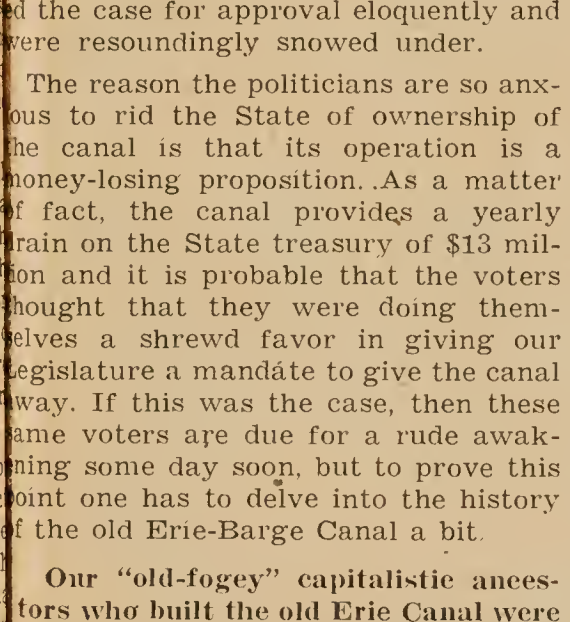
A return to a toll system of operation would undoubtedly be too simple for the sophisticated minds of modern day voters and politicians to consider. Likewise the possibility that with today's modern rail and truck transportation there might not be a need for barge transportation in the first place. (If, however, such were the case, the canal's importance as a source of water supply for cities, industries, and farms, and its flood control capabilities could not be ignored.)

A transfer of ownership will not alter the facts of this case and most probably would serve to worsen an already bad situation. The Federal government would without a doubt come up with a multi-million dollar "make-work" project for modernization of the canal for navigation purposes.

If such a project were proposed, let the taxpayers of New York never forget that they live in one of the few of our United States which pays out more in Federal taxes than it receives in Federal aid. This in addition to the fact that until at least 1971 New Yorkers will be paying $5 million yearly on a 1903 canal modernization bond issue, is proof that the voters pulled the wool over their own eyes on this issue.

The voters' decision on this issue is strictly in keeping with our headlong rush toward socialism with its all-powerful, forever-growing Federal Government. It is an irresponsible decision based on logic stemming from ignorance, but I cannot help but feel that all is not yet lost.

If we really get on with it, we may still be able to convince our legislators that we have had some serious second thoughts on this matter. — *Robert E. Mickel, Schoharie Co., N. Y.*



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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



NEW PIGS?

Most hog-raisers will be getting their new pigs in the next few weeks. In view of the discouraging predictions on pork prices. they'll be trying to figure how to cut their production costs right to the bone.

Now there'll be some folks that will depend on sow's milk altogether. because they figure that's the cheapest way to start pigs. And then. on the other hand. a lot of the experts will be preaching "early weaning" (7-10 day weaning) as the way to eut production costs.

Well, Watkins ties the benefits of both together in one profitable pork plan. You get all the advantages of early weaning . . . and still keep those baby pigs on sow's milk for 5 weeks. You save money and eliminate a lot of headaches.

The main idea behind the Watkins Program is this: Sow's milk is unpredictable, both in quantity and quality . . . espeeially with big litters. So on the Watkins Program, you don't depend on sow's milk to supply everything those baby pigs need. You don't gamble on it. Instead. you teach 'em to eat a tasty. highly-fortified pre-starter during the first week . . . to sort of supplement the sow's milk.

Between the sow's milk and the Watkins recommended Pre-Starter and Starter rations . . . and with your good management . . . your pigs get a booming start. They usually weigh 20 pounds more at 8 weeks than pigs on sow's milk alone. They'll hit 220 pounds in 4½ to 5½ months . . . at a total feed cost of $16 to $16.50 . . . or about $7.50 per hundred pounds of pork.

The whole program is really easy. You ean do it with the set-up you have right now. It's simply a matter of taking the time to teach baby pigs to eat early . . . and keeping the creep-feeders full.

That's all there is to it. When it helps you cut your total feed eosts down to around $7.50 per hundred pounds of pork . . .you'll agree it's worth the effort.

This Watkins Pork Profit Program is based on rations that you can mix yourself . . . fortified with MINerals, VITamins and antibiotics . . . Watkins MIN-VITE for Baby Pigs and Watkins MIN-VITE for Swine.

So next time your Watkins Dealer calls, take a few minutes to get the whole story on the Watkins Pork Profit Program. Find out what it can do for you.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX



I have heard of using wire rather than stakes to keep tomatoes off the ground in the garden. How is this done?

You can grow each plant inside a wire eylinder about 1½ feet aeross and 5 feet tall. These eylinders can be made with a 6 ineh mesh wire. Conerete reinforeing wire is good beeause it is rigid enough so that it needs no additional support.

Can you give me the names and address of a company that would have either a new or second-hand immersion type of gas heater suitable to finish up maple syrup—a small outfit with coils that the heat will run through and make the syrup boil?

I know of no equipment that is being made commereially of the type you mention. Commercially, there are finishing pans made with the heat from gas burners below these pans. A produeer, Walter Hoyt, just north of Walton, N. Y., has a set-up like this that he is using with good results. This is homemade.

Some other produeers who are using small boilers to generate steam are having excellent luek by using the steam run through copper tubes in a finishing pan to bring syrup up to standard density. Some of these steam generators can be pieked up at low prices from army surplus outlets.

One big trouble with the method you suggest using is that you will tend to heat syrup fast around the immersed coils, whieh are very hot, and will scorch or earamelize it. Steam will not be as hot and consequently less "seorehing" or earamelizing will oeeur. Even here you may have diffieulty in keeping the steampipes free of sugar sand. Harold Tyler at Westford has a great deal of sugar sand, and must elean the steam pipes at least daily for best results.—*F. E. Winch*

Does hay mulch make the soil more acid?

Hay mulch does not make the soil more aeid but tends to keep it from getting more aeid. Normally in the humid Northeast, soils tend to get more aeid because the lime is gradually being leaehed out by the rain. Sawdust, hay and all other organie mulehes tend to slow down the leaching.

However, it is desirable to have a simple pH test of your. soil at least once every four or five years to make sure that thc soil is not getting too aeid. Usually it takes about 5 pounds of ground limestone to eaeh 100 sq. ft. of garden area onee every five years in order to make up for the loss of lime by leaehing and the aeid effeet of fertilizer. If you are maintaining fertility by the use of ehieken manure and superphosphate then you may not need to add lime more often than onee in eight or ten years.

With plenty of ehieken manure there is no need of adding ammonium nitrate. If, however, your erops look yellow at any time that is the time to add it.—*Arthur J. Pratt*

What causes my Morgan Mare to have scaley, bare spots on each side of her rump? She will be five years old in August and up till now she has had a fine coat.

There are several possible causes of the condition you deseribe in your mare, and we would be unable to make a definite diagnosis without being able to examine the animal. About the best we can do by long distanee is to suggest two of the more likely possibilities:

One is mange mites, and the other is a type of worm that burrows in the skin. Examination, of a skin scraping under a mieroscope would be needed for the demonstration of these parasites. Liee are another possibility. Before doing anything to eorrect the eondition, it will probably be best to eontact your local veterinarian so that the right kind of treatment ean be given.

Sorry that we can't be more helpful in this matter.—*Dr. J. W. Bailey*

Can I raise tomato, pepper, cabbage plants with a liquid fertilizer? Do plastic covers take the place of glass for hotbeds?

Yes, you ean raise tomato, pepper and eabbage plants with liquid fertilizer. In faet that is one of the best kinds to use as you ean add it as needed.

Plastie eovers do take the plaee of glass for hotbeds. Polyethylene is the eheapest but also the shortest-lived. However, a pieee of polyethylene will usually last one season and it is easily replaeed. It makes the sash light and easy to handle but also makes them more subjeet to being blown around by the wind, and therefore they should be anchored at one end or the other.

The polyvinyl type of plasties are more durable and are also more expensive. Perhaps in a few years the priee of the polyvinyl typcs will be lower, and in that ease they are the ones to use.—*Arthur J. Pratt*

The rhubarb that I planted three years ago is not developing a good size as it should be. Could it be that the soil pH is not right?

The usual reason that rhubarb does not grow well is a lack of lime rather than an exeess of it.

I assume that in planting your rhubarb, you broke the erowns apart so that you had only one bud and one fleshy root in each hill when you set it out three years ago. If you did that and sinee it is not devcloping good size like it should, I would expeet the soil pH is not right as you also suggested.

You didn't say what the pH was, however, and if you know the answer and if the pH is between 6.0 and 7.0, then there must be some other problem whieh is diffieult to guess from here. Is it on well-drained soil, but yet does it get plenty of water?—*Arthur J. Pratt*



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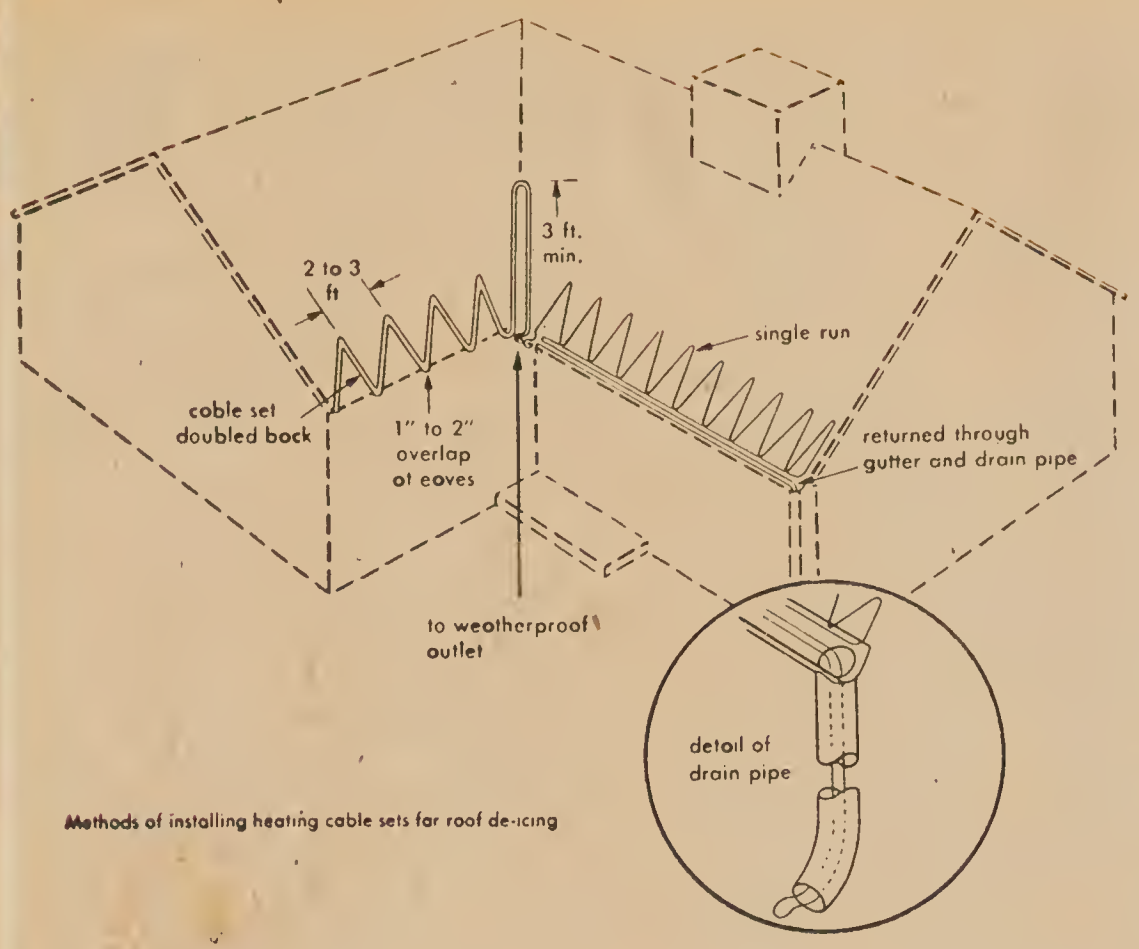
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Methods of installing heating cable sets for roof de-icing

Give Winter A Hotfoot!

ELECTRIC POWER CAN KEEP THINGS WARM AS WELL AS MOVING

By E. W. FOSS

DO PERIODIC freeze-ups in water pipes cause you annoyance? Have you wished for a warm engine in a -20° garage? Or do you "shiver and shake" in the milkhouse or milking parlor on cold mornings? Electric heating appliances at low initial and low operating costs can end these miseries.

Prevent Freezing

Both lead heating cable and plastic heating tapes are readily available for use on long or short water pipes. Secure a size to fit the length of pipe to be protected—never shorten the cable or it will overheat. Use a thermostat to control the unit, placing it at the coldest location. You can apply it with or without insulation. If you do **not** use insulation you will need from 3 to 10 watts per lineal foot of pipe—depending upon size of pipe and temperature. If you wrap insulation over pipe and heating cable, you can reduce the watts per foot by wrapping the cable on the pipe with longer spirals or using a lower wattage cable.

In winter, on north slopes of house roofs, water often freezes when it comes to the roof overhang. This may cause the water to back up under shingles and come through the roof. By placing heating cable along these roof edges and in gutters and downspouts, the water will flow without trouble.

Electric Heat

Infra-red heat lamps are ideal to provide instant heat in the dairy or shop. Place sockets in rows along the ceiling to direct the heat on your shoulders, or hands and arms if desired. Connect these sockets to a wall switch. Be sure to provide a switch of sufficient size to handle the energy used. Switches are rated in amperes. For every 100 watts of heat lamp, one ampere of electricity will be drawn. Thus, a 1,000 watt installation is rated as drawing 10 amperes. These same heat lamps are, of course, ideal for use with young animals, be they calves, pigs, or lambs. Be sure to wire the lamps carefully, protect them from falling into dry litter, and keep free of dust because they can cause fires.

Several new electric heaters are available in auto parts stores to warm tractor, truck, or car engines. Included are a replaceable head bolt to warm the cooling system and another device to heat the oil in the crankcase. These can be turned on an hour or so before starting the car or can be left on over night. The cost of electricity will be less than the extra gasoline used in heavy choking and slow warm-up.

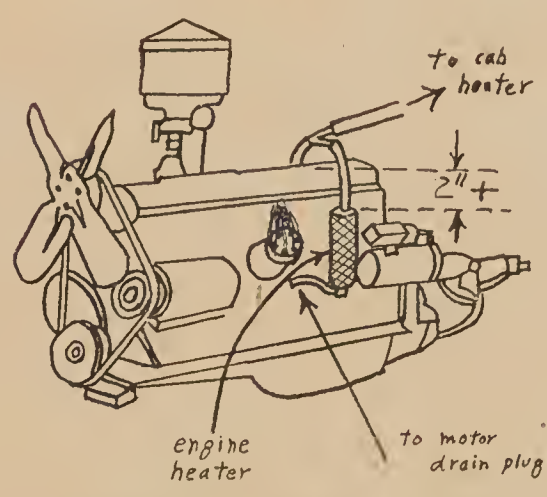
Don't forget that electricity can also perform many other heating services. Small or large space heaters are available for the milkhouse, bathroom, or pump house. Remember, however, that it will be money in your pocket to insulate walls whenever you use electric heat.

If your young stock drink from a supply which may freeze over, they will appreciate (as will you) a floating electric heater or a heated automatic drinking cup.

For those early started vegetables next spring, place soil heating cable in a converted cold frame so that the soil can be thawed and made ready for use when desired.

For some jobs, "electric heat can't be beat" but it has definite requirements to avoid danger of shock or fire. If you are not sure just how to do the job, either hire someone who does or ask the rural service representative of your power company. Adequate grounding, proper wire size, correct amperage fuses, and an installation made with proper regard for inflammable material are all a **must**.

Let electricity take over the winter annoyances of a stiff engine, cold hands, and frozen water.

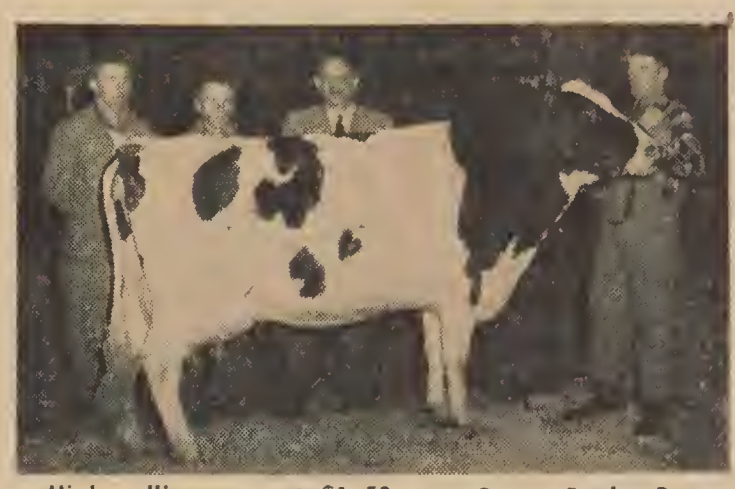


This electric heater attached to the engine warms cooling fluid for quick winter starts.

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26 NYABC-sired animals averaging $785 set a new national high for a sale of animals sired by bulls of a single artificial breeding organization. Prices ranged from the high cow at $1150 to: 2 at $1000-1100; 3 at $900-1000; 5 at $800-900; 8 at $700-800; 5 at $600-700; 2 at $560-600.

Selections are now being made for the 2nd Annual NYABC All-Star Sale, sponsored and managed by R. Austin Backus, Inc., March 2, 1960, at Earlville. If you have a registered Holstein you'd like considered, contact your NYABC technician, fieldman or write NYABC headquarters.

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200 ACRES, FULLY STOCKED and equipped. Good barn; fine 7 room home, with bath, automatic oil furnace, hot water, hard-wood floors. Fine location. Don't overlook this one. Also many others. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson Salesman East Springfield, N. Y.

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ALFALFA, MIXED TREFOIL and timothy. mixed timothy and clover. Truck or trailer load deliveries. Bates Russell. East Durham, N. Y Phone Melrose 4-2591.

ALL TYPES OF hay and straw. State your needs. Delivered by truckload. Stewart's, Maplecrest. New York.

CHOICE WESTERN NEW YORK first and second cutting alfalfa. Eight or sixteen ton deliveries. Homer Van Dyke. Holcomb, N. Y.

ALFALFA, MIXED ALFALFA and timothy delivered. Vern Burlingham. RD3, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone Holcomb 541-C.

750 BALES HAY FOR quick sale. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, N. Y.

SIGNS

FARM SIGNS, ALL wordings, metal, enamel. No Trespassing. etc. Free sample—catalog. write Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York. Dept. G.

BOOKS

FORTUNES IN FORMULAS. Greatest money making idea book in the world. 900 pages, $3.95 Satisfaction guaranteed. Free literature. Rollin Hill, 20AA, West Jackson. Chicago 4, Illinois

TARPAULINS

CANVAS TARPAULINS—SAVE direct from factory to you Double stitched, leather re-enforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67, 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft. —$15.12. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton New York.

FLOWERS & BULBS

AFRICAN VIOLETS — America's finest. Write for free color folder. Fischer Greenhouses. Dept AA Linwood. New Jersey

PRINTING

1,000 NAME AND ADDRESS labels—free plastic box, $1.00 postpaid. Lynnett's, Box 1-A, Norton, Connecticut.

NURSERY STOCK

FAMOUS BG SCOTCH pine seedlings, non yellowing, short needle, Regular Tree Tip publications, prices from $8 thousand. List on request Denton Nursery, R #1. Conneaut, Ohio.

SAVE MONEY. Buy Allen's hardy northern grown fruit trees including peaches, apples pears plums. Best money-making varieties Heavy bearers. Also Everbearing and June bearing strawberries. red and black raspberries blueberries, grapes. shrubs, roses, evergreens shade trees. nut trees and dwarf fruit trees Everything necessary to successfully plant your garden or farm. Special quantity discounts. Free catalog contains hundreds of nursery bargains Everything guaranteed. Write today. Allen's Nurseries and Seed House, Box 66, Geneva Ohio.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS, ORNAMENTALS flowering shrubs and roses. Free price list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Sagamore 3 Penna.

PLANTS

HYBRID ONION AND tomato plants. Free color catalog also lists cabbage, pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Dept. 301, Albany Georgia.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. ALL varieties. Fresh spring dug Free catalog. Rexford Sprout Waverly, New York.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Blueberry, Blackberry Plants including the new Ozark Beauty and Ogalalla Everbearing; Earlidawn, Earlimore Surecrop, Blaze, Merrimack strawberry plants Write for free catalog and planting guide describing 70 small fruit varieties. Walter K. Morse & Son, Bradford. Mass.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

20 ACRES FARM AND industrial equipment. 3 crawlers $350, up; 8 AC Roto Balers; 10 AC Rakes with tedder, no reasonable offer refused New Holland 68 Demonstrator; 20 used choppers; Gehl with sickle head and row crop, $650 used blowers; eight self-propelled combines $450 up, 40 used pull-type. 120 used tractors; 9 balers; used loader for Ford Major; nine backhoes. We deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua N. Y.

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders. 4 mil plastic silo covers 2¢ sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22. Illinois.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks. bulk milk trucks. Herringbone milking systems, pipeline milkers. silos, grain and feed storage bins. low cost steel buildings. Terms Nold Farm Supply. Rome. N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SELLS: Surplus farm machinery; jeeps; trucks; tractors; farm implements misc. Send for U.S. Depot Directory & Procedure $1.00 "Government Surplus Sales." Box 425-AA Naruet N Y

FANS: 2-SPEED 16" $65.00. Free folder. Farm Aids. Southwick. Mass.

NEW DELCO — G.M.C. 14 K.W. 110/220 volt power plants A.C. 1 phase-60 cycle—belt drive—weight 500#. Guaranteed—crated for immediate delivery. Unit complete with meter, fuses and outlets. Sold for $1400.00—sale price $600.00 Brochure sent on request. Montague Supply RFD #1, Port Jervis. N. Y.

FREE 25TH ANNIVERSARY tractor parts catalog. Loaded with money-saving specials. World's largest stock. Guaranteed parts, new and used Central Tractor Parts Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS TRACTOR size rotary tillers. A $2,000 value. Unused $375.00 Equipment and barn paint 50¢ gallon; heating and cooking units $5.00; plant-hoods 1¢; post hole and well drillers only $6.00. Send for free Surplus Catalog. Contractors Surplus Company 101 State Road. Williamstown, Mass.

CIDER PRESSES MADE. Price $175.00. C. E. Dugan. 7406 Southeast Woodward, Portland, Ore.

SUPER ATOM FENCE charger will not short on green grass or brush. Needs no insulators or wood posts. Operates from 110 volts. Two-year parts warranty. 20-day money back guarantee. If charger is not all we claim. $29.50 postpaid. Also COD. Dealers wanted. Write Smith Fisher Corp. Dept. AG, Owosso. Michigan.

FREE CATALOG. WELDERS, welder kits. Build 350-ampere welder using aircraft generator, plans 25¢. Dunbar Manufacturing, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

New Road

(Continued from Page 18)

If it is an estate settlement, an in-family transaction, someone going out of business, or if it is a going business that is sold to another person that will continue to operate as such. In general this latter situation is the one that would command the highest price. This same idea would apply in looking for comparables for a residence.

It may be that you cannot find a sale of property near yours that is comparable with yours. This quite often happens. In these cases you have to find the next best. With this information you are now ready to set the price on the parcel of land that you are selling, (by appropriation), to the State, County, Town, Public Utility, or what.

This has been a series of things to do. You may think you have all this information, but it will be good to check it through and see if your first ideas were correct.

Now for two DO NOTS. In selling a property, sentiment or history is of use only if it increases the price someone will pay for the property. So, don't value the place high just because it has been in the family since the year after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

The other has to do with comparing the price someone else received from the State or "what have you", that purchased the land.

You may have land that is needed at the back end of your property. A neighbor may have land that is needed right back of the buildings. You cannot expect to get the same per acre price that he does, when the total price received is divided by the acres taken. Yet this is the way a number of people figure. So don't compare price received unless you measure all the things mentioned in the first part of this discussion.

Quite often when you sell a piece of property, you call in a real-estate salesman to help you decide what the price should be. It is also advisable to call in a professional appraiser to see if your ideas are correct, when you are selling all or part of your property for public or quasi-public use.

This is just as you would call in a lawyer to handle the legal work for you.

— A. A. —

HOW DO YOU SOLVE YOUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S DATE PROBLEM?

Responsible parents are always worried when their young boys and girls begin to show interest in the opposite sex. This interest is perfectly natural and normal, but it is a problem to know how strict or how liberal one should be. The problem is more complicated now because of the larger number of young people, by the automobile, and by more opportunities that boys and girls have for getting together than their parents or particularly their grandparents did. There is a tendency now for teenagers "to go steady." Should it be permitted?

Many other questions arise. How do you answer them? What is the attitude of your children about the way you, as parents, handle the problem?

For the best letter on the subject, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $5; for the second best, $3; and $1 each for all the other letters we have room to print. Address your letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department C, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and make them short.

— A. A. —

KEYSTONE STATE FARM SHOW

EVERY livestock stall and pen will be filled for the big 1960 Pennsylvania Farm Show January 11 through 15, William L. Henning, State Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Farm Show Commission announced today. All commercial exhibit space was allocated by December 1.

Greatest expansion in the livestock show was reported or the dairy cattle department with a record number of 727 head entered. However, space limitations reduced the number accepted to only 657. The total includes 160 head entered by 4-H dairy club members and 42 head entered by vocational agriculture students.

All species of livestock—horses, sheep, swine, beef and dairy cattle—make a barn capacity total of 1,819 head, according to reports submitted by Farm Show director John B. McCool. A record total of $38,817 in premiums is offered by the Farm Show Commission in all livestock departments. Broken down by departments, horse exhibitors will vie for $3,750; sheep $4,866; swine $3,332; beef cattle $9,653; and dairy cattle $17,216.

GRASS SILAGE LOSSES

LOSSES in forage stored in silos vary greatly depending on the type and condition of the silo, and management practices followed in harvesting and storage operations. The losses in feed nutrients from an acre of alfalfa-brome grass harvested for silage may be as low as 8 to 10 per cent and as high as 50 per cent or more. These losses include those in the field as well as those in the silo. Field losses may be only 2 per cent when forage is harvested direct and 13 per cent when forage is wilted to 40 per cent moisture.

Losses in the silo result from surface spoilage, fermentation and seepage. The usual loss of 30 or more per cent of the dry matter in the uncovered bunker silo can be cut in half by using a plastic cover. This surface spoilage can be reduced to less than 5 per cent in large diameter concrete stave, poured concrete and glazed tile tower silos by using a plastic cap. There is no surface spoilage in the gas-tight tower silo.

Losses due to fermentation and seepage are associated with moisture content. The total of these two losses may be as high as 20 per cent in tower silos when high moisture (80-85 per cent) forage is harvested without wilting. Reducing the moisture content to 65 per cent can lower these losses to 8 where pressures are not high, it may be necessary to wilt high-moisture forage filled in the bottom portion.—*From Economics of Tower and Bunker Silos, Michigan State University.*

Coming Meetings

Jan. 6-7—Massachusetts Fruit Growers Assn., Gardner, State Armory.

Jan. 6-8 — Northeastern Weed Control Conference. Hotel New Yorker, N. Y.

Jan. 8-9 — Connecticut Vegetable Growers annual meeting, Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport.

Jan. 19-22 — Empire State Potato Club and New York State Horticultural Society joint meeting, Community War Memorial, Rochester.

Jan. 20-21—Maine State Pomological Society, Lewiston—Armory.

Jan. 25-30 — New Jersey Farmers Week and Farm Show, Trenton

Feb. 2-4 — New Hampshire State Horticultural Society, Highway Hotel, Concord.

COWPOX*—RINGWORM
Teat Sores, Skin Abrasions
*Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying..deep penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at drug and farm stores or write: H.W Naylor Co Morris 3, N.Y
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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued from Opposite Page

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, New York.

DISHES, SALAD BOWLS, salt and pepper shakers. Salimone, Park Ridge, N J.

DRESSES 24¢; SHOES 39¢; Men's suits $4.95; trousers $1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld, 164-AA, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free recipes. George, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

YOUR CHURCH OR group can raise $40.00 and more, easy and fast. Have 10 members each sell only ten $1 cans my famous Special Grind Pure Black Pepper. Keep $10 for your treasury. No money needed. Write Anna Elizabeth Wade, Dept. 9AB, Lynchburg, Va.

STAMPED LINENS FOR embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 631, New York 11, N. Y.

SUITINGS, BUY DIRECT. 3½ yards—60 wide. Finest rayon-dacron flannels, gabardines. Crease-resistant, washable, rich colors. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AS Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00 Guaranteed! Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

RUG STRIPS FOR braiding. Introductory offer 50¢ lb. Lovely mixture. No samples. Minimum order 5 lbs. plus postage Quality Coat Factory, 477 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

PEARL SNAPS FOR western wear. All styles and colors. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company, Dept. AA, Box 13464, Dallas, Texas.

TRAVEL

THE BEST MEXICAN Grand Circle Tour. 8,000 miles—20 days. Leave Buffalo or Washington, D. C. Feb. 20. Price only $312.00 plus tax. Really see Mexico. Leaflets free: Shanly International Corp., 528-A Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIPE FREE!! READY MIXED smoking or Red leaf chewing 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid Thousands satisfied customers Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee

RAZOR BLADES. DOUBLE edge 200 for $1.00 postpaid Barnett Equipment Co., South Glens Falls 2, N. Y.

RUBBER STAMPS—3 Lines $1.00. 4 lines $1.35 Personal, stock, business and signature stamps Business printing Free folder. Champlain Industries Hinesburg 2, Vermont

PARTS FOR STOVES, heaters, furnaces. Coal oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

FREE WHOLESALE CATALOG! 100,000 products . . . Save 70% . . . sporting goods—housewares—everything! Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 20 New Jersey.

BUY AT DISCOUNT Prices: Make huge savings on appliances, silverware, watches, housewares, tools, toys, etc. Send 25¢ for big 4-color catalog. (Refunded on your first order.) Rene Cloos, 84 Walbridge Ave., Bay Shore, New York.

FOR SALE: RARE Antiques Robert Johnston, R2, Box 210, Canonsburg, Penna.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL" — $1.00 year, 20¢ copy. Old Forge 16, New York.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

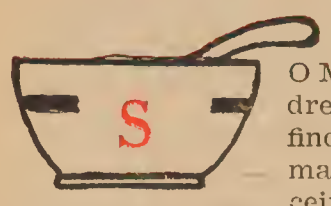
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Ideal Midget Watermelon for Home Gardens
Any other midget you've ever grown takes a back seat to this new introduction. Note these advantages:
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Throws Snow Up to 70 Feet
Fits all models of tractors with 25 h.p. or more. Will clear roads in minutes. Eliminates snow banks for redrifting. Anyone with snow problems write:
VALLEY IMPLEMENT, INC.
Warsaw, New York

SPONGE CAKE CONTEST!



SOMETIMES I think I'm dreaming and I'll wake up to find I've been in a land of make-believe. I have never received so much mail, and so many gifts. My electric range has come, and it is even more beautiful than I remembered from the day I saw it on exhibit at State Grange. I just can't express my gratitude to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for your share in making the 'Favorite Cookie Contest' so fabulous!"

That's what last year's No. 1 winner, Mrs. Carl Nasse, Jr., R. 1. Canajoharie, N. Y., wrote us after the Favorite Cookie Contest ended. And now with a new year beginning, we are sponsoring another exciting baking contest for members of Subordinate Granges in New York State. This year it's to be a sponge cake contest, and we hope that you will get out your mixing bowl and make a cake to enter in it.

This is the 25th annual baking contest that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange have sponsored together, and we think it will be the most popular one of all. As usual, there will be three parts to the contest: first, the elimination contests in the Subordinate Granges (from now until April 30th); next the county contests, to be held during the summer months; and then the big state finals at State Grange next fall.

The first thing for you to do is to find out from your Subordinate Grange Service & Hospitality Committee chairman the date of your local contest. She will also give you a copy of the score card, part of which is shown on this page.

Contest Rules

The rules are easy. Here they are:

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men and women) are eligible, with the exception of professional bakers.

2. Each contestant is to enter a yellow or "true" sponge cake baked in a round tube pan. No frosting, icing or filling may be used (as otherwise it would be difficult for the judges to compare the cakes). Chiffon cakes and white angel food cakes are NOT eligible for this contest. Also, cakes made from a mix are NOT eligible.

3. The winner of each Subordinate Grange contest is to compete in her county contest with other Subordinate Grange winners, and next fall the 53 county or Pomona winners will compete together in the finals at State Grange annual session.

Lots of Prizes

There will be prizes all along the line. Those for the Subordinate Grange contests will be furnished by the S.&H. Committees. For the Pomona contests, prizes will come from both the S.&H. Committees and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers. And the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow will be the state contest prizes that will go to the top 10 winners in the finals next fall!

If you were at State Grange in Elmira last year, you saw all the prizes that went to the winners of the Favorite Cookie Contest. Two of those lucky winners are pictured below, and we can tell you that there was plenty of excitement the day they came to State Grange and got their prizes, which included cash, groceries, and household equipment.

This year's prizes will be just as alluring, and will be announced in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some time this spring, as soon as our list of donors is complete. The cash prizes for state winners will be the same as last year. The New York State Grange will award $159 in entry prizes ($3.00 to each county winner taking part in the finals), and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will award $100.00 to the top 15 winners to be distributed as follows: First, $25; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $15; 4th, $10; 5th, $8; 6th, $6; 7th, $4; 8th, $3; 9th, $2; 10th, $2; 11th to 15th, $1 each.

Directing the contest are Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr., R. 1, Marietta, chairman of State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor Mabel Hebel. Assisting them are the two other members of the state committee, Mrs. Frank Elliott, R. 1, New Paltz, and Mrs. John Vanderbeck, 138 Elmgrove Road, Rochester, plus about 1,000 Subordinate and Pomona Grange S.&H. committee chairmen.

Now is the time for you to join the fun. Don't wait, because your Grange may be holding its elimination contest this month. We suggest that you read over the score card on this page, and use it as a guide in baking a perfect sponge cake — and don't forget that this is to be a yellow sponge cake made with whole eggs—not a chiffon, nor angel food cake.

Don't stay out of the contest because you think you won't win. You never can tell! It's a fact that most of the state winners got the surprise of their life when they found themselves at the top. "I never won anything before," is something we have often heard them say.

So plan now to get in touch with your local Grange S.&H. chairman and enter the contest. You'll have fun—and if you turn out to be one of the top state winners, you'll have the thrill of your life!

Co-directors of the Sponge Cake Contest are American Agriculturist Home Editor Mabel Hebel and Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr., Marietta, State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee chairman. Helping them run this huge statewide contest will be over 1,000 S & H chairmen of Subordinate and Pomona Granges. Over 4,000 Grange members are expected to bake cakes for the contest before it ends next fall at State Grange Annual Session.



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr.

SCORE CARD

Each contestant will enter a yellow or "true" sponge cake baked in a round tube pan. DO NOT use any frosting, icing, or filling. Chiffon cakes and white angel food cakes are NOT eligible for this contest. Also, cakes made from a mix are NOT eligible.

	Perfect Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE	15
Is cake good volume for pan size?	
Is it symmetrical?	
Is it evenly and only slightly rounded?	
Is it delicately and uniformly browned?	
CRUST	10
Is it tender but not sticky?	
Is it free from cracks?	
CRUMB (inside of cake)	40
Is it light and feathery?	
Is it silky and tender?	
Is it moist and springy?	
Is the grain fine and uniform?	
Is the cake free from heaviness at bottom?	
Does cake pull apart easily with fingers or fork?	
FLAVOR	35
Is it delicate, sweet, and inviting?	
Is it characteristic of flavoring used?	
Total	100



IT'S FUN TO WIN!

If you have never taken part in an American Agriculturist-Grange Baking Contest, you have no idea how the excitement keeps mounting and what a thrill it is when you're one of the top state winners. These pictures of the No. 1 and No. 2 happy winners in last year's Favorite Cookie contest were taken at State Grange in Elmira on the day that winners' names were announced from the platform by Home Editor Mabel Hebel.

Mrs. Carl Nasse, Jr., R. 1, Canajoharie, the No. 1 winner in the 1959 Favorite Cookie Contest.



Miss Hazel Haight, R. 1, South New Berlin, the No. 2 winner in the 1959 contest.

TWENTY-FIFTH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-GRANGE CONTEST

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

4963. This two-piece dress is ideal for under a coat now, and then as a suit come spring. Lovely in faille, cotton, or wool. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

4843. Flattering classic for the shorter, fuller figure. Pretty in silk, challis, or cotton. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½, 26½. 35 cents.

4700. Slim sheath with wide collar to "cape" your shoulders. For casual wear, choose wool flannel or cotton tweed. For dressy occasions, taffeta or peau de soie. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.



9317. Thrifty, nifty aprons to sew in gay cotton remnants. Trim with eyelet icing, embroidcry, binding. Printed Pattern in Misses' Medium Size ONLY. 35 cents.

9422. A "change-about" basic costume. Add neckband, tie, tunic to give dress a different look. Smart in wool, challis, or faille. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS—Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Please write name, address, pattern size, and numbers clearly. And here is a NEW FEATURE. We announce with pride our exciting new Catalogue of Printed Dress Patterns for Spring and Summer . . . in glowing full-color. More than 100 smart styles for all sizes. Send 25 cents today for your copy.

What's Your Hobby?

Dogs and Dolls

I have been a reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for many years and have two hobbies—dog figurines and dolls. I have collected over three hundred dogs and have a few duplicates that I can swap. I have almost all the American dogs and now am trying for foreign ones.

My doll hobby is fixing and dressing dolls that my husband finds on the village dump. All material I use to repair and dress them comes from there too. You would be surprised to see the lovely dolls that people throw away. I dress them in many different ways—Red Cross nurse, Scotch kilts Austrian peasant, brides, soldiers; etc. I have won prizes showing my dolls at Girl Scout mother-and-daughter meetings.

I broke my leg and had a heart attack and can't do hard work. I am on the sunny side of seventy.—*Mrs. C. J. LaRue, R. D. 2, Ogdensburg, N. Y.*

Butter Pats

My hobby is collecting old "butter pats" or "chips" as they are also called. These are the small individual butter dishes included in the china sets since 1875. I have collected them for several years, until I now have over 200. I display them on narrow shelves on my sun porch, and their individual supports are my own contrivance. Since my home is small, butter pats seemed the ideal thing to collect.

I have discovered that part of the fun of collecting is the contacts one makes with interesting people—those who collect pats, as well as other unusual objects.

I collect only one of a kind, and these include French Haviland, English ironstone ware, Brittania ware, and a few rare glass ones. My favorites are the hand-painted pats which were usually initialed by the artist.

Of course, I am always "on the prowl" for other interesting and unusual pats. They are becoming scarce—perhaps an indication that they have become a popular collector's item.

Although my hobby is not a present source of pin money, I feel my collection, like many things of yesteryear, is destined to increase in value, if for no other reason than that pats are irreplaceable and becoming rather hard to find.—*Mrs. W. C. Maxwell, Reservation Road, R. 1, Raymond, N. H.*

Likes to Tat

Tatting is my hobby. I make pretty handkerchiefs with a tatted butterfly in one corner and narrow tatted edging; also, tatted doilies and table settings, and edges of various widths for pillowcases. — *Mrs. Clarence W. Beach, R. 2, Box 83, Columbia Cross Roads, Pennsylvania*

CHALLENGE

By Mildred Goff

Above the hill, the little stars
Are far away and thin.
Night tiptoes to the window, and
Stands looking in.

So light the candle, light the fire.
And let the valiant spark
Blaze up in challenge to the cold,
The ancient dark.

1960
JANUARY

1960 Resolutions
#1 Hurry and get my reservation to treat myself to complete, carefree enjoyment on the American Agriculturist-TSB California tour...
Jan. 27 to Feb 21, 1960....

You deserve this worry-free vacation to romantic New Orleans, the Grand Canyon, Disneyland, Las Vegas, Death Valley and other high points of interest in the Southwest as you travel to sunny California. Twenty-six adventure-filled days—yours at an amazingly low, low cost. Expert, experienced TSB guides will make sure your enjoyment is complete by arranging everything for you — transportation, tips, taxes, meals, sleeping accommodations and sightseeing.

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TSB TOURS

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Travel Service Bureau, Inc.
Department E
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Please send me more information about the A.A.-TSB California Tour, Jan. 27-Feb. 21, 1960.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

EAR NOISES relieved!



...thousands reported.

Wonderful relief from years of suffering from miserable ear noises and poor hearing caused by catarrhal (excess fluid mucus) conditions of the head! That's what these folks (*many past 70*) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT during the past 22 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. NOTHING TO WEAR. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear—but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days—worse on bad days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or others. You, too, may enjoy wonderful relief if your poor hearing or ear noises are caused by catarrhal conditions of the head and when the treatment is used as needed. Write TODAY for PROOF OF RELIEF and 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.

THE ELMO CO., Dept. OAA1, Davenport, Iowa

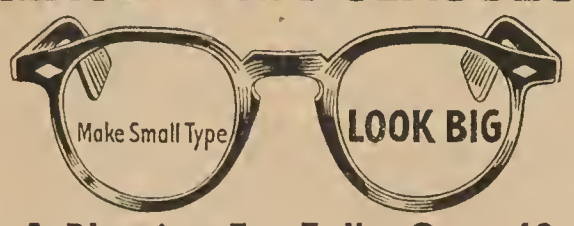
No Nagging Backache Means a Good Night's Sleep

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable...with restless, sleepless nights ...don't wait...try Doan's Pills...get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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A Blessing For Folks Over 40

Read newspapers, telephone book or bible easy. Do fine fancy work, crocheting for hours without eye strain. Now, precision MAGNIFYING GLASSES (not RX) bring out detail SHARP and CLEAR. Not for folks who have astigmatism or diseases of the eye. A magnifying lens for each eye, set in stylish amber eyeglass frame. 10 day home trial. Send name, address, sex, age. On arrival pay only $4, plus C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. Or send $4, with order, we ship prepaid. Order from:

PRECISION OPTICAL CO. Dept. 96-A. Rochelle, Ill.

January Needlework . . .

Needlework patterns are TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to:
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service,
P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station New York 11, N. Y.
Add 25c for our new 1960 Needlework Catalogue.



977. Cut-work is the vogue! Combined with embroidery it gives linens a look of luxury. Transfer of 10 motifs 3¼ x 7 to 4 x 10 inches. 25 cents.



578. Roses, tulips, pansies, butter are aeeented by mesh backgrou Use set for ehair or buffet. Croc directions, eharts for 12½ x 16-i ehair baek; 6 x 12½-ineh arm rests No. 50 eotton. 25 ee



7254. Colorful array of huck weaving idcas—from potholders to pillow tops. Use on anything made of huck. Direetions, eharts for four designs 1¾ to 4⅝ inehes. 25 cents.



932. Grandmother's Fan quilt is as gay as a square dance! Use prints, polka dots, plain fabrics; the more eolors the merrier. Charts, pateh patterns, direetions, yardages. 25 eents.



958. Pheasants so vivid you'd th they were done in oils, but they're easy cross-stiteh! Transfer of 8 x 21-ineh panels; eolor eharts, di tions. 25 ce

3½% A YEAR — *new* HIGHER DIVIDEND

Anticipated for period beginning Jan. 1, 1960 with continuance of satisfactory earnings. SAVE MORE, MAKE MORE — by mail at 100-year-old City & County Savings Bank. Assets over $95,000,000.



MAIL COUPON TODAY! Open your account now with deposit of $5 or more. We'll credit deposit immediately and send passbook, plus postage-paid bank-by-mail envelopes by return mail.

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Address.....
City.....Zone..... State.....

If you send cash use registered mail 26

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

California Tour

January 27 — February 21

THERE IS still time for you to join our California Tour party which leaves on January 27 for a wonderful three and a half weeks' tour of the beautiful Southwest and California. We have planned this trip with our very competent tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, so that it will include all of the places that our American Agriculturist California tour parties have liked best of all.

Come with us and you will see old New Orleans, the marvelous Carlsbad Caverns, Santa Fe, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside, Disneyland, San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Las Vegas, Death Valley, and the magnificent Grand Canyon.

On this escorted, all-expense tour, you'll have a delightful vacation, you will live in luxury, you will make new friends, and you will see thrilling sights. We'll be glad to send you a copy of the itinerary, which gives details and cost. Just fill out blank below and send it to us as soon as possible, as the time is getting short.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your California Tour, January 27—February 21.

Name _____

Address _____
Please write plainly your name and address

'Round the Kitchen

By Alberta D Shackelton

START THE new year having fun trying out the fascinating new products, ideas, and recipes appearing on the market. First of, you will want to make your family the scrumptious dessert pictured on this page. It is just one of the thousand or more recipes in the new General Foods Kitchens Cookbook.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE SHORTCAKE

- 2 packages (10 ounces each) quick-frozen sliced strawberries
- 1 package strawberry chiffon pie filling mix
- ½ cup boiling water
- ½ cup juice from thawed berries
- ¼ cup sugar
- 8-inch sponge cake layer, broken into ½-inch pieces (about 4 to 5 cups)
- ½ cup heavy cream

Thaw and drain berries, reserving some unbroken slices for garnish. Add boiling water to the pie filling mix and mix thoroughly. Add thawed berry juice and beat vigorously until mixture is very foamy. Add ¼ cup sugar and beat until filling stands in peaks. Fold in sliced berries.

Pour ⅓ of the filling mixture into a 9-inch tube pan. Arrange ½ of the sponge cake pieces in a layer over the filling. Repeat layers. Cover with remaining filling. Chill until set (several hours). To unmold, run knife or spatula around sides of pan and turn onto serving plate. Whip cream and spread over top of dessert. Garnish with berry slices. Makes 10 servings.

Note: In fresh berry season, use 1 pint berries sprinkled with 2 tablespoons sugar in place of 2 packages of frozen berries, and ½ cup cold water in place of ½ cup berry juice.

Your Kitchen Bookshelf

Would you like help in informal entertaining? You'll find the new *General Foods Kitchens Cookbook* a big help (reviewed in last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST). Also, you will want *Betty Crocker's Guide to Easy Entertaining,* a handy etiquette cookbook combination available for $1.00 at book counters. The main theme is how to have guests and enjoy them.

Do you make the most of your freezer for everyday meals? *Meal Management With a Freezer,* a new Cornell Extension bulletin, No. E-1025 by Phyllis Snow, will show you the advantages of combining chain cooking with freezer use. The idea is to prepare more food than needed at one time and freeze and use the surplus later. Send your request for a copy (free if you live in New York State; otherwise enclose 5 cents) to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Are you interested in typical American cookery with a country flavor? You will find this in *County Fare* by Mary Elizabeth Bauhan and her daughter. This cookbook contains some 400 recipes cherished by homemakers of the northeastern United States, especially Dutchess County, New York, the home of the author. It is available for $3.00 directly from Mrs. George L. T. Bauhan, 385 Meadowbrook Lane, South Orange, New Jersey.

Do you ever long to produce some of the fancy foods you see illustrated in women's magazines but think they are too difficult? Easy-to-make fancy foods will be found aplenty in *Frankly Fancy Foods Recipe Book* recently released by one of the largest flour and mix manufacturers. It is easy to come by, as all you do to obtain a free copy is to mail in the certificate found in any one of this manufacturer's special holiday sacks of flour. The booklet is all punched, too, to fasten right into the famous cookbook of the same manufacturer.

New Foods

New peach and watermelon flavors join the 8 other fruit-like flavored gelatin desserts on the market. The watermelon flavored gelatin is pure pink, with the sweet taste of the vine-ripened melon. The peach flavored one is amber in color, with a delicately tart fresh peach flavor. Like all this line of gelatin desserts, these new flavors carry added vitamin C. The following recipe for Peach Cheese Pie is suggested by the manufacturer:

PEACH CHEESE PIE

- 1 package peach-flavor gelatin
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 egg yolks, beaten
- 1 8-ounce package cream cheese
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 egg whites
- ¼ cup sugar
- 1 cup diced, drained, canned or thawed frozen peaches
- 1 9-inch baked pastry shell



For a delectable party dessert, try this Strawberry Sponge Shortcake. Your family will like it too!

—Photo: Jell-O Chiffon Pie Filling.

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water and slowly stir into beaten egg yolks. Beat cream cheese until fluffy and combine with gelatin, and add salt and lemon juice. Chill until sirupy. Beat egg whites until stiff, beat in sugar and beat to stiff peaks. Fold meringue and peaches into slightly thickened gelatin. Pour into pastry shell and chill until firm.

Nuts and Soups

Shelled nuts are now available in transparent film packages that enable them to keep their fresh flavor and color for many weeks when protected from light. The Saran-wrapped shelled walnuts are especially popular with shoppers.

Watch also for glass jars or plastic-film-packaged Macadamia nuts, one of the newest foods from the Hawaiian Islands to become popular on the mainland. They may be used as an hors d'ouevre, or a between-meals nibble, or an after-dinner snack, or ice cream topping.

Two new soups come from one of the largest canned soup manufacturers. **Cream of Vegetable Soup,** a creamy smooth puree of 7 country garden vegetables, may be used as a soup when diluted according to label directions, or as a sauce over meats, chicken, fish, and scrambled eggs. It is also wonderful for casserole dishes. **Old-Fashioned Tomato Rice Soup,** a home-style puree soup with some sun-ripened tomato segments blended with choice rice and seasoned with celery and other garden vegetables, may be used as suggested for the cream of vegetable soup and also in meat loaves.

New Cake Mixes

From a large manufacturer of baking mixes, bread and cake flours come eight completely reformulated cake flavor recipes, guaranteed to make lighter, easier-to-make, and more moist cakes because of a new softer flour, finer sugar, and a creamier, smoother shortening. You will recognize these new mixes on the store shelves in the new larger cartons (made necessary because of the larger volume cakes possible with the new methods). The top recipe award went to the following cake made from one of the mixes and served at a recent Food Editor's Conference:

COUNTRY KITCHEN FROSTED CREAM CAKE

Bake one of the new white or devil's food cake mix in two 9-inch layer pans. Cool and slice each layer in half, making four layers.

Divide the Chocolate Fudge Flavor Frosting Mix from same manufacturer in half. For a filling to put between layers, add ½ package of the frosting mix to 1½ cups whipping cream. Chill and whip until thick and smooth. Put cake together with this creamy filling.

For icing, blend the other half of the frosting mix, 2 tablespoons hot water, and 1 tablespoon light corn sirup and beat until smooth. Pour and spread over top of cake, allowing some to dribble down sides of cake. Chill 2 to 3 hours. Makes about 16 servings.



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Start Youngsters in Gardening

I LOVE PLANTS and so do you, or you wouldn't be reading this—but did you ever stop to think how you learned to like plants? Chances are that someone in your family started you on this rewarding hobby when you were a youngster. Now, the little ones aren't going to automatically get a keen interest in your African violets or geraniums—but just give them something of their own to grow and watch what happens! Here's a wonderful starter that my husband remembers from his childhood:

Line a water glass with a blotter (pretty rare these days) or a piece of cloth. Fill the area inside with anything to hold this next to the side of the glass—dirt, pebbles, sawdust, or what have you. On one side between blotter and glass put 2 or 3 beans about ¼ of the way down and on the other side between blotter and glass, put 2 or 3 kernels of corn. Fill center with water and show the children how the tops and roots form, fed by the stored food in the seed.

There are many other plants that are fun and inexpensive, and that children would enjoy working with. Any citrus fruit seeds planted in a good soil mixture will grow into a pretty plant (or even a good sized tree if you give it proper care). If your little girl would like to grow flowers, plant a few seeds of dwarf marigolds or morning glories. Keep the tendrils of the morning glory nipped off, and instead of its climbing, you will have a bushy plant that should have at least one mammoth flower on it at all times. These plants need a sunny window.

CHECK BULBS: This month you should check your summer flowering bulbs that are in storage. Their condition should remain as it was when you dug them. It may be necessary to add a bit of moisture, or loosen your storage medium if they are too moist.

By the way, your slightly used Christmas tree is a wonderful protector for plants. Cut it up and put it around especially choice, or slightly tender plants.

AT CORNELL: My husband and I have just finished attending a 3-day New York State Nurserymen's Conference here at Cornell University, and there are a couple of things I think you might like to hear about. Did you know that the American Association of Nurserymen set up a series of standards of nursery stock several years ago? These protect you by specifying the number of stalks, thickness, etc., for different sizes and grades of plants. Roses, for instance, come in three different grades.

Soon you will be able to plant practically any plant the year around. This is because more and more nurserymen are planting in cans.

BIRDS: Birds are not only fun to feed and watch, but they are the gardener's friend because they keep the insect and grub population down to a minimum. Now, it's nice to have a good redwood feeder, but not at all necessary. Just feed! Again, a good balanced food is wonderful, but when our feathered friends are hungry, they welcome anything to add to their diet—fat, stale baked goods, or whatever you have around.

It does seem to be important to feed regularly, and with heavy snow the birds need some grit or gravel. Crushed egg shells are very acceptable. When you find, as we just did, a cardinal and chipmunk eating together, it's worth all your effort.

We Didn't Mean It ... Honest!



In 1957, we ran the "ad" shown on the left. We mentioned the trend toward milder winters, but added, rather pessimistically *"this may be the year for some real blizzards"*. Oh, how we wished we hadn't said that! For, as you no doubt vividly remember, we got the worst storms in 70 years.

All we wanted to do was tell you about the Weather Roundup broadcasts over Northeast Radio Network. We had no idea that the Winter would turn out the way it did.

A PROMISE We hereby promise not to be pessimistic again when we talk about weather. But, just in case we should have a few snowflakes this winter or a day or so of below freezing temperature we'll be broadcasting it—just as a matter of interest.

The usual times are 6:25 and 7:15 A.M. and 12:15 and 6:15 P.M. each weekday over the stations listed below. Won't you join us?

FM STATIONS

Binghamton	WNBF	98.1 mc.	Olean	WHDL-FM	95.7 mc.
Bristol Center	WRRE	95.1 mc.	Syracuse	WSYR-FM	94.5 mc.
Cherry Valley	WRRC	101.9 mc.	Troy-Albany-Schenectady	WFLY	92.3 mc.
DeRuyter	WRRD	105.1 mc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN-FM	105.7 mc.
Ithaca	WRRA	103.7 mc.	Wethersfield	WRRL	107.7 mc.
Jamestown	WJTN	93.3 mc.			
Niagara Falls-Buffalo	WHLD-FM	98.5 mc.			

AM STATIONS

Binghamton	WKOP	1360 kc.	Olean	WHDL	1450 kc.
Dunkirk	WDOE	1410 kc.	Plattsburg	WEAV	960 kc.
Elmira	WELM	1400 kc.	Poughkeepsie	WKIP	1450 kc.
Hornell	WWHG	1320 kc.	Rochester	WHAM	1180 kc.
Ithaca	WTKO	870 kc.	Schenectady	WGY	810 kc.
Jamestown	WJTN	1240 kc.	Scranton (Pa.)	WEJL	630 kc.
Massena	WM5A	1340 kc.	Syracuse	WHEN	620 kc.
Newburgh	WGNY	1220 kc.	Utica-Rome	WRUN	1150 kc.
New York	WQXR	1560 kc.	Walton	WDLA	1270 kc.
Niagara Falls	WHLD	1270 kc.	Watertown	WWNY	790 kc.

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Northeast Radio Network also provides an accurate and dependable across-New York State Road Condition Report at 7:50 A.M. Monday through Saturday broadcast on all of the above FM stations and some of the AM stations.

HIGHWAY SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT

For accurate weather and road conditions tune to your nearest station affiliated with NORTHEAST RADIO NETWORK.



Mr. and Mrs. James Foote enjoy their home on seven acres near Caledonia, Ne York. Like many other non-farm rural families, they contribute much to the commu ity in which they live.

No Farmers!

They Just "Love the Country" and Work to Promote Better Rural Living

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

DAN'L BOONE voiced long ago the human desire for elbow room when he took a look out the cabin door and said, "I see smoke from somebody's chimney—time to move on." The desire is still strong to have some room to move around in, to own a chunk of land big enough to measure in acres instead of square feet. As proof of this statement, census figures show that New York State's rural population in 1950 was made up of 27 per cent farm and 63 per cent nonfarm people. The latter group chose to live in the wide (at least wider) open spaces, but most of them worked in nearby urban areas. The Empire State rural population between 1940 and 1950 showed a 19 per cent drop in number of farm people, but a 48 per cent increase in nonfarm families.

Of course, this change has brought its inevitable problems of adjustment. Some farm families have decried the infiltration of such large numbers of "city folks." But, these nonfarm rural dwellers are making a real contribution to the people of the area in which they live, including farm people.

Meet the Footes

I recently enjoyed the hospitality of one of these families who live in the country, but whose farming activities are restricted to gardening. I'd like to invite you to join me in meeting Mr. and Mrs. James Foote, who have a "seven acre building lot" near Caledonia, New York.

Mrs. Foote, a former home economics teacher, has long been active in the local Home Department of the Extension Service. She belongs to two units, one made up of women in the village of Caledonia and another (York No. 10) composed almost entirely of farm women. She has often gone to Cornell University for short training courses, and returned to train local leaders in both units.

In addition to such teaching, she has found time to serve as an officer of various organizations in the local Presbyterian Church and has been treasurer of the Caledonia Library Association.

Jim, meanwhile, has been just as busy at his duties as District Superintendent of schools for the west half of Livingston County, including five centraliz units. These range from York Centr where practically all students come by bus, to Avon Central, where mo than half walk to school. All but o (Mount Morris) have a vocational a riculture department. During the thir years Jim has been Superintendent this area, more than seven thousa pupils have graduated from hi schools under his supervision. Many these were farm reared boys and gir benefiting from an education ma possible by the centralization proce and the dedicated efforts of admin trators like Jim Foote.

"In between times," Jim served the local Boy Scout Committee, President of the Livingston Coun Public Health Association and as trustee of his church. He is present an elder of the church, president of t Genessee Rotary Club, director of t Big Springs Historical Society, trust of the Mumford Rural Cemetery and member of the local Grange and Ame can Legion.

The Footes, amidst all this activit found lots of time to spend with th children, James and Kathryn, both n married. One of the reasons they mov to the country years ago was to pr vide the children with interesti things to do.

The family worked many hap hours together to remodel their hom beginning with an uninhabited hou where cattle once ran freely in t basement. The result was enormou satisfying, both in terms of the lov home which emerged and the joy working together. The garden, flowe fresh air, privacy—all have been app ciated by the Foote family. To the even being snowbound for a few da during the winter of 1957-'58 was exciting adventure.

The Footes are only an example the contributions made to rural are by nonfarm families living in the cou try. As teacher, as administrator, community leaders, as neighbors—th efforts have contributed in some w to people living over a wide area. The are countless others who weave th thread through the fabric of their co munities, enriching the lives of fa and nonfarm families alike.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Hill Farms

FOR 40 YEARS I've been reading farm management bulletins in which hill farms are shown at a disadvantage when compared to lley farms. It is revealed that the ll farmer has lower yields per acre d per cow, with consequently less bor income or profit. To the reader, ch bulletins plainly suggest, without ying so, that a hill farmer might tter sell out and move to the richer, ore level land in the valley. In all is lengthy period I do not recall read- g a bulletin or other document in hich the procedures of the more suc- ssful hill farmers are spelled out, ractice by practice.

Move to the valley? What valley? Where in the Northeast can a hill armer acquire good valley land at a rice within his means? Since World War II, valley land is held at a pre- ium, and that premium rises higher ear by year, until in 1960 such land s selling at $250, $300, and $500 an cre. Sometimes, particularly in situ- tions carrying the prospect of new oads, parks, factory sites, air fields, nd growth of suburban housing, val- es go up to $1,000, $2,000, and even 3,000 an acre.

A friend of mine, in 1958, actually ld 120 acres at $3,000 for each acre. is former tract is now being sub- ivided for classy new homes. Valley, r level land of any quality near cities, going out of farming so rapidly that ere isn't enough such land to satisfy e ambitions of nearby level-land rmers who wish to expand. They too e beginning to take to the hills by quiring the cheaper land up above em for hay, oats, pastures, and some- mes cash crops.

The time has come when the use of verages as a measuring stick is mis- ading when applied to hill farming. verybody knows by now that in the st, most owners of rich, level, allu- al soil of lower elevation made out tter than hill farmers. Little or thing is to be gained by repeating e surveys in the 1960's. Instead, why ot examine the outstanding successes mong the hill operators? There are any such.

At last year's Annual Farm Dinner, s a member of the Century Farms ommittee of New York State Agricul- al Society, I had the pleasure of pre- nting for citation by New York's overnor the Willard R. Reynolds fam- y of Franklinville, Cattaraugus Coun- , whose money-making farm is really gh up in the hills. On January 13, 960, again at the Farm Dinner of the ociety in Albany, I shall once more ave the honor to present a family om the hills. This time it will be the arl Hayes family of Cameron, Steu- en County, whose original farm, ac- uired in 1822, is at an elevation of 650 feet. A committee of five retired rmers, assisted by the County Agent nd his associate, made the nomin- ion.

The Hayes family is another ex- mple of real success in hill farming nd in helping the good causes of the mmunity. Instead of fighting their vironment by copying the practices ed only in the valleys, the Hayes and eynolds families adjusted to it by do- g those things which are logical and tural. They made their environment ork for them. They are successes om every standpoint.

Beacon Light

Near Ithaca, Cornell University has farm called Mt. Pleasant. It is 1,700 et above sea level, and is composed of soils which previous owners did not know how to manage. On this research farm, in 1959, oats yielded 75 and 80 bushels. It was cooler up on Mt. Pleasant, and oats like cool weather. Silage corn yielded 18 tons and was well eared.

Corn for grain (N.E. 310 and Michigan 250) gave a yield of 75 bushels per acre on 50 acres. Alfalfa, growing on the portions of the farm drained well enough for it, provided a yield of not less than 4 tons. Fertilization and liming were at commercial farm levels, as recommended by Cornell to farmers generally.

If Cornell decided to hold a field day at Mt. Pleasant this next summer or fall, I would predict a large attendance of farmers from all over the Northeast and would hope that bankers who lend money to farmers would show up, as well as dealers who give credit on cattle, feed, fertilizer and farm equipment. There is much to be learned at Mt. Pleasant.

It is ridiculous to assume that our high-elevation farms will close up and that the owners will let the land go back to brush, if not to the Indians. If a hill farm contains a good acreage of tractor land, even if it tilts somewhat, it will be a future producer worthwhile to the owner. We are just now getting the right equipment and learning how to handle these farms.

The hill lands are the Northeastern frontier of the 1960's and beyond. People now living will still be around when nearly all the hills fit for tractor operation will be given as much attention by their owners as is now given to valley farms. Meanwhile, we should learn all we can from farmers who have found the keys to success in the hills.

Screenings

Now that upward of 10% of artificial insemination in the Northeast is to beef bulls, the time has arrived when all of us who use them should insist upon progeny-tested bulls. Why breed a dairy heifer or cow artificially to a beef bull when all we know about him is his breed? Progeny-tested bulls are now available in the Northeast from one breeding outfit.

These old bulls get calves that resemble good beef animals much more than they do the dairy dams from which they come. Managers of breeding establishments paid too little attention to the quality of beef bulls after farmmers forced them to be added.

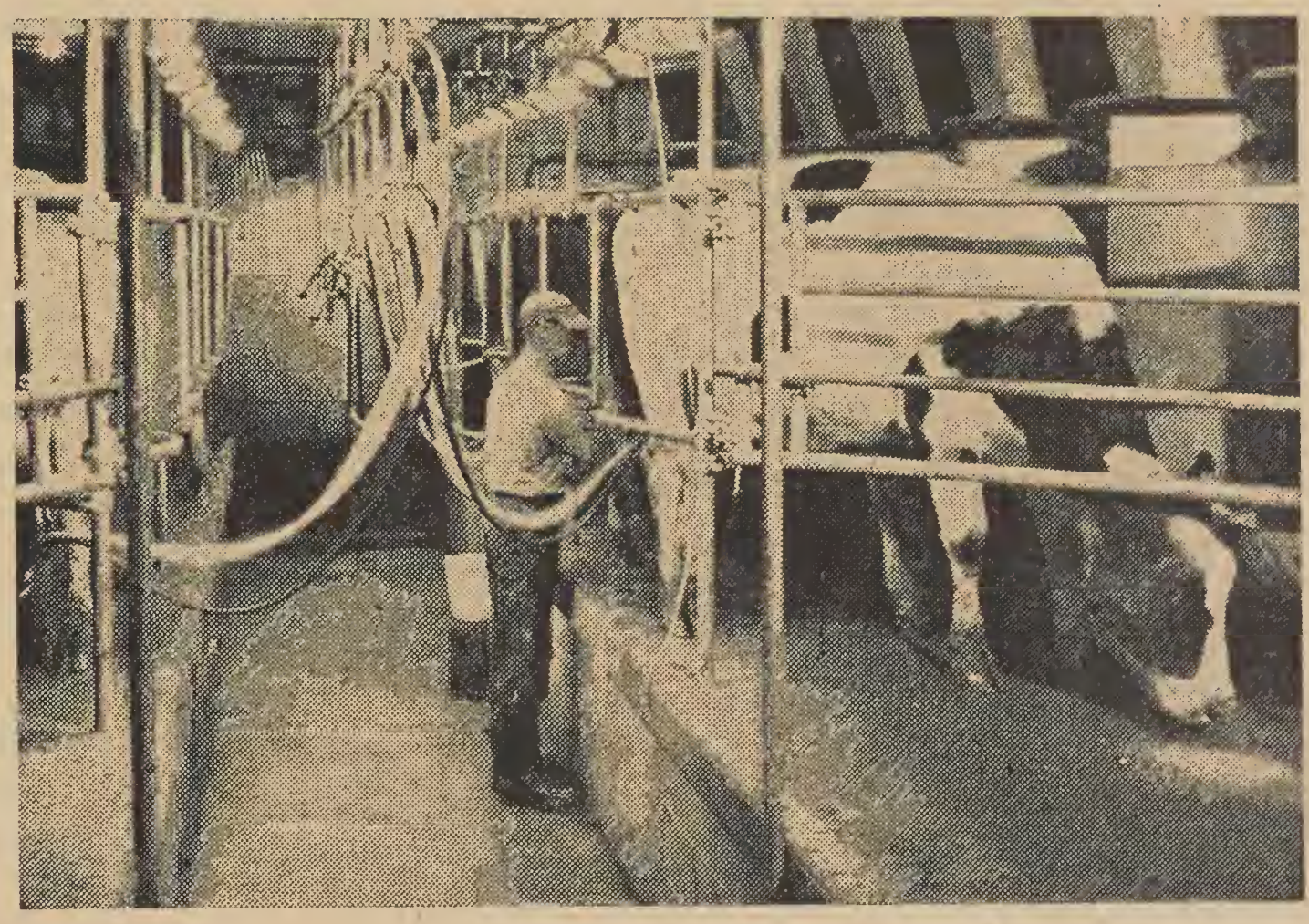
Cabbage growers were in the money as their 1959 crop moved to market without price supports of any kind. It is wonderful. Hayfields doesn't grow cabbage any more, but several of our neighbors grow cabbage every year. Every year is the only sound way to do it.

This season's returns of $300 to $700 an acre will go toward making up for several low-priced years, and at least one year since World War II when stored Danish cabbage could not be sold at any price. The growing of cabbage takes a lot of know-how. Really good farmers have found it to be profitable over the years.

At Merida Farms in the Province of Quebec, we've had a set-back from the failure of a young Hereford bull to get heifers with calf. He was with the heifer herd all the time. As it is, only 86 cows are milking. It should be 110.

I did not insist upon internal pregnancy examinations by a veterinarian, since, with Norman Cook, I felt sure that the young male companion of the heifers would have practically every one in calf for fall freshening. We lost out. At Hayfields, share operator Harry Morrill and I had more internal pregnancy examinations, all at my expense. We came out better, but not 100%.

In tune with the midwest, where, more and more, corn follows corn, Hayfields has an annually manured 11-acre field upon which corn has been grown for nine consecutive years. The results have been good, and in drouthy 1959 we had our best yield of grain corn on that field, although the stand was a little thin. It was Pennsylvania 507. One neighbor took me to task about growing corn on the same ground for so many years and suggested that I'd better study up on the benefits of rotation. I thanked him.



WARM OPERATORS . . . COOL COWS

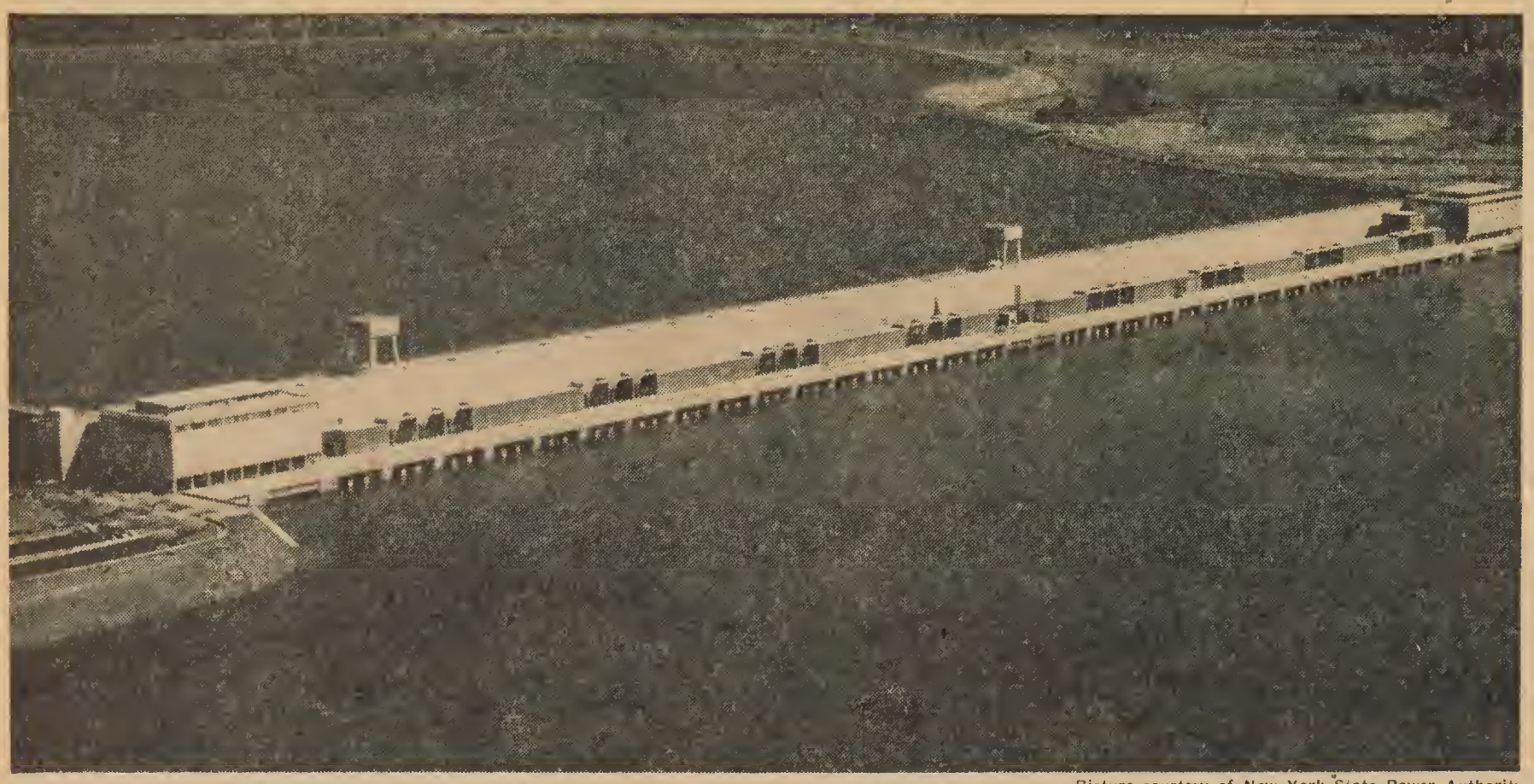
FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Arnold Schmieder says "We have used infrared heat lamps in our milking parlor for one year and have found that they have kept us warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. We particularly like this type of heat because it does not warm the cows while they are in the room; thus they do not get chilled when they go out again."

Mr. George Schmieder and his son, Arnold, operate a dairy farm on the Old Telephone Road, Alexander, Genesee County, New York. They built a new milking parlor last year and installed infrared heat lamps to warm the operator in the milking pit. The Schmieders are presently milking 37 cows and plan to increase the herd to 60.

Your Niagara Mohawk Farm Service Representative can furnish you with detailed information on this and many other uses for electricity in your farm operations. Why not get in touch with him at your nearest Niagara Mohawk office?

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK



—Picture courtesy of New York State Power Authority

This picture shows the Moses-Saunders Power Dam and the surrounding country near Massena, N. Y. It is a part of the great St. Lawrence Seaway and Electric Power project. Read the article about it on this page and plan to visit it next summer.

Plan to Visit the St. Lawrence Seaway

ON ONE OF THE hottest days of last summer, I stood on one of the locks of the great new St. Lawrence Seaway near Massena. N. Y. and watched an ocean-going vessel raised some 85 feet through the lock in order to continue its passage up the river to Lake Ontario and on westward through the other Great Lakes. Thus was partly realized one of the great dreams of man since Columbus started his voyage to the East Indies by sailing west around the world.

For hundreds of years after Columbus' discovery, explorers made the mistake of thinking that the American continent was very narrow and that there must surely be a short passage through it or around it. They finally found a passage around the southern tip of South America, another by building the Panama Canal across the narrow Isthmus, and more recently around the northern part of America by airplanes and submarine. But there still remained the challenging problem of giving the great productivity of the central west an outlet to the ocean by sea-going vessels.

That challenge has now been met by the construction of one of the greatest engineering projects of all time; the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is a joint project with Canada, starting about 67 miles downstream from Lake Ontario, where for 40 miles, man has certainly changed the face of all the surrounding country. In that 40-mile stretch, one of the largest rivers of America drops about 92 feet. Therefore, huge sea-going ships have to be raised or lowered approximately that distance.

To do all this, it was necessary to build dams and force the water elsewhere, and to tame and control the St. Lawrence which was filled with rapids. In doing all this, the water can now be used for a tremendous development of electric power.

In the early history of this country, water powered thousands of sawmills. grist mills, and manufacturies. It helped to make New England a wonderful manufacturing country. But the trouble with most water power is that it slacks off in a dry time. Not so the mighty St. Lawrence. Backed up by all the waters of the Great Lakes, the flow of the St. Lawrence is fairly constant and can be depended upon the year around. Therefore, the St. Lawrence project serves two purposes. It is an outlet for the mid-continent commerce of both Canada and the United States, and it produces electrical power for thousands of farms and manufacturing plants.

It would take a book to describe in detail all the truly wonderful things that can be seen at the St. Lawrence Seaway project, so I suggest that you save carefully this article until spring, then make a definite plan to go to Massena and visit and study the vicinity long enough to see all that there is to be seen. Now, while you think of it, write to Mr. John W. Austin, Visitor Program Director, St. Lawrence Seaway Project, Massena. N. Y. and ask him to send you all the literature available including a bulletin called. "St. Lawrence Power Project. Data and Statistics." You will be interested in reading this even if you don't visit the project.

If you do go and plan to stay all night, be sure to make overnight reservations before you start out. Otherwise, you may have to sleep in your car. This is a wonderful trip for the whole family and very educational for the children. Also, there is a little park there, bathing beach and refreshment area. We were told last summer while we were there, that more and more would be done to make the project attractive to tourists. In the Robert Moses building. a thirty-minute film is shown which depicts the story of the St. Lawrence from the beginning of our history. If you see the film first. you will enjoy the dams and locks all the more and will fully appreciate the marvelous feat of engineering.

MAKE JUST ONE NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

IF YOU WERE to make one and only one resolution for 1960, what would it be?

A friend said to me the other day that he had made some study of the great religions of the world including: Mohammedanism, Brahmanism, the philosophy of Confucius, Judaism. and of course, Christianity.

"The striking principle about them all," said my friend. "is that while they all differ in details, they have one thing in common and that is the Golden Rule, expressed in one way or another."

If a sincere attempt were made to practice the Golden Rule by nations, businesses and individuals, what a different world this would be.

None of us is perfect but if. at the beginning of each day. we paused to ask God to help us to be good and do good, we would be surprised how much happiness we could add to our lives. The Golden Rule applies in small matters as well as large and its need begins in our homes, in our businesses, and in our relations with others—with those we love. and with our friends.

For instance, if you had to clean up the mud that you tracked in. would you be so careless about it? If you had constantly to hang up clothes that some other member of the family had scattered about, would you scatter yours?

How would you like to be nagged constantly, criticized, or gossiped about? How would you like it if a friend or someone you love cheated on you or lied about you? How about beating someone unfairly in a business deal? Would you like it if it happened to you?

Are you as good a cooperator in the home, in the neighborhood, in the community as you would like your friend and neighbor to be?

Such questions and situations are almost endless, but thinking and acting on the principle of the Golden Rule can get to be a habit that will bring you happiness.

What about trying just this one New Year's resolution?

THE WAY TO REDUCE

THE GOVERNMENT has recently cracked down on 32 widely advertised vibrator and drug products which were found to be worthless and often dangerous. Each of these items has been seized under court orders. Many of the quack remedies had to do with weight reduction.

Because so many over-weight people have become rightly convinced that too much weight is a health hazard many have become victims of the quacks and spent in total thousands of dollars for no help.

The nutritionists and the doctors all agree that the way to reduce is to eat less food. but this should usually be done by the guidance of a physician who. himself, has made a study of nutrition.

PUT IT IN WRITING

A GOOD WAY for a boy to get started in farming is in partnership with his father, but to insure success I think there should be a written agreement.

A young farmer friend recently was mildly critical of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST because we advised that a farmer and son put their partnership agreement in writing.

"My father and I," said my friend, "are operating without a written word between us."

Knowing both this father and son well, I could see why they would not need a written contract. But with most a contract or agreement is more businesslike, and less likely to cause misunderstanding.

It is very natural for most dads to want to continue to make all the decisions. In the minds of some parents children never grow up. On the other hand. the son may come home from school or college with some new or wild idea that may not work. Also, it is sometimes harder for relatives to work together than it is for strangers.

A successful partnership requires tolerance and give and take on both sides. A written agreement will help.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE WERE six wives living in the same apartment building who got into such a row that they finally landed in court.

When their case was called, all six women rushed pell mell to the bench and broke into loud and bitter complaints. all at the same time.

Speechless by the onslaught of the females and their bitter criticisms, the judge pounded the bench for order. Securing it at last, the wise Solomon like magistrate announced quietly:

"I will hear the oldest one first."

That closed the case!



Ed Eastman's Page

SERVICE BUREAU

GOING TO RUSSIA?

One of our Monroe County farmers has asked us to help him make contact with other farmers who may be going to Russia during the month of May. He has made tentative arrangements to go with a non-farm group from New York State. However, he would prefer to go with other farmers.

Mr. Sodoma speaks Russian (Ukrainian) fluently. Can also speak 2 or 3 other languages. If you know of any agricultural groups who are going to Russia and might be willing to add another person to their number, please inform either Mr. Sodoma or me. His address is: Andrew Sodoma, Gordon Road, Brockport, N. Y.—*Edwin Mottenbocker, Assoc. Co. Agricultural Agent, 249 Highland Ave., Rochester 20, N. Y.*

RESENTFUL

Do you think you were fair to honest seedsmen in your comments on the December 5 Service Bureau page under the heading "Phony Seed Salesmen." I am a seed salesman and I resent your attitude.

The item, pointing out that there are salesmen on the road representing unknown companies and selling seeds of very low quality, was written to help rather than harm agents who represent reliable concerns. Unfortunately, there are agents on the road selling inferior seed backed by unknown concerns at exorbitant prices.

We hope that other readers did not interpret the item as did the writer of the above letter.

VANDALISM STOPPED

Our $25.00 reward has been sent to Mr. Leo H. Krepps of Machias, New York. Early in October, Mr. Krepps' car was parked at Lime Lake when a Machias boy committed the vandalism. He had smashed the rear window, broken off the radio antennae, tried to remove the spotlight and mirror, loosened the generator bolts, destroyed the windshield wiper, and took gas and the gas cap.

Mr. Krepps did not have comprehensive insurance to cover the damage. He reported immediately to Cpl. William C. Chambers of the State Police who investigated and made the arrest. The culprit was tried on a charge of malicious mischief before Peace Justice B. Vincent Farrell of Machias, and he was sentenced to 30 days in Cattaraugus County jail at Little Valley.

We were glad we could send Mr. Krepps our reward and he has written us as follows:

"I was very happy to receive the $25.00 reward check. I haven't been able to have my auto repaired yet, as I am not well or able to work. This check comes in handy now and will perhaps do as much good as medicine.

"I like the young generation and many of them are good friends of mine. I hope they don't get into any more trouble."

BE PREPARED

Mr. E. G. Bartlett of Lockport, N. Y., writes:

"Our neighborhood has been bothered by gasoline thieves for some time. We have been losing gasoline ever since last February. They would watch and when they thought we were away would help themselves. They even got so nervy they would come and drive right up to the gas pump at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when they thought we would be asleep and fill up the tank. One neighbor lost 100 gallons in one night by thieves.

"On the night of October 31st they visited us again and in the morning we saw strange tire tracks at the pump and the hose had not been properly replaced, so we fixed the pump up with an automatic alarm so that when they started to turn the pump handle we would hear the electric alarm in the bedroom.

"The following night at 1:45 A.M. they returned again and as soon as they started to pump gas, the alarm rang and I grabbed the shot gun and made short work of stopping them until the trooper got here. One boy, 18, was fined $50.00; the other, who was 15, was released in his parents' custody to appear in Children's Court."

Because neither of the thieves received at least a 30-day jail sentence, Mr. Bartlett was not eligible for our $25.00 reward; but we certainly congratulate him for his ingenuity in setting up the alarm to catch the culprits.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

John S. Green, who moved away from Madrid, N. Y. last July. He has quite a large family.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Lawson, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland.

* * *

Henry Smith, who was born Jan. 4, 1941, in Columbia County, N. Y. He had 4 brothers and sisters, and was last seen in Children's Home in Hudson, N. Y.

* * *

Any descendants of Adam Wert, born about 1814, died in 1894 in Wales, Ontario. Married Caroline Empey, had 14 daughters and 2 sons.

CAN YOU HELP?

If you have C. C. Miller's "My 50 years among the bees," or Frank C. Pellett's "American Honey Plants," please write to Mr. A. B. Creveling, Nunda, N. Y.

Marshall Armstrong of East Bethel, Vt. collects stamps and would appreciate receiving commemorative stamps from our readers. Stamps should be left on the envelopes, with postmarks showing if possible.

PLEASE NOTE

Inquiries and letters to the Service Bureau should be addressed to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y

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It will pay you to buy your fertilizers early for 1960. See your fertilizer man today! Place your order for the right amounts and analyses of mixed fertilizers—and order your extra nitrogen at the same time! Tell him you want *genuine* ARCADIAN® Ammonium Nitrate.

ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in partnership with mixed fertilizers to give your crops extra grow power. It contains 33.5% nitrogen—both quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen. It's made in firm, shot-shaped pellets, free-flowing in any distributor. The quick-acting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate gets your crops off to a fast start of vigorous growth and helps them develop healthy, deep-green color. The long-lasting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate keeps feeding your crops until abundant yields are matured.

Your fertilizer man will be glad to supply you with ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate along with your mixed fertilizers. Use plenty of mixed fertilizers and when you need extra nitrogen, always buy ARCADIAN!

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JANUARY 16, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

FOUNDED 1842

More Milk From Roughage



By DR. W. K. KENNEDY*

Director of Research, New York State College of Agriculture

THE GRAIN BILL is the largest single item of cost on most dairy farms. Nutrients from quality forage harvested on the farm cost less than half those in purchased grain, but maximum use of these low cost nutrients can be obtained only if the forage is of high quality.

What are the important characteristics of quality forage which allow a farmer to save on his grain bill? It is a forage that supplies not only enough nutrients to meet the cow's maintenance requirements but also supplies enough nutrients for high milk production.

A quality forage must be high in digestibility. Cows can eat only a certain amount, so the nutrients must be concentrated in that quantity. Normally, a 1200-pound dairy cow will eat daily about 30 pounds of dry matter from hay or silage and 10 pounds of grain. As the amount of grain is increased, the amount of hay goes down.

If the hay is cut when grassheads are just appearing, or when the flower buds on red clover and alfalfa are beginning to form, about 65 per cent of the hay will be digested.

Enough digestible nutrients will be available to maintain the cow, and in addition will allow her to produce about 31 pounds of milk with no grain.

If a similar hay crop is cut four weeks later, when the grasses are past bloom, only 50 per cent of the forage will be digested.

If the cow would eat 30 pounds of such hay (in most cases she will not), she would obtain enough nutrients to maintain herself and to produce 17 pounds of milk.

The only way the cow receiving this kind

(Continued on Page 15)

*Reprinted from "Cyanagrams".

THE VALUE OF EARLY CUT HAY

QUALITY FORAGE must be cut early; it must be well-preserved and it should be free of disease and insect damage.

The merits of early cut hay were recently demonstrated in feeding experiments at Cornell University. Cows fed silage cut in early June produced 48% more milk than cows fed hay cut from the same field four weeks later.

In another study, cows that had been fed late cut hay for a period of 20 weeks had declined to an average milk production of 14 pounds per cow per day. At the end of 20 weeks, the cows which were in their sixth to seventh month of lactation were abruptly switched to all of the early cut hay they could consume.

For five consecutive weeks, the milk production per cow per day increased. At the end of the five-week period the average production of the cows had increased from 14 pounds of milk per cow per day to 27 pounds of milk per cow per day with no increase in the rate of grain feeding.

IN THIS ISSUE Letters to the Editor, Page 2 . . . Credit For Lime and Fertilizer, 6 . . . Killer Weeds, 8 . . . Your Tractor P.T.O., 16 . . . Church Luncheons, 20 . . . Ideal Corn, 24 . . . Poultry House Costs, 25.

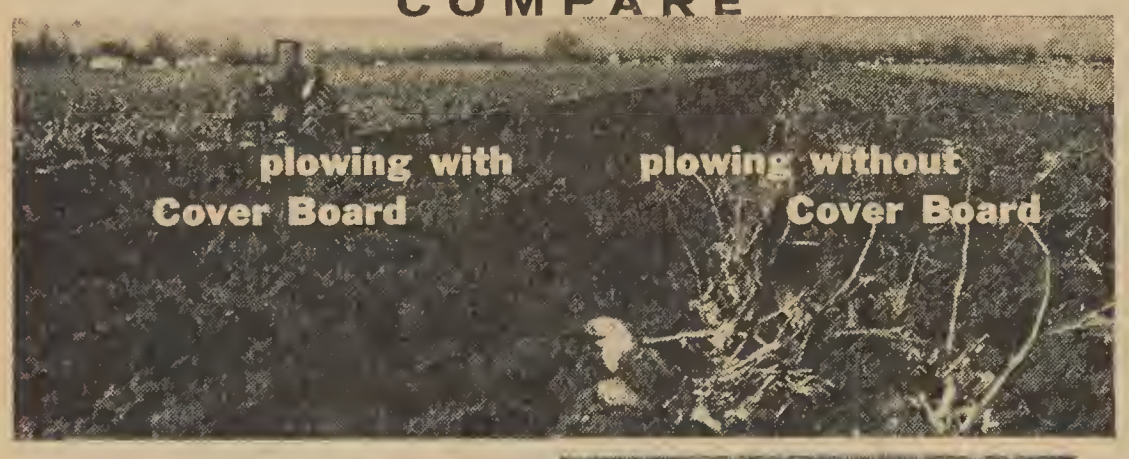
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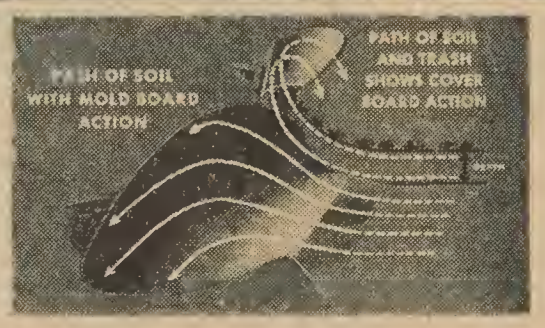
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LOADING POATOES

WE WERE happy to see the artiele about the potato roller in the December 19 issue, but I think I ought to tell you that the picture is slightly mislabeled. The fellow in the pieture is not HJE, Jr., as stated, but my eldest son Jim. He is 18, a senior in high school, and plans to enter Potsdam State next fall and take up musie teaching. He's 6'6" and makes the old man feel sort of shrunken. We have another boy 14, and girls of 10 and 6.

Another interesting development in the potato handling field is the use of tractor loaders for getting potatoes into trucks. Now that we have bulk truek bodies we no longer have to get the potatoes into bags until they come off the grader. Many farmers here and in New Jersey are using a speeial bueket on their traetor loaders whieh will piek up about 500 lbs. at a seoop. One man ean load a 300 ewt. load in 20 minutes, with less bruising of the potatoes than with any other method we ean use.

I have just gotten a loader for my traetor and plan to build a potato bueket this week and try it out on the potatoes I have left in storage. My buildings are not ideally designed for it, but I think it will work in most of them. — *Harold Evans, Jr., Riverhead, L.I., N.Y.*

BUY HIGH—SELL LOW

Have just finished reading my latest AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and, going back to the Editor's Mailbag and Mort Brooks' letter about Drew Pearson, what does Drew Pearson know about farming? He is like the old woman who "sets her mouth going and then goes off and leaves it!" . . . It is he and others of his ilk who are fighting Secretary Benson, who, aecording to the real farmers, is doing a good job in spite of all the diffieulties thrown in his way. And is not going to resign, God bless him!

But here is one question I would like to see answered. Why does the farmer, whose business is the most important in the world (were it not for the farmer none of us would eat) have to pay the price asked for everything he buys, and take the priee offered for everything he has to sell? I have asked this question of several, but so far no one has answered it.—*One woman's opinion.*

LEARNED HIS LESSON

In our eommunity was a mule named Jaek that had a habit of elamping his tail over the line. This would eause the line to pull him baek, whieh suited him fine beeause he didn't want to go ahead anyhow. One day when we were threshing and the bundles were all off the rack, the driver drove old Jaek and his mate up so they eould elean up around the separator. Standing near the drive belt, Jaek thought this was the line and so he elamped his tail onto it. You eould smell the hair burn for a mile! After that there was no trouble with Jaek getting his tail over the line. —*Georye E. Allison, Marion County, Ill. (Reprinted from The Prairie Farmer)*

IGNORANCE OF REALITY

I am agin sin, but I admit that I haven't figured out a way to eliminate it without eliminating the sinners. And were we to do that, I fear that there wouldn't be many of us left. Likewise, were the sins of our education programs to be eliminated, I fear that most of us too would be tax-eliminated.

With education now taking as high as 70% and 80% of the tax revenue of many of the towns in this State, Mr. Freeman, whose remarks were quoted on the editorial page of the November 17th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is only showing his ignoranee of reality. I figure him to be a true speeialist, one who knows more and more about less and less.—*Frank J. Spoffard, Nottingham, N. H.*

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

About the law of supply and demand — it may bring about an adjustment in time, but while the time is coming it sure hits some below the belt.

In today's poultry market, a fraetion of a eent makes the difference between profit and loss, and yet when the chickens have to be sold they just have to go. This cent or two up and down six times a week I just never eould get yet it makes a difference.—*Paul Baron, R. 1, Hebron, Conn.*

LATE HAY!

Some of our neighbors thought my husband might have set a reeord last year. He was drawn on Grand Jury and served all the month of Oetober, so farm work was deeidedly behindhand. On October 25th he eut about 10 acres of 3rd eutting alfalfa, and on November 8th he baled it.—*Mrs. D. G. Briggs, Holcomb, N. Y.*

LIKES NEW RECIPES

I just wanted to tell you that I think you do sueh a niee job on the Women's Page. We girls are always looking for new reeipes, and it is so niee to find jelly and eanning reeipes. It seems that fewer people are doing that now, but I still put up eertain things, and am always looking for new reeipes. — *Mrs. Joseph F. Fullin, Norwalk, Conn.*



PORTABLE BARBECUE GRILL IDEA

This portable grill, one of the most effieient you'll ever find, ean be built simply by looking at the photo. The grill itself is a steel drum, halved by welding toreh. The legs, handles, ventilator stack, are all serap materials. A welding toreh was used for the construetion, and wheels are off a lawn mower (any small wheels will suffice). This grill has capaeity, and can be operated with lid open or elosed. Aluminum paint brightens up the entire assembly. Building cost: purchase of steel drum, and some after-work time.



Changes Coming In Agriculture

Research Unlocks the Door to New Methods

ASK a group, "What will farming be like twenty or fifty years from now?" and you will get all kinds of answers. At least one man will comment that the wildest prediction you can think of will fall short of the truth. Certainly changes in the last twenty years have been astounding and one change brings two others, with ever-increasing speed.

Liquid Fertility

There are, however, a few things that can be predicted with relative certainty. For example, in the manufacture and use of commercial plant foods, we already have a complete liquid fertilizer, and the chances are that its use will greatly increase. The advantage so far is not so much in price as it is in convenience, speed and labor saving right through from its production to transportation from factory to farm and in its application.

Another development in the same field is the "blend truck" for broadcasting fertilizer. The truck has three compartments—one for nitrogen, one for phosphoric acid and one for potash, with adjustments so that the three materials are mixed in the desired proportion as they are broadcast on the ground.

Mechanical Brains

Perhaps even more startling is the probable place which calculators such as IBM machines will have in farming. Already they are being used to process and study milk production records in order to give dairymen more information faster than has been possible in the past. Now it is being predicted that the answers to many farm problems—perhaps to all of them—can be figured quickly by feeding pertinent facts into a machine and getting a quick answer.

It has been said, for example, that the best management practices for you may not be the best answer for your next-door neighbor. With this kind of computor, the farm facts such as soil type, elevation and previous treatment can be given to the machine and considered by it. This procedure could quickly give a farmer the best of two alternatives for action. For example, on a particular dairy farm, should the owner give prime consideration to the greatest possible production per cow, or to the best possible production of grass and grain per acre? Or, to put it another way, just what is the most profitable level of production in a particular herd on a particular farm?

New Crop Varieties

Then take the matter of crops. It is almost certain that northeastern farms will not be growing the same varieties of crops in twenty years—perhaps not even the same crops. For example, there is the matter of malting barley. There's a potential market in the Northeast for at least 7 million bushels of malting barley, but before this opportunity can be grasped, plant breeders must develop a barley with the right characteristics — which they almost certainly could and will do if farmers ask for it.

Then there is the question of the height of grains. Is it necessary to grow corn as tall as we do now? Is there any relationship between height of corn or oats or wheat and yields per acre? There is excellent evidence that varieties can be bred which will give equal or better yields with shorter straw.

What's the advantage? With short straw more nitrogen can be added and, if profitable, irrigation can be used without danger of lodging.

We have become accustomed to growth regulators. The early stories about gibberellin were interesting, but in many cases of doubtful practical use. But it now appears that the use of growth regulators can change an apple tree which bears every other year into one which has a profitable crop annually. The chances are, too, that you will be able to use a growth regulator on timothy to slow down the maturing date, thereby lengthening the period in which you can harvest timothy at its top feeding value.

Let your imagination run riot and consider the possibilities. They are almost endless.

Closely allied to growth regulators are some feed additives. For example, it is predicted that some chemical can be fed to the cow which will increase the digestibility of the hay which she eats.

Always when research is discussed, someone suggests that inasmuch as we have a surplus rather than a shortage, research should be abandoned, at least temporarily. It would be as sensible to suggest stopping time itself! Men are curious; they will seek—and they will find. Without research, mankind would still be in the Dark Ages. Research is a hunt for truth, and truth properly used never hurts.

Incidentally, what do you think northeastern agriculture will be like in twenty years or fifty years?



Protect your yields and profits with SUL-PO-MAG in mixed fertilizers

Sul-Po-Mag is a water-soluble, fast-acting source of magnesium . . . and it stays in the soil to feed crops all season

Truck-crop failures or losses due to magnesium deficiencies have been reported in most vegetable growing areas in the eastern half of the U. S.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



UNIFORM MILK INSPECTION

THE coming session of Congress is expected to consider the proposed National Sanitation Act for milk, which would provide that milk which met a national standard could be sold anywhere.

The proposal has been met with mixed feelings. Dairymen in the Midwest are solidly behind it, believing that it would open eastern fluid markets to them and improve the price they receive for milk.

On the other hand, northeastern farm organizations have been fairly solidly in opposition. There are four principal reasons for the opposition: (1) A belief that in spite of the national standard. the milk coming from a distance would be of lower quality; (2) Some fear that milk from other areas would flood northeastern markets and reduce the price; (3) A dislike for concentration of further power and authority in Washington, and (4) A belief by some that such action might destroy milk marketing orders.

The exception to northeastern opposition is the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, where there is a feeling that a National Sanitation Act would open up desirable markets in New England, where it is now difficult to sell milk produced by New York dairymen.

There is a considerable group who believe that passage of the Act would bring little or no midwestern milk here. They point out that population in that area is growing, requiring more fluid milk, that transportation costs are high and that if midwestern milk were seeking other markets it would naturally go first to areas south of ours, where the price is somewhat more attractive.

There is the growing belief, also, that a development likely to affect milk marketing in the Northeast more than the proposed National Sanitation Act concerns the search for a sterile good-tasting concentrated milk which can be stored in cans on grocers' shelves for a considerable period of time. We are on the threshold of such a development, and it seems certain that it will be with us soon.

With this background of information, should northeastern dairymen and their organizations fight the National Sanitation Act? Should they work for it? Or should they sit back and let the chips fall where they may? What do you think?

HOW MUCH PER HOUR

PRICES of farm products are much too low when compared with prices of other things. Nevertheless, the parity idea as applied to farm products has become out-of-date and meaningless.

A farmer will continue to sell a product at say 75% of parity and be quite happy if at the same time he can trade the product of an hour's work for more of the things he wants than he could when selling a bushel or a ton of the product at 100% of parity.

To put it another way, we will get farther in working for fair prices for farm products by putting the spotlight on a producer's return per hour rather than his return per dozen eggs or bushel of apples.

MEET POWER WITH POWER

TOM MILLIMAN, in his column on Page 14 in this issue, raises an extremely important question.

Chain stores are with us to stay—there is no question about that—and naturally their policies will be developed in their own interests. But the policies developed will have tremendous impact on agriculture, and the only way I can see to safeguard the interests of producers is group action by organizations big enough and strong enough to meet concentrated buying power with concentrated selling power.

Incidentally, Tom's column in the last issue pinpointed another important problem. If you didn't read it, you will enjoy looking it up and doing so.

MAKE IT LEGAL

THE USE in homes of refrigerated milk dispensers such as you frequently see in restaurants these days is an interesting development. It makes milk handy, may cut distribution costs, and there is some indication that it tends to increase consumption of fluid milk.

In New York State, the use of the dispensers has been by consent of the New York State Department of Health, but there is no legislation on the books which clearly makes it legal. No objection has been made to this method of milk distribution, and it would seem desirable that such legislation be passed.

FARM MANURE

I CAN REMEMBER when manure from the dairy was the chief source of adding fertility to the land. How things have changed!

Now on some farms manure is a liability rather than an asset. For example, take the big specialized poultry farm on a small acreage. With no use for it on the land, the owner is often happy if someone will clean the houses for the manure. About the same situation can develop where steers are fattened or hogs are raised in large numbers on small areas.

But to the dairy farmer, manure is still valued for use on crop land. What's more it is handled far better than it once was. Instead of being piled for months to lose much of its value, today's farm program includes daily spreading unless deep snow prevents.

HUMANE

IF YOU HAVE never seen a cow die of rabies, you are fortunate!

Such an animal suffers acutely, and the end is slow. But in New York State, for the dairyman to get indemnity for his cow from State and county funds, the head of the animal must be given a laboratory examination after a natural death in order to identify the disease.

To lessen unnecessary suffering, several New York State farm organizations are suggesting legislation to permit indemnities where a veterinarian diagnoses the disease as rabies, thereby permitting the owner to destroy the animal before she dies as a result of the disease.

PURE ARROGANCE

THE THREAT by certain labor leaders to defeat congressmen who voted for the Landrum-Griffin Bill should make every American voter see red!

The clear inference is that a candidate who accepts contributions to his campaign fund is thereby expected to vote as the contributors dictate regardless of what he considers good for all citizens. Failing to do this he can anticipate that desperate efforts will be made to defeat him at the next election.

Clearly it is the responsibility of all who believe in freedom of conscience to see that the threats do not become reality. It can be done by encouraging letters and by your votes for all men with the courage to act as their conscience dictates!

RESOLUTIONS

A little less impatient
With those we deem too slow;
A little less of arrogance
because of all we know;
A little more humility,
seeing our worth is slight;
We are such trivial candles
compared to stars at night!
A little more forgiving
and swifter to be kind;
A little more desirous
the word of praise to find;
The word of praise to utter
and make a heart rejoice;
A little bit more careful
to speak with gentle voice;
A little more true eagerness
to understand each other;
A little more real striving
to help a shipwrecked brother;
A little more high courage
to each task that must be done;
These be our resolutions—
and God help everyone!
—Courtesy Warp's Yuletide Greetings

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They Say - - - - -

The billions of dollars spent on price support purchases and subsidy payments have not been net additions to farm incomes—they have to a considerable degree been offset by the losses farmers have suffered as a result of restricted production, increased farm operations and marketing costs, and surplus-depressed prices under the programs.—*AFBF Official News Letter*

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

THE OUTLOOK FOR NORTHEASTERN DAIRYMEN is the sale of more milk at a slightly lower price to bring a gross income of approximately the same as 1959. With production costs per cwt. varying from below $3.50 to over $6.00, according to Cornell, your net income will be greatly affected by production costs on your farm.

POULTRYMEN WILL HAVE A BETTER YEAR IN 1960. It could scarcely be worse than '59. Chicks hatched in '59 were down 8% from '58 (New York hatch down 20%) and 1960 hatch MAY be down as much as 6% below last year. Potential layers on U. S. farms on January 1 were 3% to 4% below last year, and proportion of old hens was higher. U.S.D.A. has resumed purchase of dried eggs to help stabilize prices.

New York growers are producing fewer broilers and turkeys while other areas continue to expand.

LATEST USDA APPLE ESTIMATE shows crop of 117.7 million bushels, 7% below last year. Eastern crop is down 2% from last year; West down 15%. Due to short crops in Canada and Europe, higher exports are looked for. In 1957-58 with similar production, prices went up about 77c a bushel from December to Spring.

POTATO GROWERS ARE GETTING PRICES CONSIDERABLY BETTER THAN A YEAR AGO. The 1960 winter potato crop is now forecast as 17% below a year ago, and 21% below the '49-'58 average. Early spring potato growers in Florida and Texas intend to increase acreage 8% above '59: 7% above average.

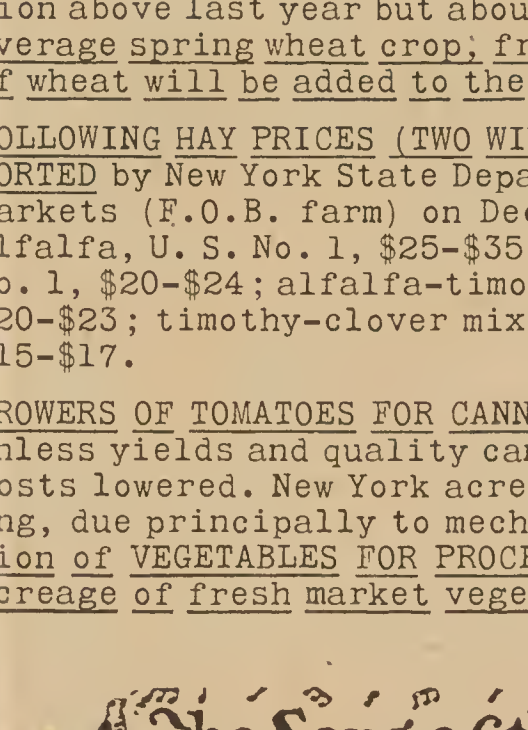
STOCKS OF POTATOES HELD BY GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS on December 1 totaled 117.5 million hundredweight, according to latest Crop Reporting Board figures. This was 9% below December 1, 1958 holdings, but 7% above average.

WINTER WHEAT CROP ESTIMATED AT 925 million bushels, 2 million above last year but about 250 million below '58. With average spring wheat crop, from 100 to 200 million bushels of wheat will be added to the carryover.

FOLLOWING HAY PRICES (TWO WIRE AND STRING BALED) WERE REPORTED by New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets (F.O.B. farm) on December 23: Second cutting alfalfa, U. S. No. 1, $25-$35; first cutting alfalfa, U. S. No. 1, $20-$24; alfalfa-timothy mixed, $15-$24; timothy, $20-$23; timothy-clover mixed, $14-$26; straw, mostly $15-$17.

GROWERS OF TOMATOES FOR CANNING FACE SOME LOSS OF MARKETS unless yields and quality can be improved and production costs lowered. New York acreage of SNAP BEANS is increasing, due principally to mechanical pickers. U. S. production of VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING is increasing while acreage of fresh market vegetables is decreasing.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S RESOLUTIONS time once more, but 'stead of writing down a score of sins that I will try to shun, I'm concentrating on just one. Throughout this new year I shall see how calm and cheerful I can be; whatever comes I'll take in stride, it won't get underneath my hide. If neighbor wants to start a fight, I'll smile and let him think he's right; when Jane Mirandy yells at me, I will not sass her back, by gee; bad weather won't cause me to curse, I'll just remember we've had worse; a drop in prices won't kill me, they'll rise again eventually.

The thing most folks don't realize is just how silly and unwise it is to let their spleens run wild and get their nervous systems riled. A man's life span is much too short, it don't make sense to fume and snort about each problem that appears and get all tangled up in fears. I doubt that we have much to say about what happens anyway; an increase in my temper'ture won't change things any, that's for sure, so I might just as well calm down and grin at life instead of frown. That way, I'm much more apt to be still here when this year ends, by gee.

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...sows over 50 varieties of grasses, grains, and legumes

...guaranteed spreading accuracy or your money back



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"IT PAYS"

Why Not Use Your Credit to Buy Needed Lime and Fertilizer?

By RALPH HIGLEY*



Fertilizer in the row gives the crop a good start.

The job of spreading lime has been speeded up.

ABOUT A YEAR AGO our bank took over a young farmer's debts, refinanced several loans and accounts, and included enough for a new tractor and hay baler. It was a good-sized loan. A few months ago, he asked us to bring the loan back up to its original level in order to finance the purchase of five or six replacement cows. We agreed to do this, and a few days later he came into the bank to complete the arrangements for the loan.

While in my office, he remarked: "I really ought to buy some lime this fall, but my loan is so big now . . ."

I hastened to assure him that we felt he should use adequate amounts of lime and fertilizer, and that credit would be available to him for this purpose. He was quite surprised and pleased.

It is unfortunate that so many farmers feel like this about borrowing money to buy fertilizer and lime. Actually, in our opinion, the use of their capital and credit for soil fertility purposes can be more productive in the long run than any alternative use to which it might be put.

A number of our Delaware County, N. Y., farmers, in order to enlarge their dairy herds, have purchased more land to provide the additional hay and pasture required. At least some of them could have obtained all the forage they needed by using more lime and fertilizer on their original acreage. This would have required less capital and would have resulted in savings on such items as taxes, machine expenses, repairs, fencing and insurance on a second set of buildings. The overall operation would have been much more efficient.

Other farmers, after enlarging their dairy herds, have found it necessary to buy hay year after year. In many cases, an intelligent soil fertility program would have provided the needed forage or would at least have cut substantially the amount of purchased feed needed. Instead, they come to me and to other bankers every year to borrow money to buy hay. I particularly dislike this type of loan because I feel that every year a farmer has to buy hay he makes no progress financially.

Farm lenders have come to realize that loans to improve soil fertility are much more helpful to the borrower than are loans to buy hay. Unfortunately, however, few of us have done anything about it. Most of us are so busy passing on the loan requests we receive, that we give little time or attention to advising farmers and convincing them of the value of building soil fertility.

Bankers want to help build their communities. Farm loans help in several ways. Not only do they yield interest for the bank, they make additional business for local merchants, and this in turn helps build bank deposits.

While banks cannot use all of their funds for loan purposes, they usually have money available for farm loans. Such loans yield a better return than bonds as well as some other types of loans.

Unfortunately, farmers have been reluctant to ask for credit to buy lime and fertilizer. Lenders haven't pushed this type of loan. It's easy enough to place a chattel mortgage on machinery, or livestock, but all too many lenders are influenced by the realization that fertilizer and lime, once used, are beyond the lender's reach.

In my opinion, everyone interested in a prosperous agriculture—particularly fertilizer manufacturers and dealers, local merchants, educators and bankers—should encourage farmers to use credit when necessary to purchase adequate amounts of lime and fertilizer.

*Ralph L. Higley is vice president, National Bank of Delaware County, Walton, N. Y., and chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, New York State Bankers Association. Article reprinted with permission from *Plant Food Review*.

FOOD PRODUCTION FACTS

THE NUMBER of people living on U. S. farms has decreased from 30 million to 20 million.

The total number of farms recorded by the 1955 census was only 4,800,000 as compared with 6,800,000 in 1935.

The total amount of land in farms has remained about the same. Thus, the average size of farms has been increasing steadily — from 174 acres in 1940 to 242 acres in 1955.

Total farm production has increased more than one-third, easily keeping pace with the increase in total population.

Output per person engaged in farming has doubled since 1940.

FINANCING A SOUND FERTILITY PROGRAM

IN MY OPINION, a farmer should never hesitat to plan a sound fertility program even thoug he may have doubts about his ability to financ it. After planning the kind of program that i needed, he should go to his banker and discus it fully with him. Here are some specific sugges tions for farmers:

1. Keep borrowings in one place. If your bank er knows you, he will be able to serve yo better.
2. Give all information requested carefully, com pletely and cheerfully.
3. Never refuse to give security if you are able Security improves the acceptability of a loa and may permit lower payments if desirable
4. Keep track of due dates and take care of pay ments and note renewals on time.
5. Draw up a comprehensive management pla for your farm that will bring about the de sired results. Detail crop and livestock ar rangements, list all contemplated expenditure and calculate expected returns.
6. Work out a permanent soil fertility program one that envisions continuous high-level pro duction with maximum profit. List lime an fertilizer requirements—based on soil tests for all crops throughout the rotation, an compute costs. Don't forget pastures.
7. Have crop, livestock and fertilizer plans check ed by county agent or other agricultural au thority.
8. Determine how much credit will be needed fo all contemplated capital expenditures. Lis them in their order of priority in case credi cannot be extended to allow for all of them
9. Make an appointment with your banker i advance, and allow plenty of time for dis cussion.—*R.L.H.*

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developer of Penn. 444, 602A, 507, 215 and many other improved hybrids. One of the nation's leading corn scientists, recently retired as head of Penn State Corn Breeding Research.

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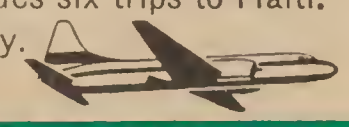
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THOSE KILLER WEEDS*

Chemicals Will Stop Many of Them and Do The Job Easily, Quickly and at Low Cost

By T. R. FLANAGAN

(Assistant Professor of Agronomy, Univ. of Vermont)

WEEDS ARE a never-ending problem for the farmer. You can control weeds in two ways: by good cultural practices and by chemical weed killers. Good growers know that weeds—called "plants out of place"—have no place on the farm.

Some weeds are sneak thieves—they use more water and plant foods than crops. A pigweed takes three times more water than corn; ragweed uses more than alfalfa. Many weeds demand more nutrients than crops. Mustard, a real sneak thief, craves twice as much nitrogen as an oat plant, and four times as much potash. Watch out for the sneak thieves.

You have seen weeds jump up, watched them sprout in a new clover seeding. The next day they looked twice as big. They were. These are the smotherers, weeds that grow faster than crops, blotting out light and air. They also use up food and water.

Then there are the stranglers—weeds that climb and choke. Bindweeds and dodders belong in this group. Still others are poisoners, such as locoweed, well known in the West, but luckily not a problem here. Some weeds may poison the soil, making it unfit for good crop growth. Quackgrass or witchgrass is on this suspect list.

Good Ones Are Dead

For weed control, make your motto "The only good weed is a dead weed—killed when young." Keeping ahead of weeds is the only answer. Once the weeds get ahead of you, grow up, and spread their seeds all over the place, "You've had it"—a modern expression meaning your problem now "has become exhaustive, expensive, and almost insurmountable."

Your best bet in weed control has been to use good farming methods; clean seed, good seedbed fitting, rotations, and cultivation. Clean seed is a must; certified clean seed is always a good bet. Rotations are good, but they depend on many summers of cultivation to rid the land of weeds. Good land fitting and cultivation will kill the weeds that you can get at. But going over and over the field thoroughly with a tractor and heavy tools costs time and money. What we need to improve the picture is a new tool. We have it now in the form of chemical weed killers.

New Tools

Most likely many of you have used 2,4-D. This has almost become a standard weed killer for cornfields, and even for weedy oats when clovers are not seeded down. However, there are lots of crops and lots of weeds that you can't get at with 2,4-D. So the chemists have come up with some amazing new tools.

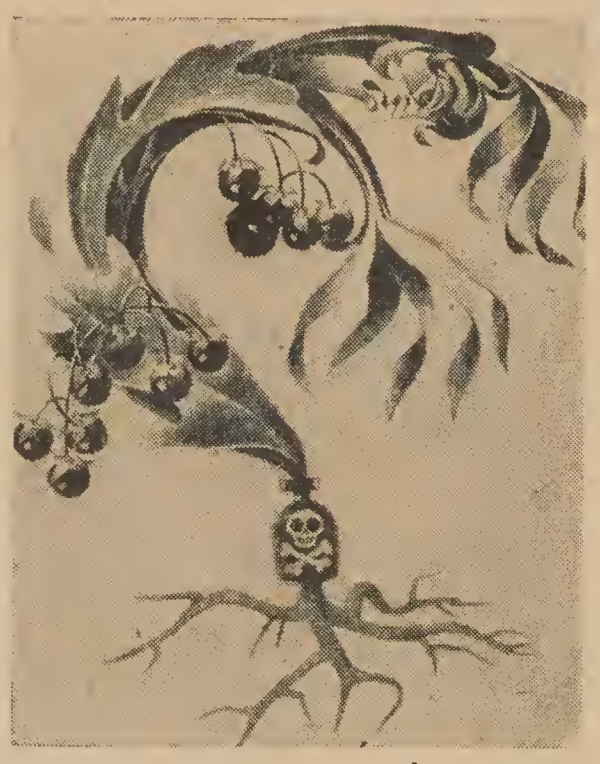
Here are 12 of the best and newest. These weed killers have special uses and special places. They are for the farmer and truck grower — valuable tools if used right, but not to fool around with in a small home garden.

Amino Triazole (sold as Amizole, Weedazole by trade name) is very useful to kill quackgrass in the spring before corn is planted. It will kill poison ivy, thistles, and milkweed. Plants turn white or milky color some days after spraying, a sign they are dying.

Butyrics are new cousins to 2,4-D and MCP, the old stand-bys. They are called 2,4-D Butyrics and MCP Butyrics and several companies manufacture them. In experiment stations tests they hold much promise for killing weeds in legume seedlings without damaging the alfalfa, trefoil, or clover. You will hear more about these.

Kills Quackgrass

Dalapon (sold as Dowpon) is a real quack killer and kills other grasses, too. It's useful to kill old quackgrass sods in the fall before plowing the seedbed for corn or potatoes. Successfully used to kill old conifers in old pastures, it also reduces grass competition in trefoil seed fields. The newest use is for grass and weed control in new seedlings of legumes, especially alfalfa and trefoil, and in potato fields. Possibly combination of dalapon and the butyrics will be useful.



Eptam, a very new chemical that experimentally has killed many weeds without damage to corn, beans, beets, and nursery stock. It will be used by farmers this year for weed control in these crops and, also, especially, for establishing weed-free forage legumes.

This next family of herbicides grew from an old chemical known to some of you as CMU. All of this group are wettable or dispersible powders. This means you must use coarser screens, and preferably a piston type pump for spraying. A good job of mixing and spray-tank agitation is very important, too.

Karmex Diuron (formerly Karmex D W) when used at low rates will result in dead annual weeds and grass without damage to many crops, especially so for grape vines, yet at higher rates can be used to keep the ground completely weed-free. This would be good to use around fences, silos, etc.

For Asparagus

Telvar Monuron (formerly Karmex W), when used in large doses, also kills all vegetation, but, when applied in small amounts, will keep your asparagus beds clean all season. It should be put on before the asparagus spears come up.

Kloben (formerly Neburon) is the newest member of this wettable powder group. Tests have shown it successfully knocks out many weeds in nursery plantings, possibly in tomatoes and beans, too. Most recently, tests have shown it does a good job killing annual grasses and some small broadleaved weeds when sprayed on new seedings of alfalfa and trefoil. It may be "easier" on alfalfa than dalapon. More tests will have to be made before we can tell.



Sneak thief weed needs more food than crops. This pest sends out more roots wider and deeper, stealing nourishment which should go to the useful crops.

Smotherer in the weed family of criminals carries out its nefarious activity by growing faster than food crops and blotting out needed sunlight.

Poisoner, such as loco weed and others, contains noxious chemical substances that are very harmful to cattle which may happen to use it for forage.



Strangler twists and winds its way up the stalks of useful crops, such as corn, until, by sheer weight and food theft, it kills off unhappy victim.

Premerge dinitros (Dow Premerge, Sinox PE) are true premerge weed killers, sprayed on weeds before there are any crop plants up. The dinitros kill whatever part of the weed plants they hit. If the weeds are small, the whole plant dies. Their best use is in fields of corn, beans, potatoes, and sometimes small grains. Clovers and other legumes aren't hurt very much by the dinitros. You will find that you can spray oats that have been seeded to clovers without any trouble.

Randox (CDAA) is a relatively new weed killer. It, too, is a premerge spray, killing annual weedy grasses and some other weeds when they start to grow. You apply it at planting time. A little goes a long way, and you can use it safely on corn, beans, onions, and peas. It works well in spite of little or lots of rain. It is safe to use on muck and clay soils, too.

Sesan (SES) — it used to be called Crag Herbicide-1—attacks weed seeds as they begin to sprout, beneath the soil surface. Thus it is especially useful to strawberry and asparagus growers. It's sprayed on freshly cultivated beds before and after the harvest season. Nurserymen and commercial flower growers, too, can use it on many different kinds of plants. A long list of them is printed on the label.

Vegedex is one of our newest weapons for stopping weeds dead. This material, as well as some others, seems



costly, but a little goes a long way. With almost any weed spray, you can save costs by spraying a narrow band of the weed killer right over the row. This is most easily done when you're planting. Vegedex is most useful for large truck farmers—the cabbage, spinach, snap bean, lettuce, and beet growers.

With these new tools, you can rid your farm of weeds. Now you can get at those pests that steal food and water from your crop plants.

But what about the small lawn and garden owner? Can't he use some of these tools? Unfortunately, only a few. He can use some of the lawn weed killers, seedbed and soil sterilants, and a few of those for the vegetable growers, but only if he uses great caution. In a small garden, where many different kinds of vegetables and flowers are growing close together, you may easily damage good plants with spray or drifting spray mist.

Choose your new chemical tools carefully. When in doubt as to the exact use or dosage, read the label on the can. This is always a wise procedure anyway. So choose one of these tools and stop the killer weeds.

*Reprinted from *Vermont Farm & Home Science.*

1960 Spring & Summer Guide of Farm Equipment

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A MESSAGE FROM DAN MURROW, MANAGER EASTERN MACHINERY, INC.

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P. O. Box 162, Eastwood Sta., Syracuse, New York
West Springfield, Massachusetts

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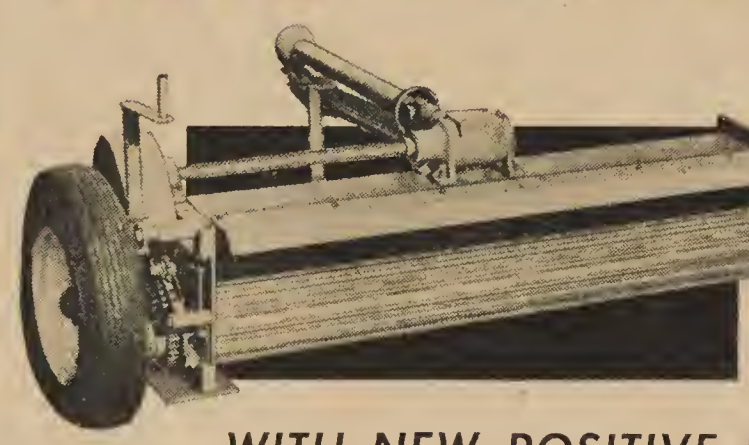
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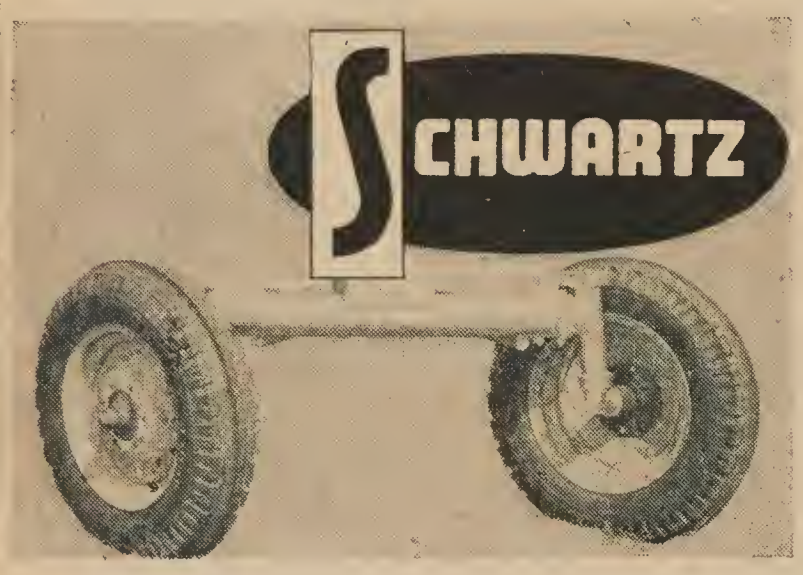
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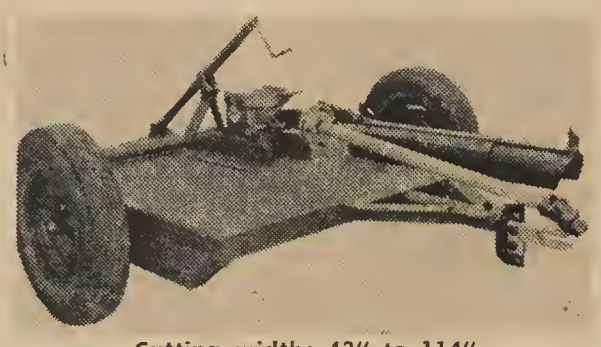
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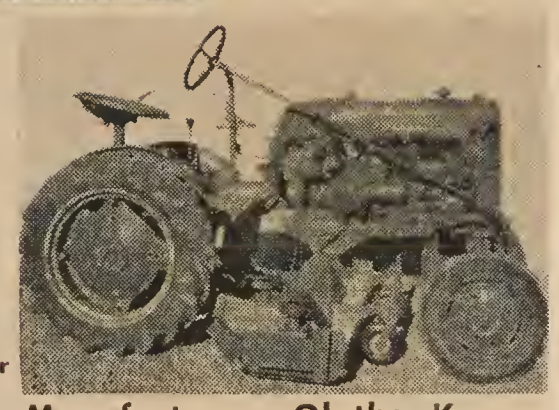


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*PRICES PAID BY U. S. FARMERS

Year	Wages	Machinery
1944	318	174
1949	430	270
1954	510	312
1959	615 (est.)	369 (est.)

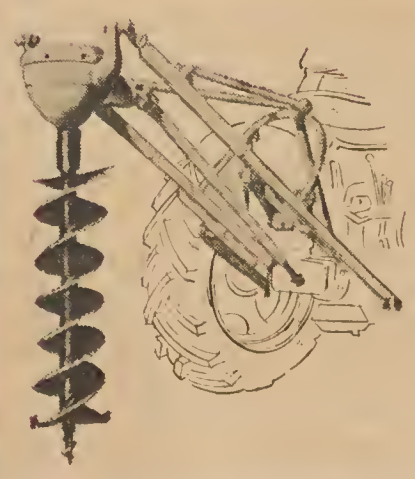
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TABLE AT LEFT

Showing prices paid by farmers for wages and machinery, illustrates why labor-saving equipment pays.

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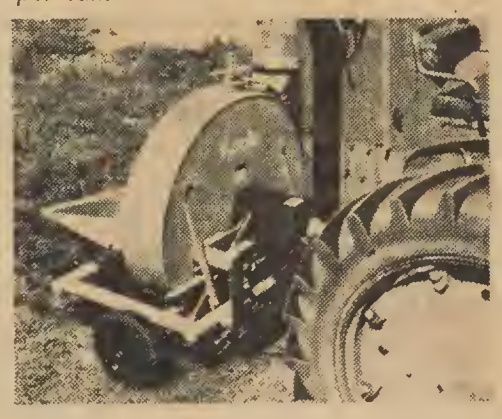
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K-20 features easy pulling, Direct PTO Drive. Minimum setup time — less hp per tan.

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Madel K-20 w/PTO . . . $798
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K-30 . . . a high capacity, law 550 rpm hp unit with unusual crap handling versatility. A praven happer-blawer that virtually eliminates setup time. Just set tractar brakes, snap an pipe and watch her blaw. Blows any crap simply, quickly — wilted hay. included.

Madel K-30 w/PTO . . . $479

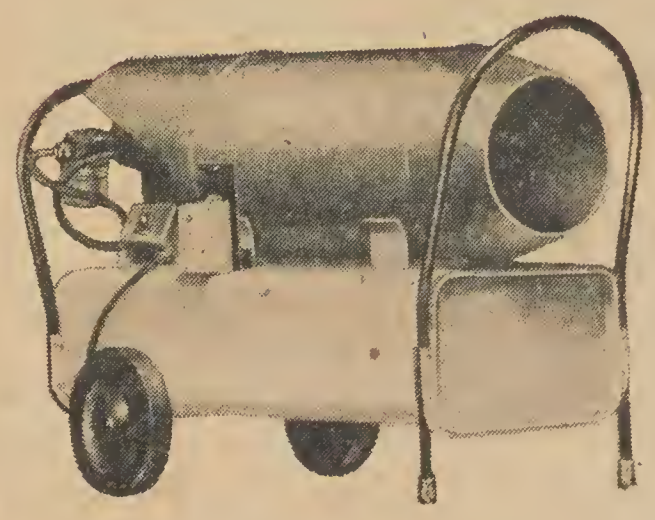


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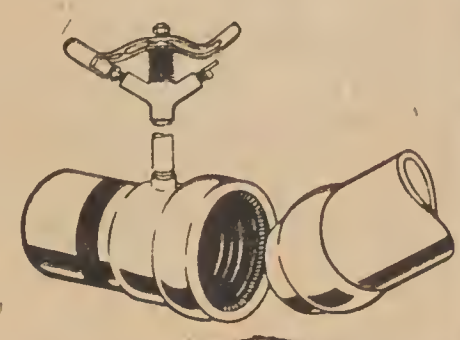
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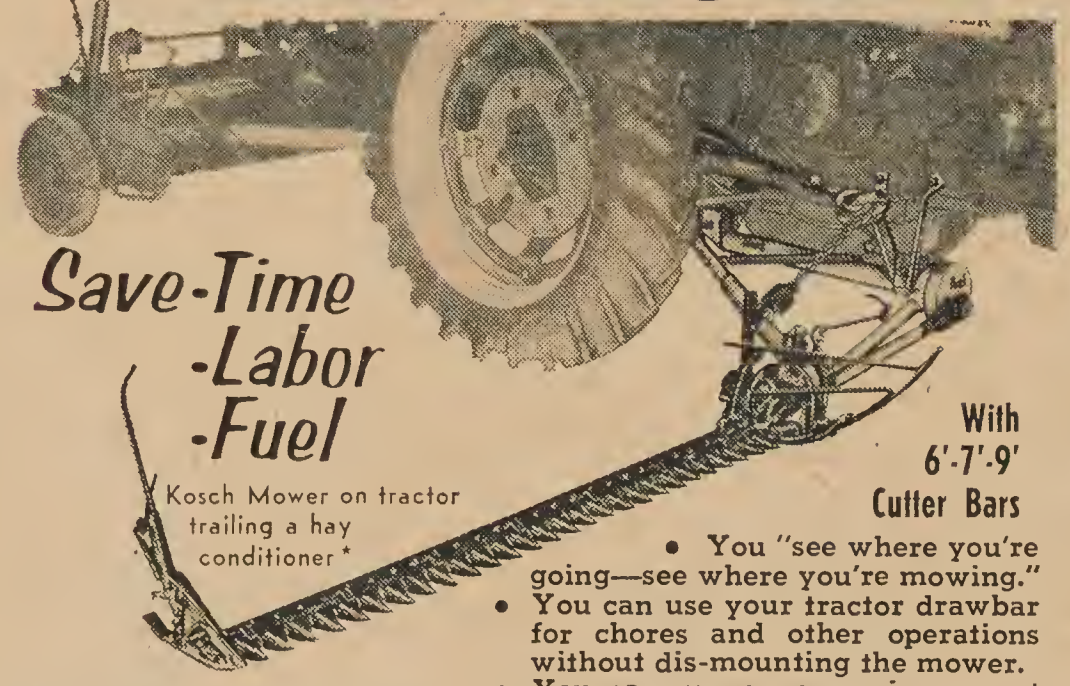
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(*Getz Process Patent #2,592,270)

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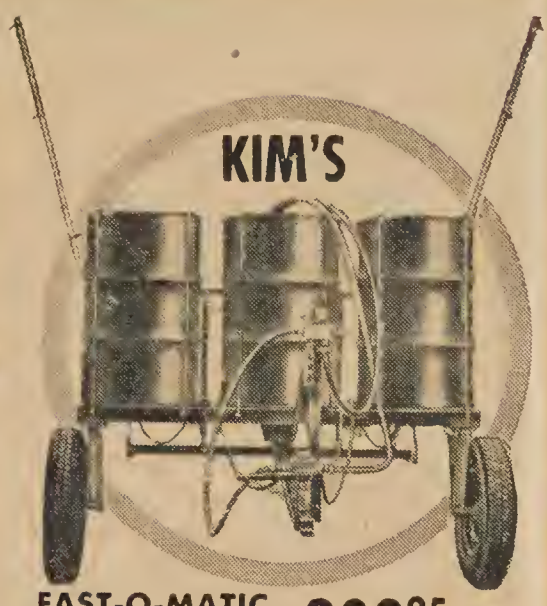


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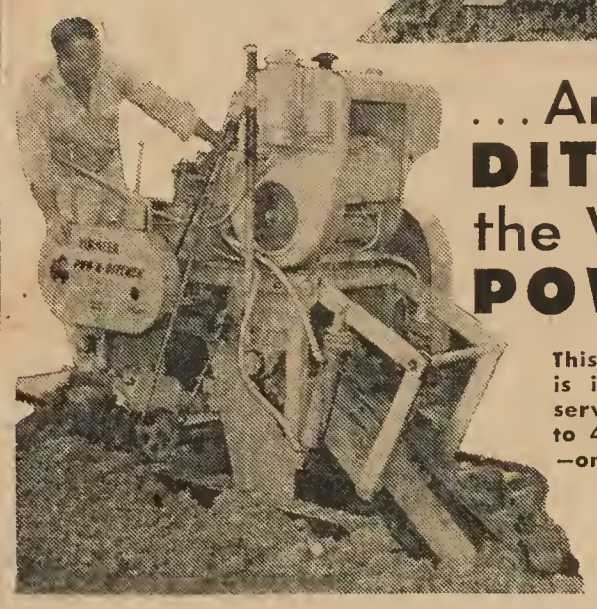
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The luxurious S. S. Queen Elizabeth will be used for the Atlantic crossing of our American Agriculturist Spring Scandinavian Tour and our Summer European Tour.

Three Tours To Europe!

LAST summer when we briefly mentioned in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that we were planning a European Tour for next May, we had no idea that it would be sold out before we could describe it fully in these columns. We had also sent a letter to all of our former tourists telling them about the tour and that it would include Scandinavia and the opportunity to see the famed Passion Play in Oberammergau—a chance that comes only once in ten years. Before we could catch our breath, all of the space for this tour was taken—and reservations are still coming in for it. For this reason, we have decided to offer two more European tours, in order not to disappoint others who wish to go with us.

Here are brief details of these three tours, which will take place this coming spring, summer, and fall. More information and the exact cost are given in the illustrated itineraries, which will be sent on request as soon as they are ready:

1. Scandinavian Tour, May 11-June 21. Featuring Scandinavia in the spring, but also visiting France, Germany, Switzerland, Bavaria, Luxembourg, and England. On May 25 we will see the Passion Play in the German fairy-tale village of Oberammergau. Although this tour is at present filled up, we are accepting reservations for it on a waiting list basis, as there are always cancellations. So if this tour is your choice, send in your reservation now with a deposit of $200 per person. This amount will be refunded to you if you do not go. Use the coupon below to send in for the itinerary, which gives full details and cost.

2. European Summer Tour, June 8-July 20. This tour will also feature the Passion Play at Oberammergau, but will not go to Scandinavia. Instead, we will visit Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, and in addition have a fascinating tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland. London, Stratford-upon-Avon, Edinburgh, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond are all included, and in Ireland we will have a four-day tour, which will take in Belfast, Dublin, and the beautiful land of Killarney.

For the Atlantic crossings, we will use the Queen Elizabeth and the Mauretania, cabin class—or you may go by air and save yourself about $100 on the cost of this summer tour. Whether you choose to go by ship or air, we should hear from you soon. Our party will be limited in size, and this tour is sure to be an early sell-out. For further information and the exact cost by ship or air, write for European Summer Tour itinerary (use coupon below).

3. Mediterranean Cruise, leaving New York City on October 6. We will travel cabin class on the U. S. Independence, and our first stop will be Lisbon, Portugal. We will also visit Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and possibly other Mediterranean countries. This tour is something that our readers have asked us for many times, and we predict that it will sell out fast. If you are interested in going on it, don't delay in writing us. In fact, it would be wise to send in a tentative reservation now, with the deposit of $200 per person.

Whichever one of these wonderful tours you choose, you will have a glorious time and travel with the greatest of ease and pleasure. On an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour, there is nothing for you to do but to enjoy yourself. The all-expense ticket covers everything, even the tips. You'll have no travel worries, as our tour leader takes care of everything and all you have to do is relax and have the time of your life with the congenial people who always make up our parties.

Write us today for further information (use coupon below)—and if you wish to, you may send in your advance reservation now with the $200 deposit per person.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of (check one or more):

Scandinavian Tour, May 11-June 21——

Summer European Tour, June 8-July 20 (by ship)—— or (by air)——

Mediterranean Cruise, leaving New York October 6——

Name _____

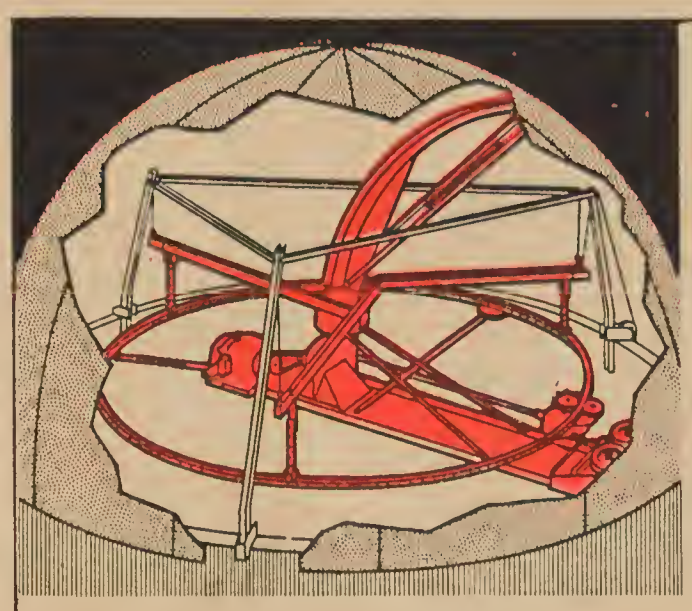
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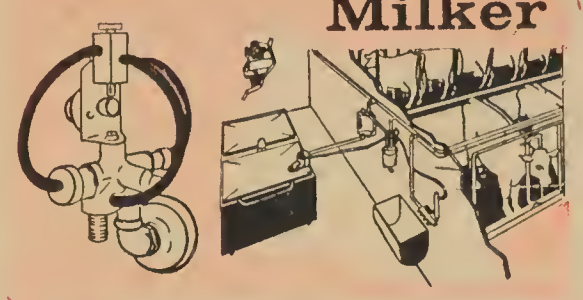


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- Positive Power-Circle Drive
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- For 12- to 20-ft. silos

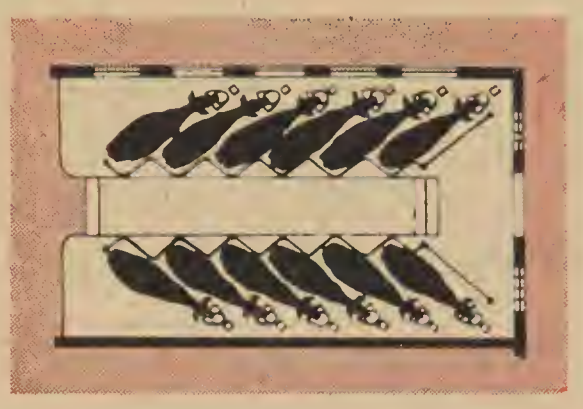
Hanger bracket extensions raise unloader high into dome for full filling. The Volumatic Silo Unloader unloads fast in frozen or fluffy silage, corn or grass. Positive Power-Circle Drive doesn't need silage for traction. Nontip 3-point suspension means level cutting at all times. Easy to install, easy to move.

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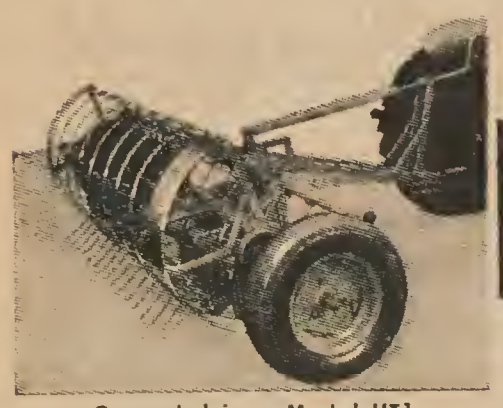
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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Good or Bad?

DOES MRS. Consumer operate the tiller of the vessel called food marketing, and by her selections in supermarkets force the farmer, the processor, and the retailer to bow to her wishes? The food chains would have us believe she does. She exercises an influence, of course, but that influence has been inflated by the food chains. They would have us believe that standardization of food products is almost solely the result of consumer pressure and is something they must cater to if they are to survive and prosper.

There are two sides to the question. The other side is the regimentation by food chains of farmers, processors and consumers to fit the convenience and economy of supermarkets in buying, branding under their own private labels, in assembling and warehousing, and in displaying at the retail point of sale. Retailing is cheaper that way, and Mrs. Housewife is pushed around along with the farmer and processor.

The only processor who escapes being regimented into placing food chain labels on his goods is the big one who has his own well advertised brands, but who must sell with chain labels in mind. Consumer demand exists for these branded, advertised foods, requiring chains to carry them alongside their own private label foods, which are sold at lower prices.

The food chain label is an enormously effective gimmick. In our nation of surplus, its use permits a chain retailer to bargain unmercifully between small and medium-sized processors in the same region, and between processors of one region and those of another. Behind the processors are the farmers, who must take a lower price for raw foods when the processor is hard put to it.

Farmers think of the processor as their market, when in fact there is little distinction between them when both farmer and processor, as in 1959, are ground down pricewise by the manipulations of the big, the medium, and now even the little chains. Both are at the mercy of the multiple retailer and must to a large degree knuckle under. Processors merely pass along to farmers the price level down to which they have themselves been pounded.

Take canned applesauce and canned pie slices as an example. The Lake Ontario apple belt could always command a premium on these products. The extra price came from the fine flavor of blended hard winter apples like Greening, Baldwin and Northern Spy with the softer, sweeter varieties such as McIntosh, Wealthy, etc. But the premium began to disappear when, by the use of its own label, a food chain could buy to advantage the sweeter, bland products of Virginia and bypass western, New York until the latter came down to meet the Virginia price.

Today the premium has entirely evaporated, and it's dog eat dog in the struggle to find markets through the dominant food chains. There are many other examples in processed foods of the Northeast, some of which had real consumer preference because of superior taste. Nearly all are now pushed down to a national level, to the detriment of the farmer and his ally, the processor.

What is true of processed foods holds for perishables as well. Food chains prefer unripe but good-looking, uniform produce which will all be moved out before it spoils. This preference for unripe produce saves the labor of sorting and the loss from spoilage. The consumer is disregarded here, as she is in many other examples of today's marketing.

No doubt of it, the preference of chains for unripe shipped-in stuff accounts in part for the phenomenal postwar increase in roadside markets, at which the farmer can sell his ready-to-eat items and the consumer can buy the fresh produce she really prefers for her family. As the chains take over more and more of food retailing in cities and town, growers find it increasingly difficult to sell to them in assorted truckloads, and so they turn to roadside markets of their own or to those operated by roadside merchants. These fellows, the merchants, are also good outlets for sound, ripe produce with surface defects. They know how to merchandise such foods to the advantage of consumers, farmers and themselves.

Do food chains have a sense of responsibility to either the grower, the wholesaler or the processor? If not, the time has come to develop it. Publicity and organization will help.



—Photo by Thomas Morrill, age 1

About seven or eight years ago we acquired for trial purposes three pliable rubber tubs, including this one, photographed in November, 1959. All three are still in use for salt dishes in the grazing season and for emergency use around the barns in the winter. About five years ago we had an old proved bull who turned out to be destructive of his hay and grain manger. He smashed several. Finally his hay was piled in a corner and his grain poured into a rubber tub. Mr. Bull was all through smashing things. I recommend rubber tubs on livestock farms.

More Milk From Roughage

(Continued from Page 1)

of hay can produce 31 pounds of milk is to be fed a considerable amount of grain. She is consuming all of the roughage that she can hold, so you can't feed her any more.

It would take approximately six pounds of grain plus 30 pounds of this hay to equal 30 pounds of the more digestible hay.

Early cutting of hay does not insure maximum consumption, for if the method of preservation is poor, a cow will eat only 25 pounds of dry matter instead of 30. She will receive enough nutrients to maintain herself, and produce 21 pounds of milk.

Four pounds of grain will have to be fed to raise the level of milk production to 31 pounds per day.

When hay is cut late it is low in digestibility. It is stemmy, tough and fibrous. A cow doesn't like it, and only eats 25 pounds instead of 30. Only 50% is digested instead of 65%. The cow receives only enough nutrients to maintain herself and to produce nine pounds of milk.

Nine pounds of grain must be fed to make such hay equivalent to hay high in digestibility and palatability.

Several factors influence the energy value and palatability of forage: date the hay is cut, method of curing, and the influence of insects and diseases. **Every day cutting is delayed, digestibility decreases by about one-half per cent (data of J. T. Reid, Cornell University).**

At the same time, intake of dry matter also declines about one-half per cent per day and intake of digestible dry matter declines one per cent per day.

On the other hand, yield has to be considered. As the season progresses, the yield of first cutting forage increases until the grasses are fully headed and the legumes are in full bloom — about June 25 at Ithaca, New York. If the forage is not cut by then, leaves start to drop off from disease and insect damage, and yield and quality decline.

Because quality of the forage is declining each day, the maximum yield of the nutrients occurs about five days before the maximum yield of dry matter. From the standpoint of yield and feeding value, the crop should never be cut after the maximum yield of digestible dry matter is obtained, and the crop can be cut up to ten days earlier with a steady increase in the quality of the forage which more than offsets the small decrease in yield.

Weather conditions and protection of forage stands sometimes make it necessary to cut later than the peak period, but a farmer should strive to cut as much as possible on or before the time when maximum yield of nutrients is obtained.

Method of curing has relatively little influence upon digestibility; but method of curing influences considerably the yield and palatability. Regardless of how the hay crop is preserved—silage, barn-dried hay, field-cured hay, baled hay, or loose hay — digestibility per pound of the final dry matter preserved is about the same. Small differences sometimes exist when hay is badly weather-damaged—this is an exception to the rule.

Methods of preservation do influence palatability. When the hay is badly weather-damaged or poor silage techniques are used, the forage may be very unpalatable. Instead of the cow eating 30 pounds of dry matter, as little as 20 to 25 pounds may be consumed. **The low intake of unpalatable forage must be offset by feeding considerably more grain.**

Method of curing influences the amount of crops stored, as well as palatability. More dry matter is preserved if the early cut crop is ensiled or cured as barn-dried hay rather than as field-cured hay. Field curing allows greater weather damage and loss of leaves due to shattering. Well-fertilized timothy cut in mid-July will yield 6,000 pounds of hay or 2,700 pounds of digestible nutrients per acre.

Early cut timothy, on the other hand, might yield as little as 3,500 pounds of hay or 2,275 pounds of digestible nutrients per acre. One acre of late cut hay will feed a cow 300 days, but the daily intake of digestible nutrients will scarcely meet the recommended allowance for maintenance. A cow consuming such hay can produce little or no milk unless fed liberal quantities of high priced grain.

On the other hand, one acre of early cut hay will feed a cow 117 days, but the daily intake of digestible nutrients from forage alone is sufficient to allow the cow to maintain herself and produce 31 pounds of milk per day. Obviously the hay with the lower yield of digestible nutrients per acre (but higher T.D.N. per ton) is the more valuable feed for milk production.

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—Nathan Marshall Southwick



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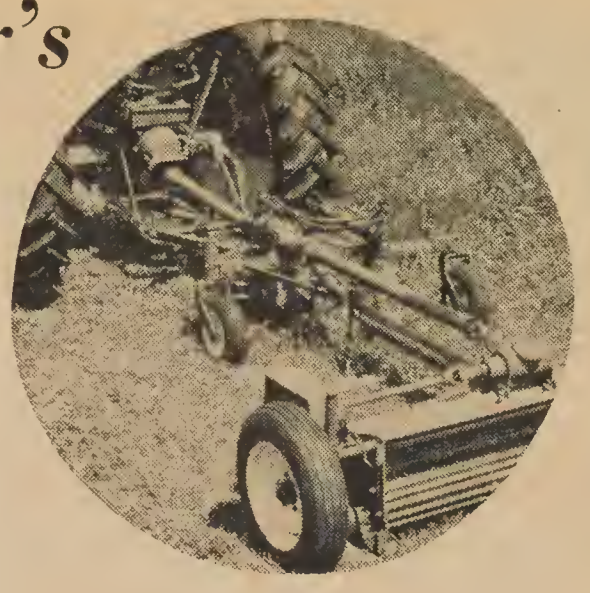
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Your Tractor's pto



Since its beginnings 30 years ago, pto has broadened the use of your tractor engine's power tremendously

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

INTRODUCTION of the pto (power take-off) shaft took the tractor out of Dobbin's class once and for all, because this made it possible to do much more than merely pull a load over the ground. Try to imagine, if you can, the problems you'd have if your corn picker or combine were ground-powered with a "bull-wheel".

And the pto has come a long way since its introduction more than 30 years ago. It has grown in size. It can now be controlled independently. And, more recently, it is running at higher speeds.

The pto shaft was in an undeveloped state for many years. Usually, it was engaged by de-clutching, and shifting a couple of gears together. Upon re-engagement of the clutch, it would run until the clutch was disengaged again. This meant that it ran when the wheels turned—unless you shifted the tractor into neutral.

"Live" pto

Then after World War II, the "live pto", began to appear on the market in various forms. Oliver was one of the earliest, with a system which provided on-the-go engaging and disengaging of the pto shaft by a hand lever. The pto shaft was powered from ahead of the main clutch, so that disengaging the clutch did not stop the shaft.

Allis Chalmers was also early in the picture, and they solved the problem by adding the extra clutch in a different place. This clutch was operated by a hand lever, and it controlled power to the wheels without stopping the pto shaft. Since the pto was powered from ahead of this clutch, and behind the main clutch, disengaging the main clutch stopped both the wheels and the pto shaft. Various manufacturers have approached the problem a bit differently, depending upon their individual designs. Today, some form of live pto is available on almost any tractor you might want to buy.

The most recent development in the pto is the new speed—1,000 rpm. The designers have been concerned with a number of factors, including failure of the pto under heavy loads. It seems likely that the future will bring heavier loadings, and higher engine speeds, which also means more speed-reduction problems if the speed remains at 540 rpm. So, a new standard of 1,000 rpm has appeared, and tractors are beginning to be marketed with the new speed. Some manufacturers now offer a two-speed pto, with both the new and the old speeds.

Speed Argument

Of course the idea of the new 1,000 rpm pto has stirred up arguments, because it introduces more complications. Pto machines will now have to be built for the new speed. Those that are already built for the old lower speed, will require a conversion unit to step the new higher tractor pto speed down to their level, if the tractor does not have both speeds available.

Similarly, those built for the new higher-speed pto will need a conversion unit to step the pto speed up, when they are used with an older tractor. This will probably mean extra gear-boxes to make the speed changes until enough time has elapsed to allow the retirement of all the obsolete pto machinery. While this sounds like some nuisance, the designers feel it is necessary in the interests of maximum future use of the pto.

But handling lighter nuisance jobs is an important part of the development of pto, too. In the early days, pto was used largely to power field units — the binder, the corn picker, etc. Today, your tractor's engine does many more things, thanks to the development of equipment which can make use of its power.

Thus, you can feed your livestock with a self-unloading wagon and eliminate the scoop. You can grind feed with a pto mill and eliminate belting up. You can drive a pump for spraying your fields and fencerows. You can run a standby electrical generating unit, run an elevator, do any of many odd jobs that have been made easier by taking advantage of your engine's power, through the pto.

Your pto is relatively simple and fool-proof. It requires little attention, since it is lubricated internally, along with the rest of the gears. The most important consideration, as you use it, is hitching. Proper hitching keeps the rotating driveshaft, with its knuckles which allow turning, as straight and as level as practicable.

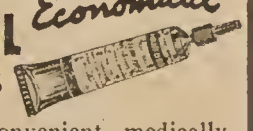
More than once, engineers have gone out into the field to straighten up a troublesome machine, only to find that improper hitching was causing excessive vibration, which was knocking out bearings and causing general premature wear. So follow your manual carefully, setting your drawbar as specified.

With the wide range equipment that is available to you today, you are only limited by your own imagination in the use you make of your tractor's pto. There is one important word of caution which should be mentioned, though, no matter what your job—SAFETY! Your manufacturer has furnished shields to protect you from danger. Always be sure to thoroughly shield all your pto hook-ups. And, perhaps even more important, ALWAYS turn off power to equipment on which you are going to work. The corn picker is especially notorious for latching onto fingers and arms when someone tries to clean or adjust it.

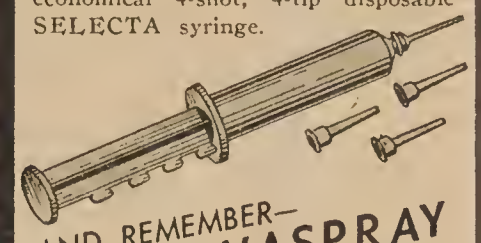
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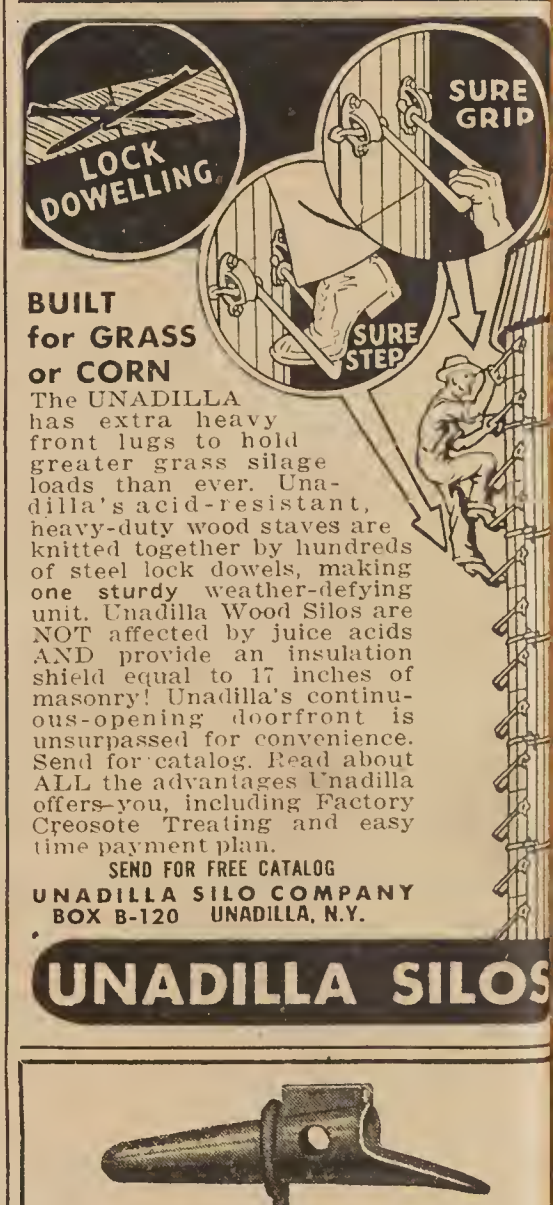
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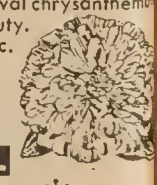
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SAFE PESTICIDES

Careful Tests At Geneva and Ithaca Provide Basis For Recommendations

By D. J. LISK and A. W. AVENS

AGRICULTURAL chemicals are widely used today to control insects and fungus diseases of various crops, to control weeds in fruit, vegetable and forage crops, and to regulate plant growth. The application of these chemicals has increased the quality and yields of crops. Residues of these chemicals often remain in the crop after harvest and, since they may be present at levels which are unsafe for human consumption, laboratory analysis of samples of the crop is required.

Recent federal legislation makes it illegal for raw agricultural commodities to be marketed if residues of these chemicals exceed definite safe limits. Some states have therefore established facilities for carrying on residue research. Newly equipped Cornell laboratories at both Ithaca and Geneva assist research workers and the Extension Service by enabling them to recommend application schedules assuring food safe for human consumption.

Safe Recommendations

Under this coordinated program, recommendations concerning the use of pesticides are checked by analysis of representative crop samples for harvest residues. The College Extension Service recommends only those pest control chemicals which, when used on food crops according to specific directions, will not leave residues in excess of the Federal tolerances.

The Geneva group carries on research with fruits and vegetables for processing and the resulting processed foods, and also with soils. The Ithaca section deals with raw agricultural commodities such as fruits and vegetables for the fresh market, as well as forage crops and the resultant products, meats, milk and eggs.

The problem of determining chemically how much of a pesticidal chemical is present in foods is usually quite involved. Often one has to spend a number of days analyzing a very few samples. A typical analysis involves removal of the chemical from the commodity, separation of it from other substances such as proteins, waxes and colored materials which are invariably present, and determination of the quantity of the chemical present.

Removal or extraction of the pesticide from the food product is usually accomplished by a solvent such as benzene, chloroform, or hexane. The solvent containing the chemical is then subjected to one or more processes which isolate the chemical from other plant substances which might later prevent accurate analysis. This crucial step is referred to as the "clean up" process.

Color Tells the Story

Finally, other chemicals are added which react with the pesticide or a derivative of it to produce a color that is characteristic of the particular material being determined. The intensity of the color is a measure of the quantity of the pesticide present. The color intensity is measured using an instrument called a spectrophotometer.

Biological assay methods are sometimes employed in the determination of pesticidal residues. These are being used where chemical methods are not available or where they are not sufficiently precise. Bioassay methods are also used as a check against the chemical methods. In these techniques, living organisms, such as insects or plants, are brought into contact with the food sample or extract of the sample under controlled conditions. The number of organisms killed or affected is directly proportional to the amount of pesticide present.

At Geneva, existing laboratories in the Chemistry Building are being used for the present. However, there is ample space for residue analysis in the new Food Science Building.

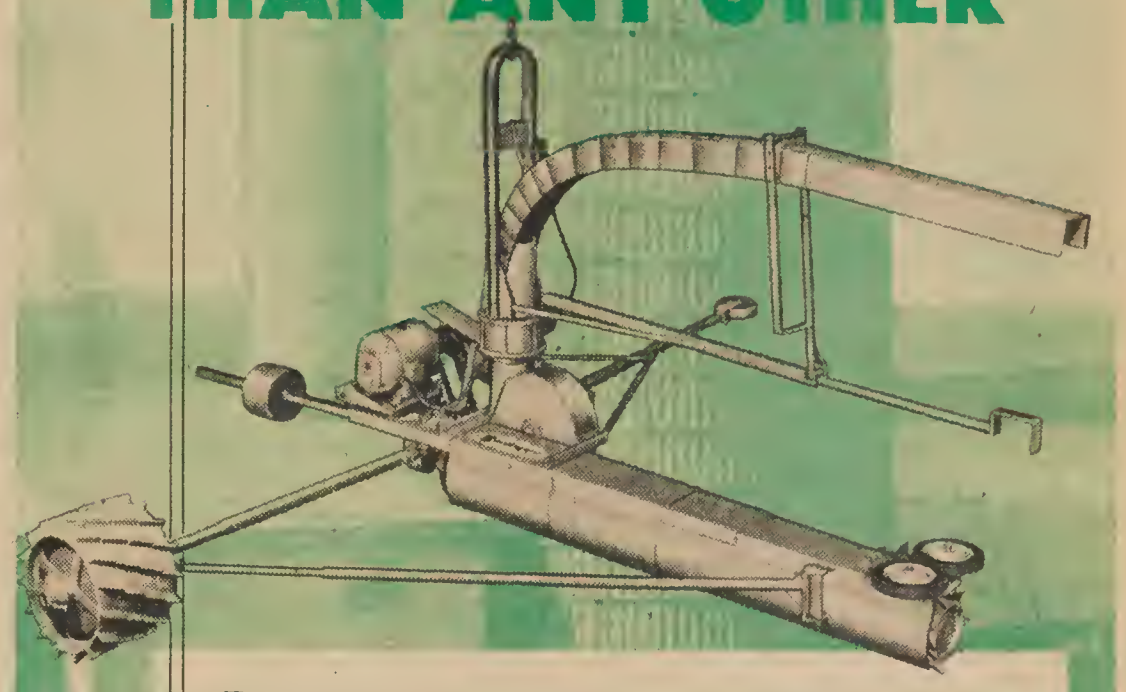
Improved Facilities

The laboratory at Ithaca began operating in January 1957. Construction is now complete, which includes facilities for biological assay of pesticidal residues, a total chlorine determination laboratory, refrigerated and frozen storage compartments, and a separate building for solvent storage.

Since 1957, the laboratories have obtained residue data on about 50 different pesticides. Residue research not only assists research workers and the Extension Service, but aids Federal authorities in establishing official tolerances for pesticide chemicals in agricultural commodities. The laboratories are not maintained to serve growers or grower groups in determining residues for their own information.

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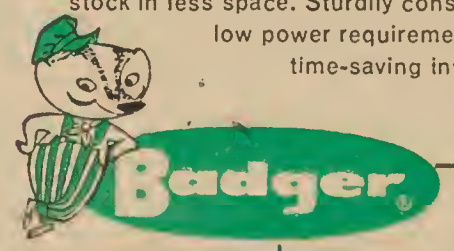
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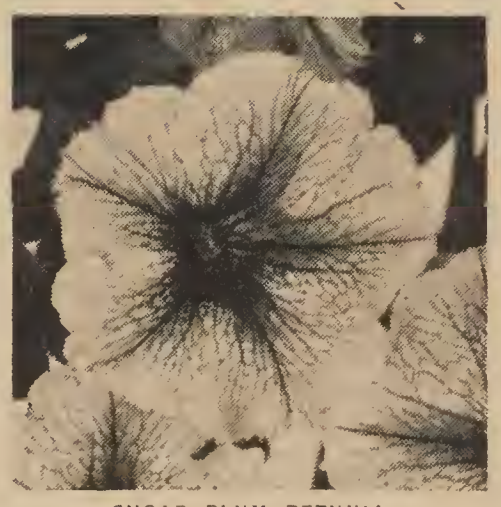


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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 6 Issue.....Closes Jan. 21
Feb. 20 Issue.....Closes Feb. 4
Mar. 5 Issue.....Closes Feb. 18
Mar. 19 Issue.....Closes Mar. 3

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Your Veterinarian Discusses
Leukemia Of Cattle

NOT SO LONG ago an owner complained that one of his cows was covered with lumps of various sizes. At first he thought the swellings were due to fly bites or some kind of an allergy that had resulted in an attack of "hives," for the animal appeared perfectly healthy otherwise.

However, the lumps increased in size, the cow began to get "picky" about eating, lost weight steadily, and put in a great deal of time lying down. At the time of our call she was extremely pale, appeared to have difficulty in breathing, and we noticed that her eyes were bulging from their sockets. A detailed examination justified a diagnosis of leukemia.

The cause of this disease is unknown, but it is generally regarded as a form of cancer like that affecting human beings. It is not contagious or inherited, but certain cow families appear to be particularly susceptible to this disease.

The characteristic lumps are caused by the enlargement of lymph glands located just under the skin. The largest of these are found under the jaws, in the flanks, and in front of the shoulders. As time goes on, lymph glands that are ordinarily too small to be noticed become large enough to be seen.

In addition to the lumps under the skin, enlarged lymph glands inside the body may cause symptoms like bloat, constipation, delirium, and paralysis through pressure on nerves, the brain, or various parts of the digestive system.

Leukemia is recognized as the commonest cancer-like disease of cattle. This seems a bit strange, for it might logically be expected that cancer of the udder would occur much more frequently. As a matter of fact, though, cancer in the mammary system is practically unknown in cows.

Leukemia is usually found in animals over five years old, because of the slow development of the disease.

A diagnosis is usually made on the basis of typical symptoms appearing in older animals, with particular importance being attached to the numerous enlarged lymph glands which show up as swellings under the skin.

A microscopic examination of the blood will also prove helpful in establishing a diagnosis if the red cell count is low and a typical lymphocytes and white cells are present in abnormally large numbers. In some cases an examination of the bone marrow for cancerous cells may be desirable.

Opening a carcass and finding numerous tumors in the body will just about clinch the diagnosis. These growths may be found in the liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, stomach, and intestines.

In a few cases the heart sac has been reported as invaded to interfere with the circulation of blood so that pulsations corresponding to the heart beat were visible in the enlarged jugular veins.

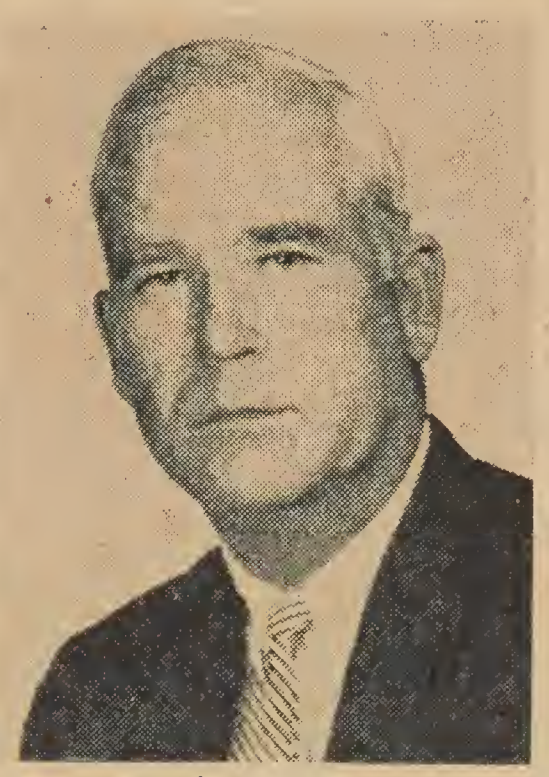
Leukemia may be suspected as a possible cause whenever a number of the superficial lymph nodes are noticed as being enlarged, especially if those on both sides of an animal are affected. However, leukemia does not always result in enlargement of the outer lymph glands, for sometimes only the internal ones are enlarged. In such cases a rectal examination may reveal large nodular masses in the pelvic and abdominal cavities.

Under farm conditions, leukemic animals that lose weight rapidly and go off feed without showing enlargement of the superficial lymph nodes may be suspected of suffering from various other ailments.

The list includes such things as Johne's disease, tuberculosis, kidney infection, acetonemia, liver abscesses, and peritonitis resulting from something like hardware trouble or puncture of the intestines by internal parasites.

As in the case of leukemia when it appears in human beings, no treatment is known and the victim eventually dies after a long period of illness.

JIM TOMSON ELECTED SHORTHORN PRESIDENT



Jim Tomson

Jim Tomson, Wakarusa, Kansas, was named president of the American Shorthorn Association at a recent meeting of the board of directors. L. E. Mathers, Jr., Mason City, Illinois, was named vice president and Kenneth Fulk was given a new three-year contract as secretary-treasurer.

The 42-year-old Tomson brings to his post an illustrious Shorthorn background and the reputation of being one of the breed's most effective promoters of commercial Shorthorns. The Tomson Brothers' registered Shorthorn herd goes back to 1886 and has been a source of improving the breed ever since.

Three new directors were also elected to replace the retiring ones. Clarence Worden, Windsor, New York, was elected to represent the northeastern section of the country, while Tom Hawkins, Hollister, California, was elected to represent the West. Harold Thieman, the third director elected, is from Concordia, Missouri, and will represent the Polled Shorthorn Society on the board.

Coming Meetings

Jan. 19-22—Empire State Potato Club, N. Y. S. Horticultural Society and N. Y. S. Vegetable Growers' Association joint meeting, Community War Memorial Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 20-21—Maine State Pomological Society, Lewiston—Armory.

Jan. 25-30 — New Jersey Farmers Week and Farm Show, Trenton

Feb. 2-4 — New Hampshire State Horticultural Society, Highway Hotel, Concord.

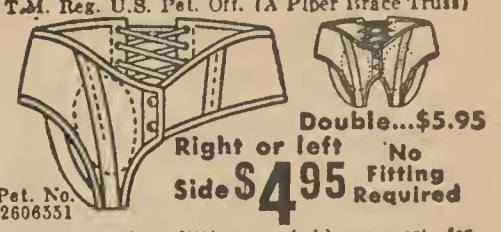
February 9-11—Vermont Farm Products Contest, Barre Municipal Auditorium, Barre, Vermont.

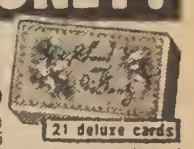
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For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.
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This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Mrs. A. W. Chamberlain had the job of cutting the angel food cakes, arranging on serving plates, and adding chocolate sauce just before serving.

Church Luncheon for 75

By Alberta D. Shackelton

ARE you sometimes asked to plan and serve a women's luncheon for your church or for some other group? If so, you will be interested in the luncheon we recently served to 75 women in the Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, New York. In this church, the Women's Association meets for a Fellowship meal, usually a luncheon, on the first Friday of each month from October through June. Each of these meals is the responsibility of one of the circles. The circle to which I belong served the November luncheon, and this was our menu:

Turkey a la king on Chinese noodles
Molded Cranberry Salad
on lettuce with mayonnaise
Baking Powder Biscuits and Butter
Bread and Butter Pickles
Angel Food Cake with Chocolate Sauce
Coffee

Planning. In order to divide responsibilities, we asked different persons to do different jobs. Mrs. Charles Voss, and I did the overall planning. We planned the menu, did the shopping, prepared the turkey dish, salad, and chocolate sauce, and supervised the service and clean-up.

Six members were asked to bake an angel food cake, using one of the popular mixes, and four members were asked to provide a pint each of bread and butter pickles. We bought the baking powder biscuits at a local bakery and the Chinese noodles from a local Oriental restaurant.

Two members set the tables, using a U-shape plan. Another member arranged the table decorations (mums and greens arranged in long chicken feeders that were made attractive with gold paint). Seven members acted as waitresses, two for each of the long tables and the seventh person to assist where needed.

Three members worked in the kitchen. One prepared coffee and a cream mixture for it, cut butter, placed pickles in dishes, and prepared lettuce for salad. Another cut the cakes, arranged individual serving plates, and added sauce just ahead of serving. The third helped where needed, and saw that the biscuits were heated, and planned the set-up for dishing up food and relaying plates to waitresses.

Serving the Meal

About ten minutes before time to serve the hot dish, we cleared the long table in the kitchen and moved it up to a smaller one just inside the pass-through window opening between kitchen and dining room. The plates were lined up on this table, and the noodles and salad arranged on them. While this was being done, the waitresses were placing cream, butter, pickles, and a pitcher of water and supply of paper cups on each table, followed by a plate of heated biscuits.

Two pans of the turkey were then placed on each side of the kitchen table end nearest the dining room, and two servers in the kitchen added the turkey to the noodles on the plates. After a cleaner-upper with a moist cloth removed any dribbles from plates, they were handed through the pass-through window to the waitresses to serve to the seated ladies.

In clearing the tables for dessert, the waitresses used a 4-tiered rubber-tired serving cart to return soiled dishes to the kitchen, where they were stacked for the dishwasher. After the dessert was served and eaten, they used the same procedure, this time completely clearing the tables for the meeting which followed the luncheon.

The dishwashing was done by a paid college student who is hired for the year by the housekeeping chairman for this purpose.

We charged 75 cents for the meal. This covered the food costs adequately and provided a nice balance for the Circle treasury. We also sold small amounts of left-over foods to members, and this helped to reduce food costs.

Following are some of the large quantity recipes we used to serve 75 persons:

TURKEY A LA KING

- 5 to 6 pounds of cooked turkey, removed from bones (about 15 to 18 pounds table dressed turkey provides 5 to 6 pounds clear meat)
- 2 pounds butter or substitute
- 2 pounds fresh mushrooms, sliced
- 3 to 4 cups medium diced celery (about 1 large bunch)
- 1½ cups diced peppers (about 3 large)
- 2 4-ounce cans pimientos, sliced
- 2 dozen hard cooked eggs, diced
- 4½ quarts turkey stock
- 5 cups flour
- 3 cups milk
- 3 cups evaporated milk (undiluted)
- Giblets, cooked and diced
- Salt and pepper to taste

Roast the turkey the day before the luncheon, remove meat from bones, and cut into medium-sized pieces. Cook giblets and neck in water to cover until tender while turkey is roasting. Cover turkey bones with water and simmer an hour or two for the turkey stock needed for the sauce, and combine with stock from cooked neck and giblets.

The morning of the luncheon, cook mushrooms, celery, and peppers in 1 to 1½ cups of the butter or substitute until tender. Heat the turkey stock and add some water if not quite 4½ quarts. Melt the remaining fat and stir in flour gradually until smooth. Add to the hot stock slowly, with constant stirring, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly with a wire whip. Blend in the fresh and evaporated milks. Add the turkey, vegetables, eggs, and then pimientos at the last. Season to taste.

If the mixture is too thick, thin to desired thickness with more stock or milk. Keep hot over hot water or place in two large oblong pans and keep hot in a slow oven until serving time. Serve over crisp Chinese noodles. Or, if you wish, serve over a small scoop of cooked rice or over baking powder biscuits. If you use the baking powder biscuits under the turkey, you will want to serve some other breadstuff with the meal.

MOLDED CRANBERRY SALAD

- 4 pounds raw cranberries
- 6 whole oranges, quartered and seeded
- 6 apples, quartered and cored
- 7½ cups sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 14 tablespoons unflavored gelatine
- 3 cups cold liquid (use juice from drained fruit and make up to cups with water)
- 5 quarts fruit juice

Grind the berries, oranges, and apples, using medium grinder. Add the sugar, mix well and let stand for hours. Drain well, measure juice and make it up to 3 cups with cold water. Soften the gelatine in this mixture.

Heat about 1 quart of the fruit juice and add to softened gelatine, stirring until dissolved. Add the remaining fruit juice and chill until sirupy. Fold in the fruit mixture and place in three large oblong pans about 20 or more inches long. Chill thoroughly until set. To serve, cut in squares (25 to each pan) and place on crisp salad greens and top with teaspoon of salad dressing or mayonnaise.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE

- 3 cups brown sugar packed
- 3 cups granulated sugar
- 3 cups white corn sirup
- 3¾ cups evaporated milk

(Continued on Page 22)





Seven circle members acted as waitresses. Above, six of them are lined up on dining room side of kitchen pass-through window, ready to receive plates of food arranged in the kitchen. From left, they are Mrs. O. C. French, Mrs. L. A. Maynard, Mrs. E. S. Foster, Mrs. G. K. Voss, Mrs. H. H. Sherer, and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, all of Ithaca, New York.

—Photos: Gordon Conkl

Any meal served to a large group take good planning and execution. In the article on this page, American Agriculturis food specialist Alberta Shackelton tel how her Presbyterian Church circle put o a luncheon for 75 persons. Picture at le shows one of the three tables served.



You and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger
New York State College of Home Economics

Kitchen Color Scheme

I want to repaint my kitchen, which is 15½ x 15½'. The cabinets, sink, stove, and refrigerator are white with black bases; counter tops are red. The walls are knotty pine above, and light gray tile below. The inlaid floor covering is red and gray; dinette set is yellow. The pegboard over stove is yellow.

The curtains have red, gray, yellow, and green figures. The walls and ceiling are white, and molding between ceiling and walls is a dark red, as is the molding between tile and wall.

I had in mind a light yellow for the walls, but do you suggest something else? What color for the molding? Should ceiling and walls be the same? Should woodwork, which is white, be the same as walls? The dining room, next to the kitchen, is papered green with red accents. Enclosed you will find a sketch of kitchen.
—Mrs. M. H., New York

There are several color possibilities for the walls and ceiling of your kitchen; a light yellow, buff, or gray. If the ceiling is average height, 7 ft., it may be the same color, or a shade lighter; if real high, it may be a shade darker. By all means, paint all moldings the same as wall instead of another color, as any change of color divides the room and makes it appear smaller.

The woodwork may also be painted the same color as wall, but if you do not wish to change it, the white is all right with a light colored wall. However, when walls, woodwork, and ceiling are all painted the same, the room appears larger.

If you wish the pegboard to be a center of interest, it can be painted a different color, but if not, paint it the same color as wall. All the colors I suggested will harmonize with the green color of your dining room.

Problem Windows

All the rooms on the upper floor of my home, which incidentally is over 100 years old, have slanting ceilings. This results in small, oblong, three-paned windows, approximately 16 x 36" and about 24" from the floor. What type of curtains or drapes are suitable for these windows? I use no shades on them because of the need for light.—Mrs. B.W., New York

You have not mentioned the distance between the narrow windows, which would make a difference in the type of curtains used. Also, I do not know if the windows are dormer or flush with the wall; if the former, you do not need shades unless you want privacy and then I would use bamboo blinds or vertical aluminum shades, the same color as the wall.

If the windows are flush with the wall and several close together, you can treat them as one unit with a valance board across the top with plain colored curtains the same as the wall or natural colored. Hang them to the side of the window against the wall and not over the window. This material can be sheeting, denim, pongee or a sheer material.

If the ceilings are low, which I think they must be, do not use a valance board. You can make the ceiling appear higher by painting the walls and slanted ceilings the same color—a light one—with no line of difference in color between wall and ceiling.

Early American

Will you advise me what type of rug to purchase to use in a 16x14 living room with a horsehair sofa and chairs? They will be re-covered, and I would like your suggestions. I had planned to buy a hooked rug, but after looking at them, I do not care for them.—Mrs. G.C., New York

Both hooked and braided rugs were used in the Early American period when your davenport and chairs were probably made. But there is no reason why you cannot use a plain colored wool or other fiber rug with your furniture, as plain rugs were also used. Colors and textures should harmonize, and the room will look more spacious and will be a more restful room if you use only one pattern. Therefore, if you select a hooked or braided rug, the fabrics used on your davenport and chairs should be a plain color.

It is difficult to tell you what kind of material to upholster them with, because it depends on your other furnishings. Antique velvet was used on Early American furniture, but many different fabrics can be used. Tweeds and textured novelty fabrics are being used for upholstered chairs and davenports. If you select a plain colored rug, you can use a striped material for davenport.

You might hook your own rug in the colors you want. Join one of the Extension classes in your county and learn how to hook with a shuttle hook, which is a very speedy way to make a rug. You can get the same results with this hook, as the crochet type hook, and hook a rug in much less time. Many women are hooking rugs with these hooks, as they can make one in a few weeks in their spare time.

WINTER GARDEN

By Inez George Gridley

Filigree of junco tracks
With emphasis of crow
And tracery of field mouse
Decorates the snow.

Nubbins of corn and weed seeds
Feed hungry mouth and beak;
Lean and dry the harvest
These tiny gleaners seek!

Ruffled Curtains

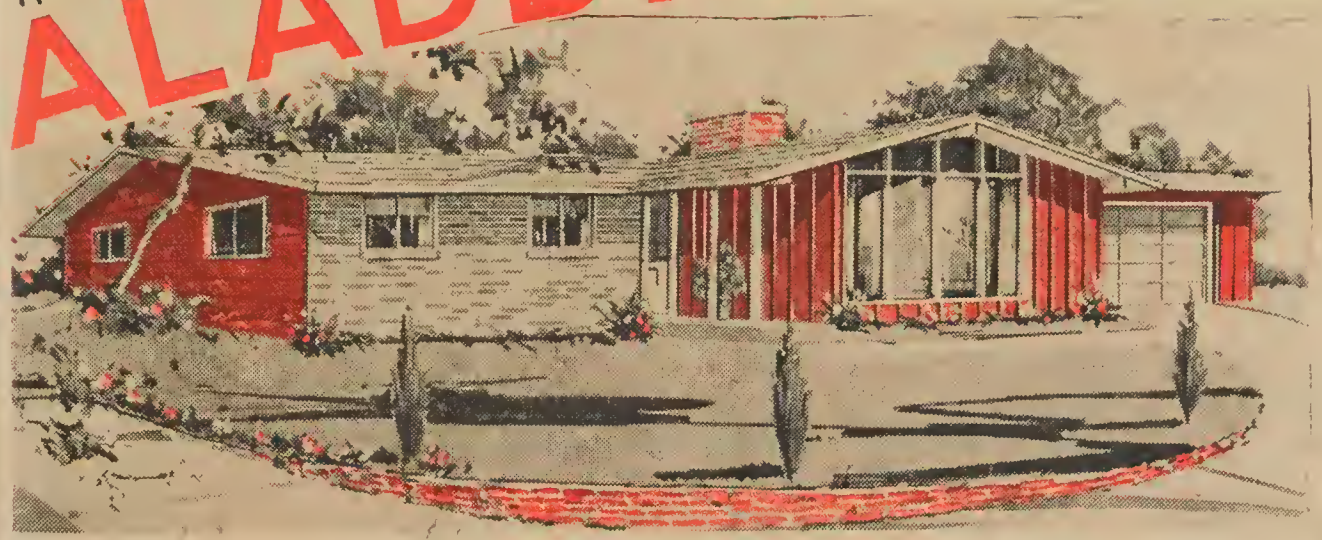
Will you please tell me what kind of material to buy for new ruffled curtains for our farm home living room? I also plan to make new pillows for use in living room. Is the soft dacron which comes in 10-ounce packages for $1.75 a good buy?—Mrs. J. S., New York

I do not think it worth your time or energy to make ruffled curtains when you can buy dacron or nylon ones at a very reasonable price. Watch the sales and you can purchase average sized ones for around $3.95 a pair.

If you have small scraps of colored fabrics which harmonize with the colors in your living room, you could use those for small cushions. You could also use dacron, linen, denim, or any textured cotton or silk material, depending on the other materials used in your living room and, especially, the material against which the cushions will be placed.

The soft dacron you mentioned is considered the best by our local fabric shop for stuffing pillows. They tell me it is used in the most expensive ones. The drawback is that it costs quite a lot, and therefore is not a particularly good buy.

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Church Luncheon for 75

(Continued from Page 20)

3 cups cocoa
¼ teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine all ingredients and boil mixture, with stirring, about 3 to 5 minutes. Serve slightly warm. Makes about 3 quarts. Serve about 2 tablespoons on eaeh angel food eake sliee. Sell the remaining approximate pint of sauee left over.

INSTANT COFFEE

(for 50 cups)

2½ cups instant coffee
2½ gallons boiling water

Dissolve the instant eoffee in a small amount of the boiling water and add to the remaining hot water. Keep hot just below boiling point. Allow about 1½ eups eoffee per person, so make additional amounts as required. If you do not have a large enough kettle to make this large amount of eoffee, but do have aluminum or enamel pitehers, measure capaeity of pitcher in eoffee eup amounts and add the eorreet amount of instant eoffee and boiling water right to piteher before serving.

List of Foods

Following is a list of all the foods we used for the luncheon. Most of them were purehased, and of eourse eost would be eut when some foods are donated.

18 to 20 pound turkey
2 4-ounce jars pimientos
3 large green peppers
2 pounds fresh mushrooms
1 large bunch celery
2 dozen eggs
2 pounds cooking fat (butter or substitute)
2 pounds flour
2 tall cans evaporated milk for turkey sauee and chocolate sauce
2½ to 3 quarts milk for turkey sauce and to mix with cream for coffee
5 pounds sugar for salad, sauce, and table
1¼ to 1½ pounds butter (for table) and cut in 12 to 15 slices per quarter pound
2 pounds brown sugar for chocolate sauce
1 pound cocoa
1 small bottle vanilla for sauce
4 pounds fresh cranberries
6 oranges
2 pounds apples (about 6)
½ pound unflavored gelatin (we bought 1 lb. because of price advantage and the left-over amount was sold)
4 large cans fruit juice (1 quart 14 ounce size each)
5 heads lettuce
1 quart commercial salad dressing or mayonnaise
2 jars (6 oz. size) Instant Coffee
½ pint heavy cream (to mix with 1 quart homogenized milk for coffee)
7 boxes angel food cake mix (each cake serves 12 to 14, depending on size of pan used. Any left over may be sold.)
5 pounds Chinese noodles from a local Chinese restaurant. Otherwise, noodles are available in No. 10 cans (1¼ pounds) from any restaurant supply house.
8 dozen baking powder biscuits from local bakery. (Allow about 1¼ to 1½ per person. If group prefers to make the biscuits, a basic reeipe will be found in one of the references at the end of this article.

Helpful Bulletins

The reeipes used for the Turkey a la king, Cranberry Salad, and Choeolate Sauee were adaptations from "Quantity Reeipes from Meals for Many," published by the New York State College of Home Eeonomies, Cornell University. This very helpful booklet is available for $1.00 from this address: Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agrieulture, Ithaea, New York. Other Cornell bulletins you will find helpful for your ehureh or eommunity meals inelude:

Cookies for your Community Meals, Bulletin No. 970

Hot Breads for your Community Meals, Bulletin No. 925

Desserts for your Community Meals, Bulletin No. 962.

These last 3 Cornell bulletins are free to New York State residents and 5 eents to others.

Another good booklet is **So You're Serving a Crowd,** by Betty Croeker, Available from General Mills, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

— A. A. —

Soap will last longer if you take off the wrapper and let the cake dry and harden before using.

Sponge Cake Contest!

THIS MONTH marks the start of th Sponge Cake Contest whieh th New York State Grange and AMERICA AGRICULTURIST are sponsoring jointly Seore cards have already been sent t Pomona Chairmen for distribution t Subordinate Granges. Every New Yor State Grange member is eligible t enter this exeiting eontest. Find ou from your Subordinate Grange Servic and Hospitality chairman the date o your local eontest and plan to tak part.

A eomplete list of the prizes for th eontest will be published before lon in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Watc for pietures of them—but don't wai until then to enter your loeal eontes as it may be seheduled for an earl date.

There will be eash prizes, bonu prizes, household equipment and gro eery prizes—prizes galore for the bes sponge eake bakers! If you're a Ne York State Granger, plan now to joi the fun and win some prizes.

— A. A. —

OLD GOLD FRAME

How should I go about cleaning som old ornate gilt picture frames that I foun in the attic of an old house we acquired I want to use them without painting ove them. So far, I have used mild soap an water only. Should I use anything stronge on it?—*Mrs. R.E.P., Mass.*

Ammonia helps a great deal to clea up old gilt frames. Try a fairly stron solution. If the frames still look bad you ean refreshen them quite easil by applying a smooth eoat of varnis or penetrating sealer finish. Then whe they are taeky (past the sticky stag but not dry), polish on some fine gol bronze powder with a tightly wove pieee of velour or velvet. This metho of applying gold looks more nearly lik gold leaf than when the powder i mixed with the varnish.—*Workshop*

— A. A. —

Pattern Catalog



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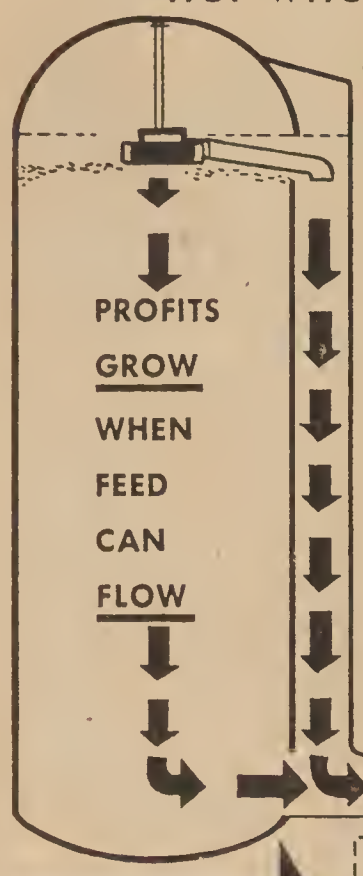
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Dr. Roy Wiggins (right) visits with the author about work on new corn varieties.

The Ideal Corn - - -

Years Spent Developing New Varieties Bring Some Interesting Observations

By HUGH COSLINE

ROY WIGGANS, who retired recently as professor of plant breeding at Cornell University, has spent a lifetime developing better varieties of corn for the Northeast. That is why I was glad of the opportunity to visit with him about corn, and his eomments were so interesting that I thought you'd like to share them with me.

My first question ran something like this: "I've heard the opinion expressed that northeastern farmers will largely discontinue raising corn for grain if price supports should ever be removed. What do you think?"

"I cannot see why good northeastern farmers cannot continue to grow corn for grain," was the answer. "They have several advantages over the Midwest. The capital outlay for land is less, they have a big advantage because of the cost of shipping corn to the Northeast, and with modern equipment it eosts little if any more to produce corn in the Northeast.

"The changes that have brought about the big increase in aereage of corn for grain here in the Northeast include the development of varieties which will mature faster, the increase in the use of ehemieal weedkillers, and, of course, what is most important, the development of corn pickers and harvesters. As a result of these innovations, the amount of shelled corn that a man can grow both per acre and per hour has increased enormously.

"Of course the question comes up," he continued, "as to the cost of mechanization and the amount of investmcnt required, and this, of course, is related to the number of acrcs of corn a man must raise in order to justify the cost of equipment. You can't afford to own modern equipment and use it only on 10 acres.

Versatile Storage

"If I werc a dairyman, I certainly would raise corn for grain. It can be stored wet in an airtight silo; it can be put in a crib without loss up to 35% moisture; or storage space ean be hired, as some are doing.

"For example, my son Bob, at Poplar Ridge, N.Y., has 40 tons of shelled eorn on which he is hiring storage. It is ground where it is stored, mixed with a high protein supplement, and delivered to the farm. With a large enough herd, a man can store car corn right on his farm and hire it custom ground.

"Therc's another advantage, too," Roy continued. "You can use thi cutting alfalfa to lighten the mixtu If the eorn and cob arc ground gcther, which makes excellcnt fe this won't be necessary, but if the c is shelled it will need to be lightened some way."

"What are the trends in the kinds corn that northeastern farmers looking for?" was my next question.

"I belicve that we are going to duce the height of eorn, and for sila to cut it higher, perhaps elose to ear," said Roy. "Actually, you do waste mueh feed value. To digest t part of the stalk whieh is below ear takes almost as much energy the animal gets out of it. By cutt the corn higher you still get most the leaves, the stem above the ear more valuable than that below, and get a higher percentage of grain if corn is put in the silo. On the ot hand, of course, it takes more acres fill the silo."

Steady Improvement

"You've been working with corn a good many years," I comment "How does the corn today comp with that grown years ago?"

"There was a time," said Dr. W gans, when Eureka was quite popul In this area, with that variety farmer usually ended up with ab 5% of grain in the silage.

"Then Luee's Favorite became po lar, and at the time it was put in silo it would have about 10% to 15% grain. Then along came West Bra Sweepstakes with about 15%, Cor 29-3 (which was the first hybrid t Cornell devcloped) and which wo give about 20% grain:

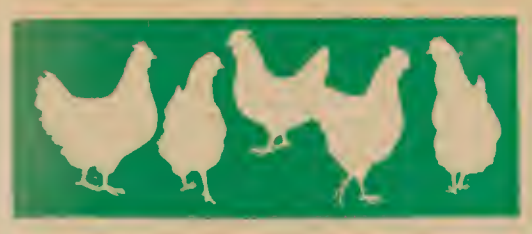
"Then Cornell M-4, which will g 25% or more of grain at the time i put into the silo. Two more varie developed at Cornell are on trial, and M-10. The tests haven't shown big an improvement, but for one th they seem to lodge less without be affected with stalkrot.

"I mention these varieties becaus am most familiar with them. There a of course, many other excellent va ties developed by other agencies t are preferred by many growers."

"If you could choose a corn that might call the ideal variety, what ch acteristics would it have?" I asked.

"My idea would be a corn that give 25% of dry weight in the en plant, with one-third of that weight

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A HAPPY MEDIUM IN POULTRY HOUSE COSTS

FARM ECONOMISTS and appraisers say that poor farms usually cost more than they are worth and that really good ones usually cost less than they are worth. This results from the fact that there are many buyers able to bid for the moderate cost of the low value farm but relatively fewer buyers for the higher cost good farm. Frequently the result is that the higher priced farm is paid for in a shorter time than the low priced. The difference in productive value of the two is greater than their market prices would indicate; so the larger mortgage is actually easier to pay than a modest one.

A similar principle applies with poultry housing, although not involving the competitive bidding aspect of setting market prices.

Insulation, ventilation, and some items of labor-saving equipment unquestionably raise the cost of housing. This increase is tempered by the possibility of keeping more hens as a result of good control of bird environment through insulation and ventilation.

The increased production possibility of the well-planned laying house is likely to make it easier to pay for in a shorter time than the cheaper house.

The poultryman should not make the error of feeling that with the same costs he can house one and one-half times as many hens, and have income proportionately, if he saves on insulation and ventilation costs. Lack of control of bird environment, aggravated by the necessity of losing some attention to management detail in large operations, often results in lower income per bird and per square foot in less expensive housing.

At the same time there seems to be rather serious risk from going too far the other way. Quite a few poultrymen are getting housing and equipment costs which are pretty high for what they represent. To justify such costs they are going to extremes in bird concentration. Good environment control lessens some of the problems of crowding; it does not eliminate all of them.

The house you can pay for most certainly and most rapidly is somewhere in between. It controls environment well enough to encourage maximum production. It has such labor-saving equipment as you can justify for your particular situation. It does not depend upon questionable management practices to justify its annual per hen cost. It is not a cheap house, even when all sorts of discount purchases are involved. But neither does it cost ten dollars per square foot, completely equipped.

Like purchasing anything else, it works best to strike a happy medium between excessive economy and too much "fancy" trim.

The importance of building costs in the poultry business is illustrated by figures on 64 New York poultry farms in 1955. They had an average building investment per layer of $4.18, with only 54 cents per layer tied up in equipment. On these same farms, building costs per dozen eggs were 4 cents, equipment costs 1 cent.

Production potential per dollar invested is the important thing to keep in mind, whether buying land or building poultry housing. — *Glenn H. Thacker, Cornell Poultry Department*

— A. A. —

THE IDEAL CORN

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the form of grain. We have some varieties that will do this in a good corn-growing season if cut a little late. This means a corn that will be glazed and pretty well dented when it is cut, and where you hear some shelled corn hitting the pipe when you fill the silo."

"What do you feel is the future of multi-eared corn with several ears per stalk?" was my next question.

"So far I can see relatively little advantage. It seems to me that we can get the yield from a variety which will develop two ears if you plant that corn with a high-enough plant population per acre. You usually get higher yields where stalks produce two ears than when they produce one, and this does provide something of a safety valve. If you plant the corn thick enough you may get one good ear per stalk. But if for any reason it's a little thin, you will get two good ears per stalk, and therefore a good yield.

"I believe we are going to develop varieties that are shorter. A short corn plant has as many leaves as the tall ones; the difference is in the length of the internodes (the distance between leaves).

"There was a time when most dairymen put the emphasis on tonnage. Now we hear relatively little about bulk, and much more about total digestible nutrients. Also, more dairymen are thinking of corn as a source of concentrates rather than as roughage."

Obviously, Dr. Wiggans feels that corn will certainly continue to be grown in the Northeast, and that part of the acreage will be grown for grain. With the improved varieties, particularly those that mature in a shorter season, there are relatively few farmers who cannot grow a corn producing an excellent yield.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

High Moisture Shelled Corn

WE ARE gaining experience with high moisture shelled corn, but moving cautiously in this system of storing and feeding corn for our feeding operation. We purchased a two-row picker-sheller, and use our corn silage wagons with false-front end gate to move our shelled corn from the picker to the blower for storing in our 20 x 40 foot glass-lined silo.

We are very pleased with this part of the operation, which saves labor and speeds up the harvesting. We are picking corn before it goes down, and before wet and cold weather.

Over the years we have been picking and storing the ears in cribs. The handling in and out of cribs involves considerable labor and slows down the operation, and we also find considerable damage from weather, rats and mice, and, at times, moisture spoilage.

Augering the high moisture corn from our new silo to the concrete bunk which accommodates 120 yearling steers, and metering the supplement into the line, as well as corn silage from a 16 x 45 silo (top unloader) will give us automation of feeding.

When we opened the shelled corn silo early in December the feed looked very good (just like the day it went in). The steers are eating it very well. We have about 9,000 bushels of shelled corn in this silo, from 105 acres.

We still have a lot to learn with this new system, so I cannot give more details now. My brother and I, plus two hired men handle this operation. We have 75 acres of apples (25,000 to 40,000 bushels), feed 80 steer calves and 120 yearling steers, have 400 feeder lambs, a ewe flock of 45, 200 pigs and finished hogs, and 1,800 laying hens.—*Howard Dunham, Knowlesville, New York.*

Q Question! Why did you buy RILCO?

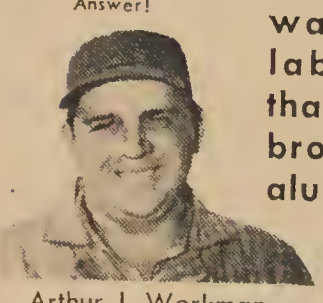
Asks the Rilco Reporter

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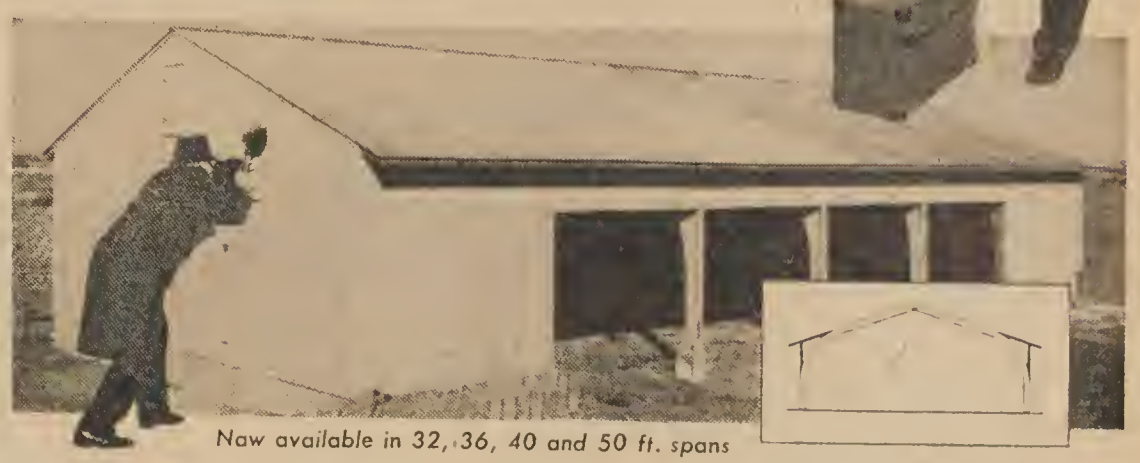
Says Arthur J. Workman

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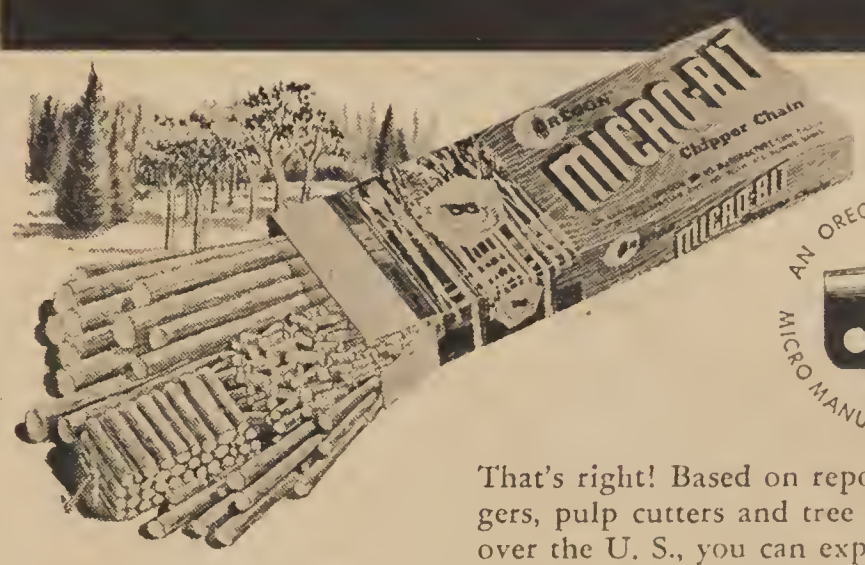


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Ed Eastman's Page

A Visit With Cal Coolidge

AS AN EDITOR and writer, it has been my privilege to know most of the presidents and all of the New York State governors during the past forty years. Some of them were just acquaintances, but a few were personal friends.

One of the most unusual and most interesting of these political leaders was Calvin Coolidge who, as vice-president, succeeded President Harding upon his death in August of 1923, then was elected president for the term, 1925-1929.

During Coolidge's term as president, there was a big controversy over whether or not the government should operate the nitrogen plants in the Tennessee Valley as fertilizer plants. These plants had been built and operated as munitions factories by the government during World War I. A hot fight was raging in Congress and across the country over whether or not the government should go into the fertilizer business or sell the plants to private enterprise.

Because the issue vitally concerned farmers, the American Agricultural Editors Association—of which I was a member—appointed a committee to visit the manufacturing plants at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River and report our conclusions back to our Association. On that committee were Tom Wheeler, then editor of the *Indiana Farm Guide;* Cully Cobb, the editor of *The Southern Agriculturist,* and myself. We went down to Muscle Shoals and spent about a week in the beautiful Tennessee Valley, noted for its water power, where we studied the situation at first hand. Then we returned to Washington to report to the then Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine.

President Coolidge sent a message to the Secretary's office saying that he would like to hear our report on these former munitions plants. I shall never forget that interview. When we entered the White House, the President's secretary told us that we should not stay more than fifteen minutes. At the end of the fifteen minutes, I got up to leave. Then Cal, with his Yankee drawl, said: "Sit down, boy, there's no hurry." I sat down.

Coolidge was then, and has always been reported as doing very little talking but he talked that day. He asked us very keen, penetrating questions about the problems at Muscle Shoals and encouraged each of us on the committee to talk freely. Several times there would be a pause and we would make a move to leave. Then he would ask us to stay. He was determined to learn everything we knew, including our opinions, about the proposition at Musele Shoals.

I told him with some emphasis that I didn't believe in government operation of business and that, in my opinion, the fertilizer plants should be operated by the private enterprise companies. To this Editor Wheeler agreed, but Cully Cobb, a Southern Democrat, gave a minority report to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the President, and later to our editorial association. Naturally, it was of great interest to me later when a Bill was presented to the President in support of government operation of the plants at Muscle Shoals and he vetoed it. Wheeler and I concluded that we had had some influence on the President's action.

But we only delayed the socialistic action by the government. Coolidge stood firm against government in business but with the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt after the Hoover Administration in the early thirties, government ownership and operation of business with Big Government and socialism came with leaps and bounds. It is still gaining and that's the chief reason why you and I pay such ruinous taxes.

But the most interesting part of the interview with Coolidge was the reaction of the man himself. I found him a very human person, a keen sound thinker, with a great sense of humor.

During the interview, he turned to Mr. Wheeler and said: "You live in Indianapolis. I've just received a deed for a piece of land given to me by Mr. So and So in Indianapolis. I don't know the gentleman and I wonder if you do."

"Yes, Mr. President," answered Wheeler, "I know him."

"Wal-l," drawled Coolidge, "what kind of a feller is he?"

"Frankly, Mr. President," said Wheeler. "I wouldn't trust him as far as I could throw a cow, and his reputation in Indianapolis is not too good."

Coolidge picked up what was apparently a deed from his desk, looked at it, then handing it to Wheeler, said, "Would you know where this piece of land is located?"

"Yes, Sir, I do, and frankly again, I would say that it has no value whatever. In fact I think it is under water."

The president slapped his desk with his hand. "Just as I thought, just as I thought. As you know, I have just vetoed the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill which is a socialistic and wrong attempt to help farmers. So I have received much criticism about it. Apparently this deed is just another way of insulting me because the gentleman did not agree with my veto!"

Then a little smile crinkled around the President's eyes and he added: "Besides, boys, you know what farming is. I have one farm up in Vermont and that's about all the land I can support on my salary."

When we were about to leave, I said: "Mr. President, I know you're busy but it would be kind of nice if you would have your picture taken with us."

"I'll be glad to," he replied, "if you'll just wait a few minutes until my interview with the representatives of the press is over."

We waited and after a while, the President walked out on the White House lawn and had the picture taken which is shown on this page. It is one of my proud possessions.

When the President came out with us, he laid his half-smoked cigar on a post or ledge and picked it up again after the picture was taken. No Vermont farm boy would throw a half smoked cigar away. I thanked him for coming out with us to which he replied: "That's all right, boys, if I didn't have anything harder to do than have my picture taken with some farm editors, this wouldn't be such a tough job!"

Cal Coolidge's enemies called him the "do nothing President." That was unfair for Cal did his full duty and what was needed to be done. He held the line against big government, government extravagance, high taxes and inflation. If we had had more presidents and other political leaders like him, we would be far, far better off today.

TAX TIME AGAIN

IF YOU FEEL like I do, you hate to see this time of year come around because it is tax time. Each year, taxes get higher and higher and become more of a burden with the result that it becomes harder each year to find the money with which to pay them.

Another irritation of tax time is the difficulty of making the tax reports. It is becoming rapidly impossible to make accurate reports, particularly of income taxes without very careful kept financial records. It will save you time and much worry if you start right now at the beginning of the year to keep careful records of all your business transactions.

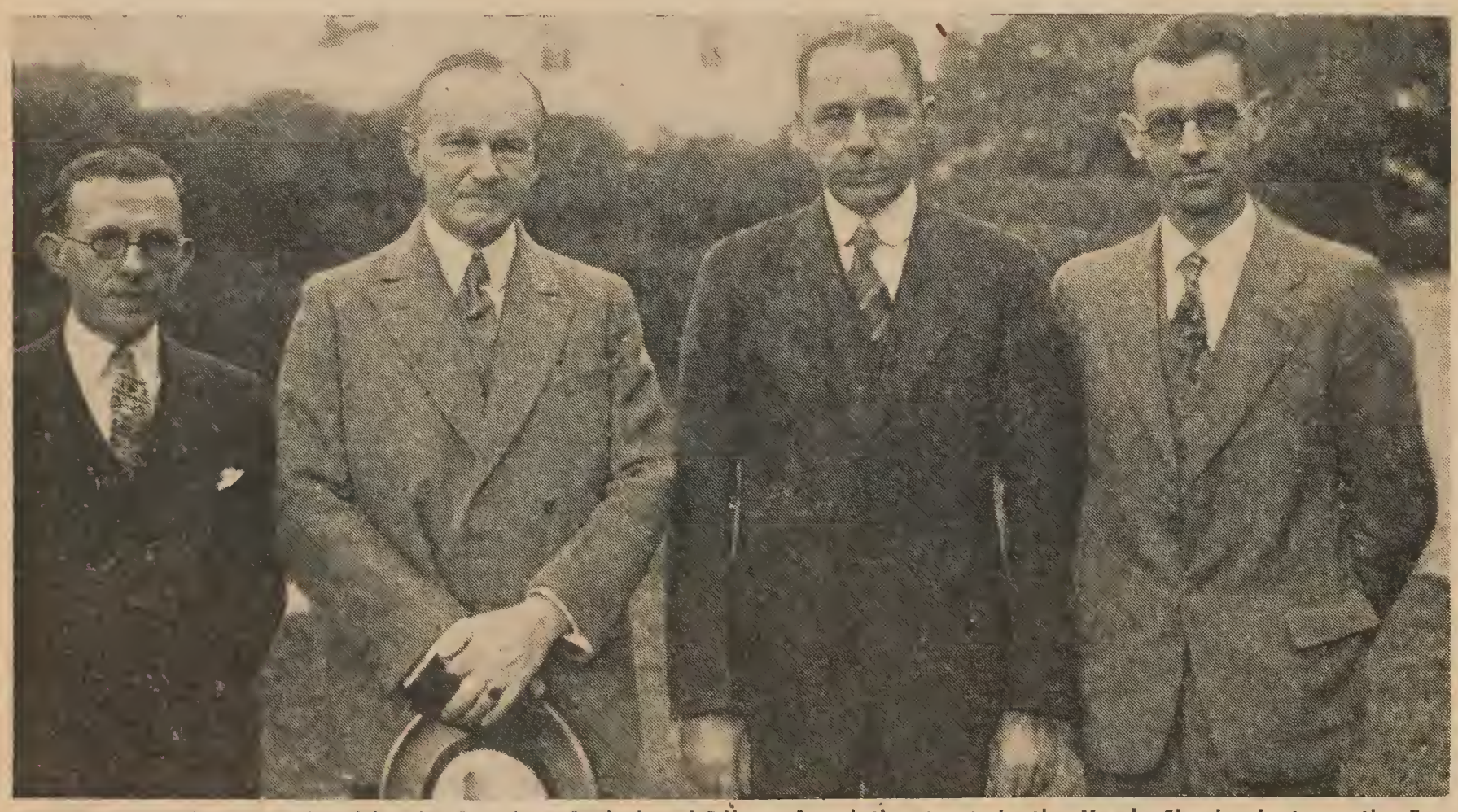
EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WE HAVE A JOKE at our house about how people never talk as loud as they used to and how the type in reading matter grows smaller each year. Along this line, I have a letter from a friend telling me about a farmer named James and his elderly hired man.

They had just cut the year's supply of stove wood and had spent the afternoon swamping out the road from the woodpile to the buildings, cutting the trees and bushes low enough so the bobsleds could safely move over them.

Pat, the old hired man, caught his toe on a low stub and fell headlong into the snow. He picked himself up mad, and yelled:

"I'm just as spry and smart as ever was, but they cut those goldarn stumps higher than they used to!"



This is the committee appointed by the American Agricultural Editors Association to study the Muscle Shoals plants on the Tennessee River in the late 1920's. On President Coolidge's request, we reported our findings to him at the White House. From left to right are: Tom Wheeler, then editor of the *Indiana Farm Guide,* President Calvin Coolidge; Cully Cobb, then editor of *The Southern Agriculturist,* and myself on the White House lawn after our report to the President. See story on this page.

SERVICE BUREAU

WATCH FOR THIS

POST OFFICE offieials are eurrently putting on a drive to proseeute those who send obseene literature or pietures through the U. S. mail. They point out, in this eonneetion, that an important pieee of legislation was reeently passed by Congress making it possible to prosecute the guilty ones where the material is reeeived, rather than where it is sent from.

Experienee has shown that a jury composed of parents of sehool ehildren, as well as judges in rural areas, will craek down on sueh violators with greater severity than in larger eities. The following is the procedure whieh it is recommended parents follow when they find this type of mail arriving in their homes:

1. Parents should save all materials reeeived, ineluding the envelopes and all enelosures.
2. Parents should report the material immediately to their loeal postmaster, and turn the materials over to him, either in person or by mail.

The Post Offiee Department will carry on from there.

A SPECULATION

"Could you give me some information on this Canadian stock? We bought a small amount and they want us to buy some more—$25.00 worth."

We do not attempt to give investment advieе, but there has been quite a lot of eomment about offering questionable Canadian stocks. As you ean see from the following quotes from the eompany's letter this is pure speeulation and the past reeord of similar eompanies has not been too good:

"We have recently had some discussions with mine financing people in this city regarding public financing for the area. While these talks are still in the preliminary stage, it is essential that we continue active exploration and development of our properties, . . . owing to the tremendous activity and public interest at this time plus the good *results that many companies are obtaining* from their drilling campaigns. In addition, further development work on our group *could* give us results that would place the company in a much better position to deal when arranging for public financing!"

"The recent magnetic survey on the company's property—gave no conclusive results. However, the geology is favorable, as a major shear zone is known to pass through the immediate area."

A local banker or broker is in a far better position than we are to advise eoneerning stoek of any kind, but it is our personal opinion that the ehanees of profiting would be very small and that our subseriber should not invest any more money than he ean afford to lose!

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Mrs. Barton Carter, New Egypt
(Subs. entered)
Mr. Ralph Butler, Belmar
(Rec'd. clothes)

MAINE

Mrs. Jennie A. Tibbetts, Etna
(Rec'd. skillet parts)
Mrs. Edna Hannaford, No. Lovell
(Rec'd. order)
Mrs. Wm. E. Newell, Gardiner
(Rec'd. paint)
Mrs. Philip Hawkins, Brooks
(Rec'd. glass)
Mrs. Lawrence Ash, Franklin
(Rec'd. order)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Theodore Parmenter, Fremont
(Work completed)
Mrs. Ruth E. Farr, Hillsboro
(Rec'd. booklet)
Mrs. Bernard Dodge, Lisbon
(Rec'd. stole & yarn)

VERMONT

Mrs. Peter Griffith, Barre
(Rec'd. cake set)
Mrs. Stanley Oliver, E. Corinth
(Rec'd. tablecloths)
Mrs. Donald Lagro, Ludlow
(Rec'd. claim forms)

CONNECTICUT

Mr. Clayton Hoyt, Danbury
(Magazine subs. extended)

WANTS JIGSAW PUZZLES

I am a retired railroader and have a hobby of making jigsaw puzzles. Would like to exehange them with some readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. They are large, 18 x 20, mountain and sunset seenes, all in good eondition.—*H. M. Bothers, Schroon Lake, N. Y.*

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. J. R. Seyler, R. 1, Port Allegany, Pa. would like eopies of the three poems, eaeh eontaining one of the following lines: "Still God is good and all is for the best." "There are no poekets in your shroud." "That Cousin Mollie wants a beau she eannot well disguise."

* * *

Do you know the poem whieh eontains these words, "Love has a hem to its garment, That touehes the very ground"? If so, Mrs. Virginia B. Almore, Box 225, Reynoldsville, Pa. would like a eopy.

"I chose 'tilt-up' concrete to get a low-cost cattle shelter that's tight, solid and long-lasting!"

Says LLOYD NICHOLS, Bridgeport, Nebraska



Lloyd Nichols is the manager of this 2,200 acre ranch near Bridgeport. He is a board member of the Morrill County 4-H, member of the Farm Bureau, and president of District No. 6 School Board.

"I NEEDED A good shelter *fast*. I'd planned on pole construction until the ready-mix man in town told me about 'tilt-up'. It cost me just $100 more to get a concrete shelter—and well worth it. Last year alone it helped me save $1,600 worth of calves.

"Because it's concrete, I figure this shelter will be there forever. And I'll probably never spend a dime on upkeep."

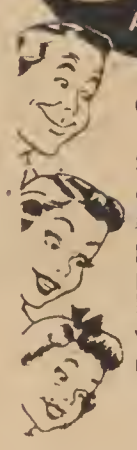
Want to know more about "tilt-up" concrete and what a good investment it is? Write for free booklet. (U. S. and Canada only.)



For tilt-up construction, *panels are cast flat, in some cases right on plastic sheets spread over level ground. Lifting bolts are placed in the wet concrete.*

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Enclosed is $ ..... Please open a savings account for me as checked and mail passbook to address below.

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Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Zone State .....

If you send cash use registered mail 26



Good time to talk about Spring

In midwinter a farmer does a lot more than talk about spring. He goes to work on a specific point-by-point schedule to prepare for it.

And he knows that petroleum products play an important part in his plans for the future. That's why Atlantic is such a familiar and welcome name on the farm.

Atlantic offers both quality *and* economy in a complete line of petroleum products to help keep farm equipment at peak efficiency.

- **Atlantic and Atlantic Imperial Gasolines**
- **Atlantic Heating Oil and Kerosene**
- **Atlantic Premium Motor Oil**
- **Atlantic Multi-Purpose Lubricant**

Matching Atlantic's quality products is Atlantic's first-rate service. In New York State farmers depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar "Service Station on Wheels." And—no matter what the weather—Atlantic dealers and distributors will help keep *your* farm on the go.

LOOK TO ATLANTIC FOR THE ***BEST*** *IN FARM SERVICE*

ATLANTIC

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

See your Atlantic Weatherman each week night on TV

FEBRUARY 6, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

FOUNDED 1842

Running a Farm, Raising a Family, Having Fun

By Gordon S. Smith

THE conservation of soil and water resources is considered sound practice by farmers looking for lasting profits from their land. Chester and Lenora Clark of West Pawlet, Vermont, have carried this conservation idea a step further. They make their farming enterprise enjoyable as well as profitable.

"On our farm, conservation isn't limited to soil and water," Chester tells visitors. "It includes people also—for example, our children, plus Lenora and me. We think our family conservation plan has paid off well."

Conquering the obstacles involved in turning a wild, rugged hilltop into a modern dairy farm capable of producing everything a family of five could need, and doing it on a minimum of capital in less than a generation—that's a feat which plainly shows the merits of the Clark's family conservation plan. Here's how it works:

The young Clarks, Clifford, 15, Larry, 13, and Sharon, 11, have been brought up on a rich mixture of responsibility and fun. Both ingredients have been administered in liberal doses. This approach has evidently worked to the advantage of the children, and to the farm enterprise as well.

Fun at the Clarks runs the entire gamut of possibilities open to youngsters having plenty of elbow-room in woods, fields and streams at their disposal. The difference is that Chester and Lenora have made it a point to see that the farm itself serves as the social center. The tractor shed, in this way, doubles often as a square-dance hall. A pond, dug right in the farmyard, with grass and picnic benches added, is offered for anytime use by the children and their friends. It attracts scads of church, school, 4-H, scout, plus numerous unorganized young folks' activities.

When winter sports are in order, the en-

(Continued on Page 31)



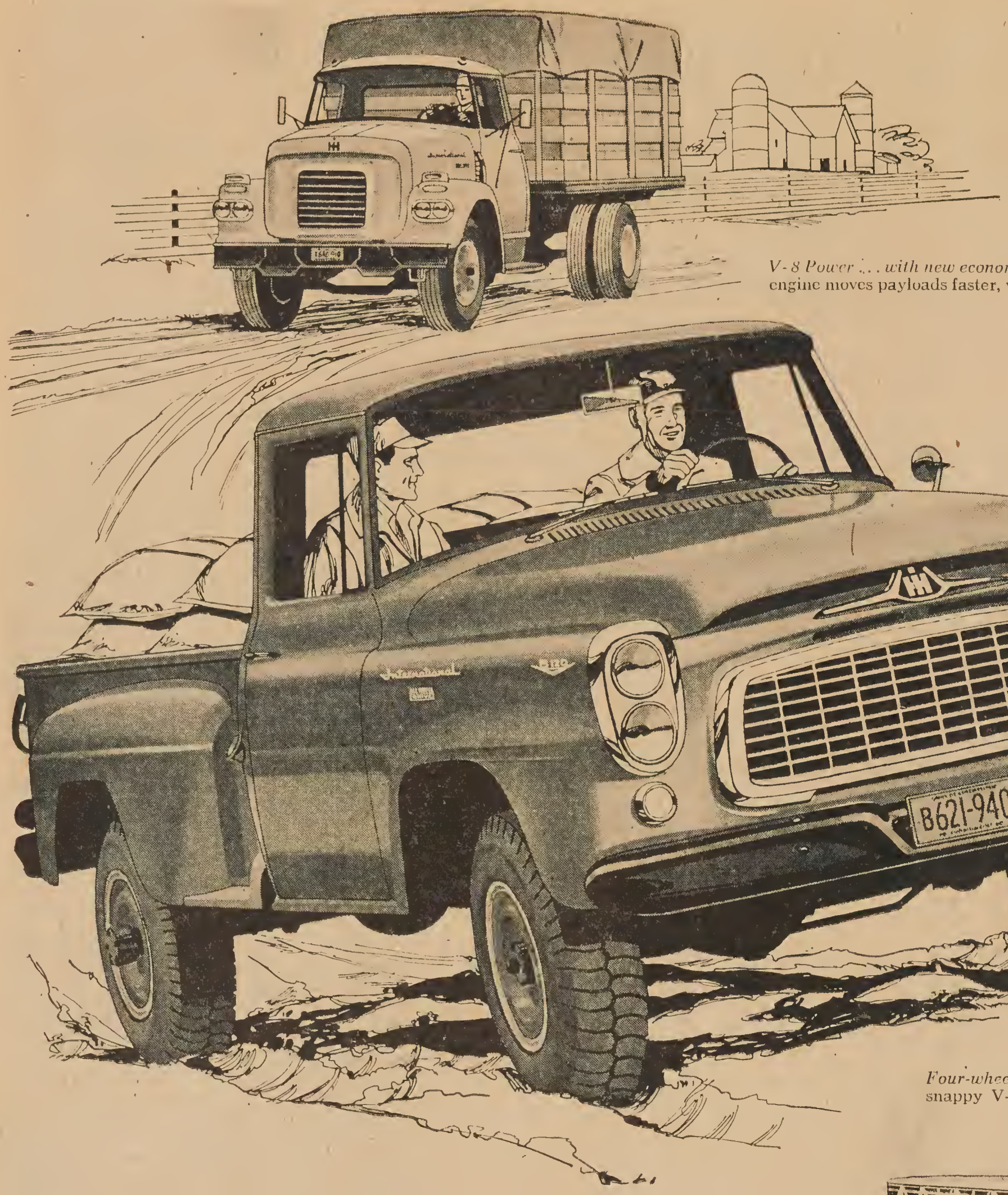
Upper right: Fishing in the farm pond; center: Clifford is a confirmed farmer. Below, at left: Baling hay; lower right: Picnics near the pond are frequent affairs.





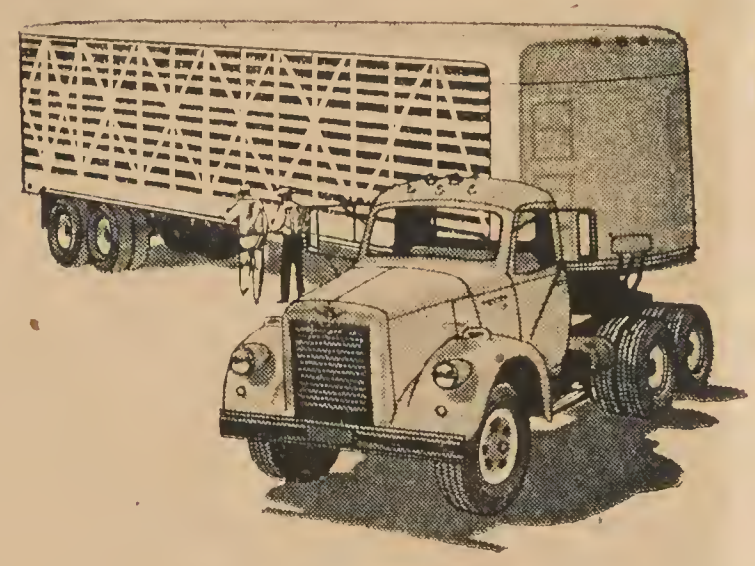
IN THIS ISSUE

Split Boot Planter, Page 8 . . . A Diesel For You?, 12 . . . Poultry House Ventilation, 14 . . . Letter Contest—Family Togetherness, 16 . . . Cattle Lice, 18 . . . Home Business Aids, 45 . . .



V-8 Power . . . with new economy! True-truck V-8 engine moves payloads faster, with better mileage.

Four-wheel-drive pickups work anywhere, with snappy V-8 power! Seats over 5 feet across.



Heavy-duty V-8's make time with important payloads.

The *tougher* the job, the *better* you'll like 'em!

Farm jobs require "all-out, all-day" truck performance. INTERNATIONAL delivers it.

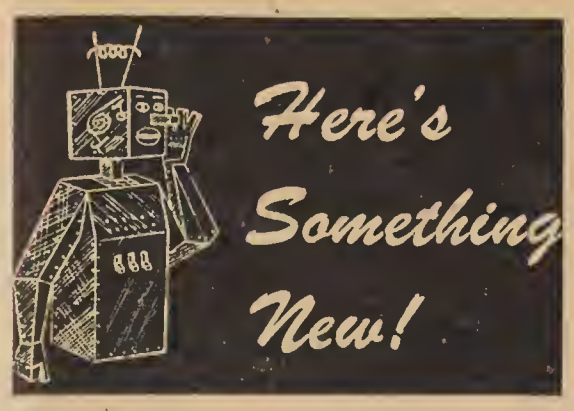
That's because in springs, in axles, in frame —in every component—an INTERNATIONAL Truck is made to stand up under severe strain. And its engine—whether V-8 or 6-cylinder gasoline, diesel or LPG — is truck-designed for economy under load.

For the way it handles, for the work it does, *you* will like an INTERNATIONAL Truck! See your INTERNATIONAL Dealer or Branch.

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Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors
Construction Equipment
McCormick® Farm Equipment and
Farmall® Tractors

INTERNATIONAL® TRUCKS

WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE LINE



NEW GREENHOUSE PANEL — Investigators at the University of Nebraska have eliminated phototropic effects in greenhouses and hotbeds by using corrugated acrylic-polyester plastic panels (with glass fiber reinforcement) to replace conventional glass sash.

Phototropism, the tendency of plants to grow "lop-sided" in response to light intensity, has long been a problem. The new panels transmit light described as "similar in tone and quality to that of a lightly overcast sky." They are much lighter than glass and the plastic material may be easily drilled for screw or bolt attachment. Three year continuous exposure tests in Florida have shown "virtually no discoloration or fiber evidence" in the test panels.



Test house for new plastic panels.

DRIED BULL — A grade Ayrshire cow at the University of Maryland Experiment Station has been bred with dried semen. The cow is with calf. This is the first time that dried, reconstituted semen has been used successfully for artificial insemination.

The sperm cells are suspended on a piece of nylon gauze which is then placed in a vacuum where rapid evaporation actually freezes them. Moisture removal is continued under vacuum until the material is dry.

EGG HANDLING — A new square basket has been introduced designed to make packing eggs, while gathering, a practical operation. The carrier, which holds a full 15 dozen, can be stacked three high, hauled or trucked with perfect safety.

The handle detaches on one side to swing clear of the top so full flats can be quickly lifted out of the carrier. Colored name plates—red, blue and green—help to identify eggs in any one carrier.



New egg carrier speeds handling,



"MY FIRESTONES PAY THEIR WAY IN WET GOING!"

says Clayton Cutting, Brattleboro, Vermont. "Most tires won't pull well in mud. I work year-around on my dairy farm, and even in winter Firestone traction does the job. I figure these Firestones paid for themselves last year—they let me get my work done with water on the ground. And Cliff Allen, my Firestone representative in Brattleboro, gives me fine service."

Like Clayton Cutting, you'll find these exclusive Firestone features deliver extra service at no extra cost!

- Firestone's *curved* and *tapered* traction bars give full power pull . . . clean automatically!
- Firestone Rubber-X is the longest-wearing rubber ever used in Firestone tractor tires.
- Firestone Rubber-X special compound for sidewalls *only* resists aging, cracking and buckling.
- Firestone Shock-Fortified cord is stronger . . . insures great impact resistance in all farm tires.
- Firestone FREE New Tractor Tire Loaner Service keeps you going during retreads and repairs.

For outstanding traction and greater economy, get Firestone All Traction Champion, Firestone Champion Ground Grip or *special purpose* Firestone All Non-Skid tractor tires. Get in touch with your Firestone Dealer or Store for all the facts!



*Firestone T.M.

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



GOOD INVESTMENT?

IN THE horse and buggy days the county fair was one of the big yearly attractions, looked forward to with great anticipation for weeks. But in more recent years I have asked myself many times whether or not county fairs are worth the cost to the taxpayers.

Let me explain what I mean. I have seen community fairs put on by local people, with ribbons rather than cash prizes, which I thought extremely worthwhile. Certainly everyone can support a group of people who feel the need for such an occasion and are willing to back it up with their work and their money.

The big question, as I see it, is this: what are the returns to farmers or to the general public for the money which the taxpayers put up for State aid to local fairs? Is it a good investment? Does it encourage farmers to produce better crops and livestock? Is it an important recreational facility for people, both rural and city? Or has the subsidy, in some cases, delayed changing that fair into a sound, self-supporting enterprise without horse or auto races and the traditional shabby midway?

What do you think? Should State aid to local fairs be continued, increased, or abolished? Remember, it's your money that pays the subsidy!

WHY THE EXCEPTION?

You can count on a good business year . . . all through the year . . . better than 1959 for most companies.

AS YOU doubtless suspect, this forecast went on to point out that farming was one business not expected to participate in the better year ahead!

Food producers naturally feel that they are the forgotten men, they cannot understand why wages and incomes for most other groups continue upward while theirs get no better, and in some cases drop farther behind. Certainly no one can blame them for that point of view.

But admitting the fairness of their complaints will not increase their returns. In a recent "Agriview," published bi-weekly by the Vermont Department of Agriculture, Commissioner Towne points out that "as long as there is any substantial surplus of farm products, farmers will not be able to share equitably with other economic groups."

Most farmers will agree to that. But then the argument begins as to how production and demand are going to be brought in line. Some advocate stricter government controls (something that has never worked satisfactorily, and never will); others boost something worse —direct payments from the Treasury to farmers (the old Brannan Plan); while a bigger Soil Bank holds promise to some in spite of the fact that the present 20 plus million acres in it have not reduced production noticeably.

There are two other ways to shrink production. One is to get the government out of the business of encouraging production through reclaiming land and making easy credit available to producers. The other is gradually to reduce price supports. No sensible person advocates dropping supports all at once. This would be disastrous. But the argument that lower supports encourage greater production, except perhaps temporarily, will not hold water.

DO IT NOW!

HOW did you like the President's budget message? If you approve of the idea of balancing the budget, resisting pressure to increase spending, and using the surplus to reduce the national debt, there is something you can do about it!

Your congressman and your senators will be watching to see which way the wind blows. If they conclude that more voters are interested in increased government spending than in sound government financing, you can bet there will be no surplus in the coming year. It's far more probable that there will be another deficit.

The results of letters from home in getting the Landrum-Griffin labor bill passed should convince all skeptics that letters do get results. Therefore, for your own good, please grab a pencil and tell your "hired men" at Washington in no uncertain terms to go easy on new government spending ideas! Do it and do it NOW!

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FAILED

THE PRICE of steel affects every farmer. Anyone who looks can see that the recent agreement between steel makers and steel workers was not the result of collective bargaining, but came from implied threats by government of what Congress might do if the deadlock continued.

Naturally, in an election year (and for the benefit of all) the Administration was anxious for an agreement. But obviously there are more workers who vote than there are employers, and a sizeable wage increase was proposed and accepted, at the same time postponing the question of more freedom for management to manage.

Few people indeed are naive enough to argue that steel prices— and eventually everything made of steel—will not be increased sooner or later. You as farmers will pay more for supplies, while perhaps taking less for what you produce.

But regardless of the merits of the settlement, the serious consequence is that collective bargaining failed. What does the future hold? Perhaps more and more government management and control? What Do You Think?

CHUCK SILCOX

THOSE of us who knew Chuck Silcox have lost a good friend. His thinking was sound, his actions definite and crisp. But the characteristic I remember best was his quiet gentleness.

He enjoyed his home life, the town in which he lived, his work. He set an example which we who miss him could emulate with profit to ourselves and others.

"A GOOD DEAL - - -"

I WELL remember hearing my Dad tell of a questionable character who insisted on living by his wits. In spite of the fact that he had unusual intelligence, he died penniless. It was generally agreed that he might well have accumulated a fortune if he had tried to help his customers rather than always to get something for nothing.

The best deal is one which benefits both parties. To put it another way, a deal that doesn't benefit both parties lacks something essential.

I think this applies to dealing between producers and buyers of farm products. To deal on an equal basis, producers must band together in cooperatives. Buyers must bargain with such groups on a fair basis. Indeed, it is to their long-time advantage to do so. Many buyers do so now; others resist. For one man's experience in managing a bargaining cooperative, read the story on Page 42.

ALTERNATIVES

A FRIEND was handed a tremendous shock when his doctor advised an immediate operation. He dreaded the ordeal, he couldn't spare the time, he knew that his bank account would be badly dented.

"What's the alternative?" he asked.

"You'll be dead in less than a year," was the answer.

That was several years ago. My friend had the operation. He is still alive!

Very often you can very quickly decide on a proposed course of action by asking, "What's the alternative?"

They Say - - - - -

"Do you think it'll rain soon?" a youngster asked an old-timer.

The old-timer snorted and replied: "When God was a-running our country I could always predict the weather right. Now with the government running it, nobody can predict nothing."—"Quote"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 3

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

PRICES TO MILK PRODUCERS FOR DECEMBER IN VARIOUS MARKETS ARE AS FOLLOWS. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $4.80, 4 cents less than December a year ago, and 20 cents below November, '59. Boston, 201-210 zone, $5.16; Buffalo, F.O.B. city, $4.83; Rochester, F.O.B. city, $4.88; Connecticut, $6.15 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

According to Administrator Blanford, both production and consumption in the New York-New Jersey market were above December a year ago. Production was up 6.93%, while sales lagged behind with an increase of .41%.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS for the year beginning April 1 will not be changed from two year level of $3.06 for milk for manufacture, and 56.6 cents per lb. for butterfat. Attempt to increase supports will fail. Since supports were lowered two years ago supply and demand have come closer together, government has bought less dairy products.

FARM LEGISLATION AT WASHINGTON may well be restricted to increasing the Soil Bank and extending and perhaps increasing subsidies for export of farm products. Brannan Plan likely to be vetoed if passed, and in an election year congressmen fear possible repercussions of lower price supports. However, it appears that more farmers realize that high supports create more problems than they solve.

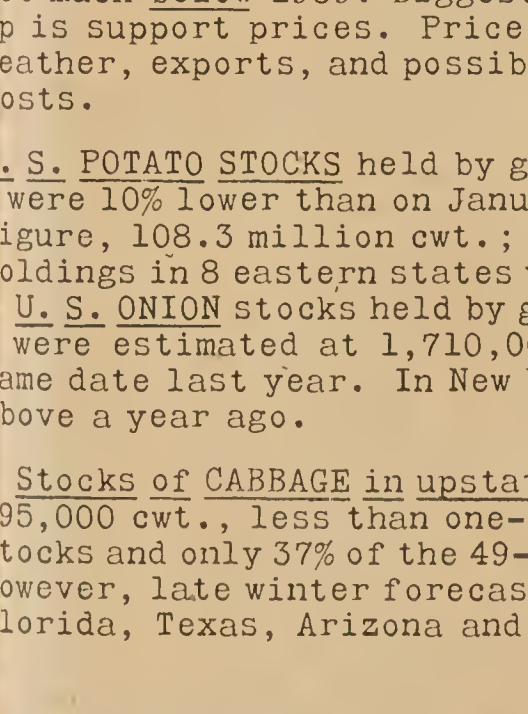
CONCENTRATES AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK in 1960 are far above needs. Dairy and poultry feed prices may be a little, but not much below 1959. Biggest factor holding feed prices up is support prices. Price will also be affected by weather, exports, and possible changes in transportation costs.

U. S. POTATO STOCKS held by growers and dealers on January 1 were 10% lower than on January 1, 1959. Last year's figure, 108.3 million cwt.; this year, 97.5 million cwt. Holdings in 8 eastern states were 13% below last year.

U. S. ONION stocks held by growers and dealers on January 1 were estimated at 1,710,000 cwt. 54% larger than on same date last year. In New York State stocks were 30% above a year ago.

Stocks of CABBAGE in upstate New York January 1 were 195,000 cwt., less than one-third of last year's large stocks and only 37% of the 49-57 average on January 1. However, late winter forecast is for a large production in Florida, Texas, Arizona and California, up 28%.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

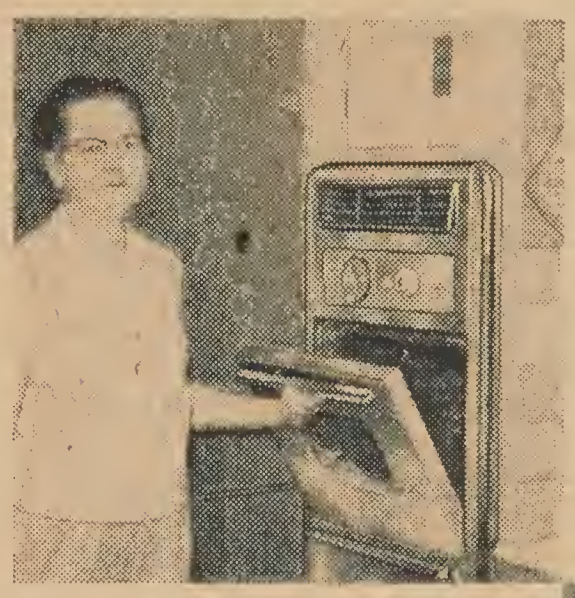


OF ALL the things there are to eat, the one that nothing else can beat is pancakes, piping hot and brown and topped off with a golden crown of butter, then soaked gloriously in syrup from a maple tree. If I am grouchy in the morn, my joy is sure to be reborn when their aroma in the air reveals that cakes are breakfast fare. Once she has got the griddle hot, Mirandy knows that she will not be able to relax until I've had a chance to eat my fill, and even at my age, by gee, I'll handle twelve quite easily.

It saddens me to contemplate that some young folks have never ate a single pancake in their lives; today's light breakfast fad deprives them of a chance to know the way that ev'ryone should start the day. The scanty fare at breakfast time that our kids get is quite a crime, it's no surprise at all to me that there's so much delinquency. The buckwheat and the syrup boys should start a campaign full of noise to put pancakes back on the list of vittles that should not be missed; with tummy full to start the day, no kid is going far astray.

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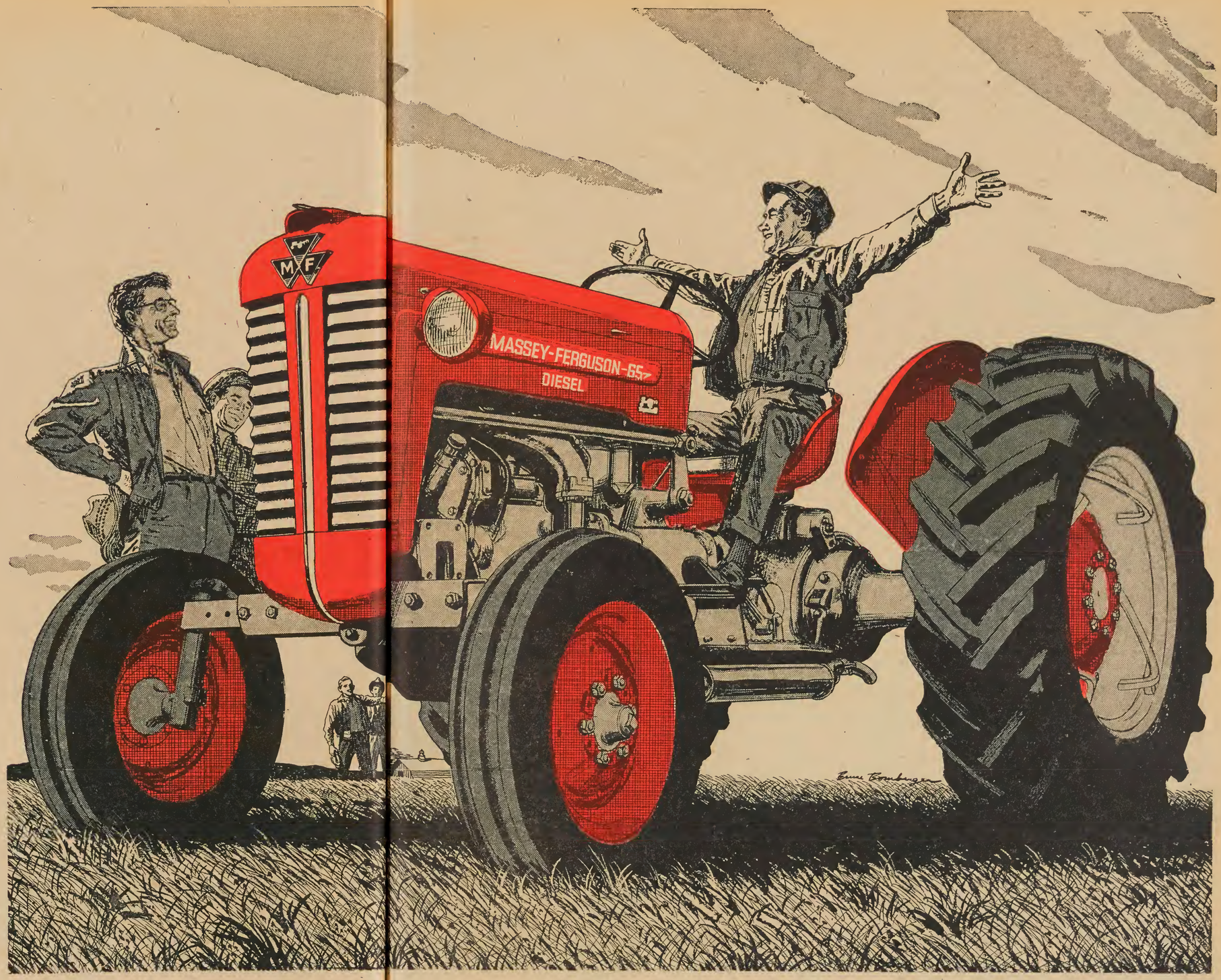


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THE GET-UP-AND-GO ALL-JOB TRACTOR!

The 4-plow Massey-Ferguson 65 is powered just right to handle *all* your farm jobs. It's a Ferguson System Tractor, so it doesn't need expensive built-in weight that merely boosts fuel costs in doing those important light chores. BUT—it has plenty of power and the exclusive weight-transfer-traction to speed you through heavy field work. It's the only 4-plow tractor with all the conveniences and economies of the Ferguson System. With exclusive 4-Way Work Control, the big-job MF 65 is the *all-job* tractor engineered for every modern, larger-acreage farm of today—whether you choose a gas, diesel or LP model.



Drive it once—get the feel of its handling ease and power . . . and whether you're farming with 4 plows now or thinking about it for the future, you'll know the MF 65 is the tractor for you.

An easy step and you're aboard this tractor. First thing you'll see is the convenient, close-in grouping of all the instruments and controls. No stretching or twisting around from the adjustable contour-cushioned seat to reach any control. You sit ahead of the rear axle . . . in the "comfort zone" . . . easy to stay on the go and work hour after hour.

4-Way Work Control extends the efficiency of the MF 65 . . . provides the precise control that's so much a part of the Ferguson System. *Quadramatic Control* gives fingertip control of mounted implements . . . *Dual Range Transmission* has a speed just right for every job.

Variable-Drive PTO gives you two power take-off drives. Engine PTO matches the shaft's speed to the engine's speed. In Ground PTO, the shaft rotates in ratio to the ground speed of the tractor. *Two-Stage Clutching* means one clutch controls both the ground travel and PTO. PTO-driven machines can keep running regardless of tractor starts and stops.

Choose a gas, diesel or LP model. There's power-to-spare in the precision-engineered *gas engine.* It has such outstanding features as valve rotators for extra long life, removable wet sleeves for lower service costs. The new M-F *diesel engine* is the finest engineered and most power-packed yet made in this class. The MF 65 Diesel has a special Differential Lock which gets you through the slickest going without stopping.



Ferguson 35 Diesel—"Powered for Profit." No other tractor in the 3-plow class has ever matched it for economy and convenience on so many different jobs. All the sought-after features of the Ferguson System are teamed with those of diesel. This lightweight champion breezes through all kinds of chores with miserlike economy. Go out to the field with a 3-bottom plow or other tillage tool and watch the job get done faster and at much less cost than ever before.

If you're farming with 3, 4, or 5 bottom plows and want the very best tractor for easier, more efficient, more economical work—go in and see the world-famous Ferguson System tractors at your nearest Massey-Ferguson dealer today. Ask him about the M-F Protected Time Payment Plan.

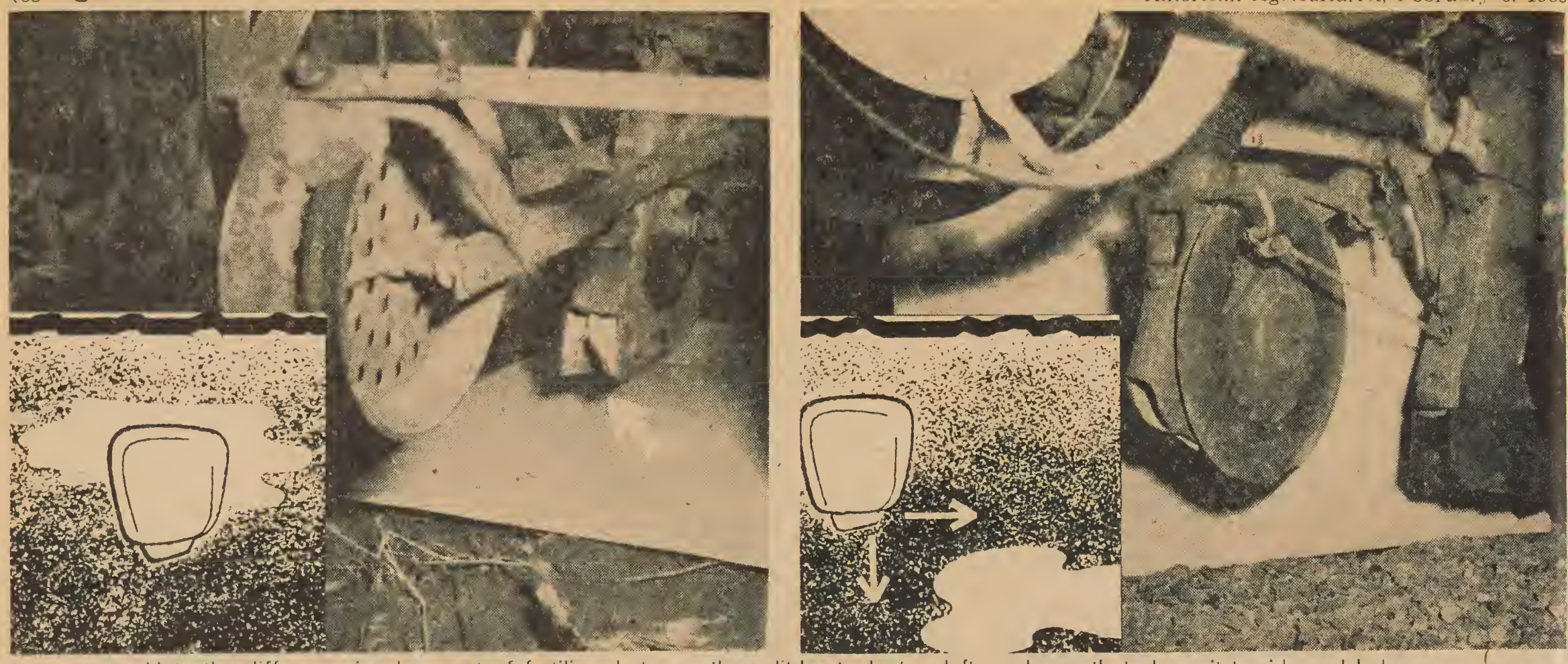
MASSEY FERGUSON

Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Pace-Setter of Modern Farming . . . World's Most Famous Combines and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System



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Note the difference in placement of fertilizer between the split-boot planter, left, and one that places it to side and below.

Let's Boot

The Split-Boot Planter

By Lloyd E. Curtis

WHERE the corn should have been best there was hardly a stalk. We couldn't figure out what was wrong, but was I sick when I saw what came up."

This is the way Peter Martens, Stanley, N. Y. (Ontario County) felt as he looked at his corn in early June last year. Some fields showed good stands, but on other very well-drained soils of Clovércourt Farms something was obviously very wrong. "I know we put in enough seed, used the right plate, and planted early enough," he added.

"This wasn't the first time it happened," says Martens. "Two years ago things were awful. Some fields were full of long skips with just a stalk coming up here and there. Both years it happened on fields that have good drainage. I had always blamed it on the seed."

I visited Martens' Clovercourt Farms about the time he had decided to disc up 8 of his 60 acres of corn. Another 18 acres did not look good but Martens allowed the sparse stand to remain. This area "ripened early enough," according to Pete, "but I got about half a crop, no more than that."

What had happened on these fields? Martens had followed management practices that should have given him a fine crop. He had plowed down 300 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre and added 400 lbs. 8-16-16 fertilizer at planting time.

The hybrids he selected were those that have done well on his and on neighboring farms. Martens had, several years ago, recognized plant population problems arising from fast planting. He now puts the tractor in second gear when planting to keep speed down and population up.

Broadleaf weeds are controlled with a 2,4-D spray. "You never see a weed in there," according to Pete, "and we are fortunate in one respect, for grasses aren't a problem."

As we toured the farm, we noticed a four row corn planter with split-boot attachments standing in the corner of one field. When Peter described his problems the cause was obvious—that old bugaboo of corn stands — the split-boot planter.

The spring had been dry at Clovercourt Farms, just as it had been two years earlier when the trouble was first noticed. We know that it is in dry seasons the split-boot does its worst damage. "In 1958," said Martens, "it was awfully wet. That year we had the best crop of corn all around here. We filled a silo 42 feet high and 16 feet in diameter with the yield from just six acres."

Fertilizer, dropping from the split-boot, was placed near or around the seed, killed the seed or injured young roots as they developed. Naturally, the trouble was especially severe on the best drained fields, those that tend to dry out quickly. The result was the long skips and scattered stalks that Peter described. We often hear the terms fertilizer "burn" or "injury" used to describe the end result.

It is especially unfortunate when split-boot problems hit a top notch grower such as Peter Martens. You can tell by the corn-growing program described earlier that his crop management program is a sound one.

This same care and ability shows up in his excellent dairy herd. In 1958, milking 44 registered Holsteins, Martens' average was 513 pounds of fat and 15,200 pounds of milk, certainly an outstanding average.

Now that he recognizes the split-boot planter, Martens is moving to correct the difficulty for this year's planting. Since the present planter is an old one, he is purchasing a new unit with modern attachments that place the fertilizer slightly away from and below the seed to prevent "fertilizer injury." The investment, Martens feels, is more than worthwhile. It would not take the extra yield from very many acres to pay back the expenditure.

But on many farms it is not necessary to replace present planters. Replacing the split-boots with modern attachments is very inexpensive, especially when compared to the effect that improper fertilizer placement can have on yields.

Important too, proper placement of fertilizer **deeper in the soil** greatly increases response and yield of the corn crop. This means a bigger dollar return on your investment in fertilizer, land, seed, labor, weed control and equipment. "I never could figure out what was wrong until that afternoon we talked," said Peter on my last visit to Clovercourt Farms, "I probably would have been suffering for more seasons ahead."

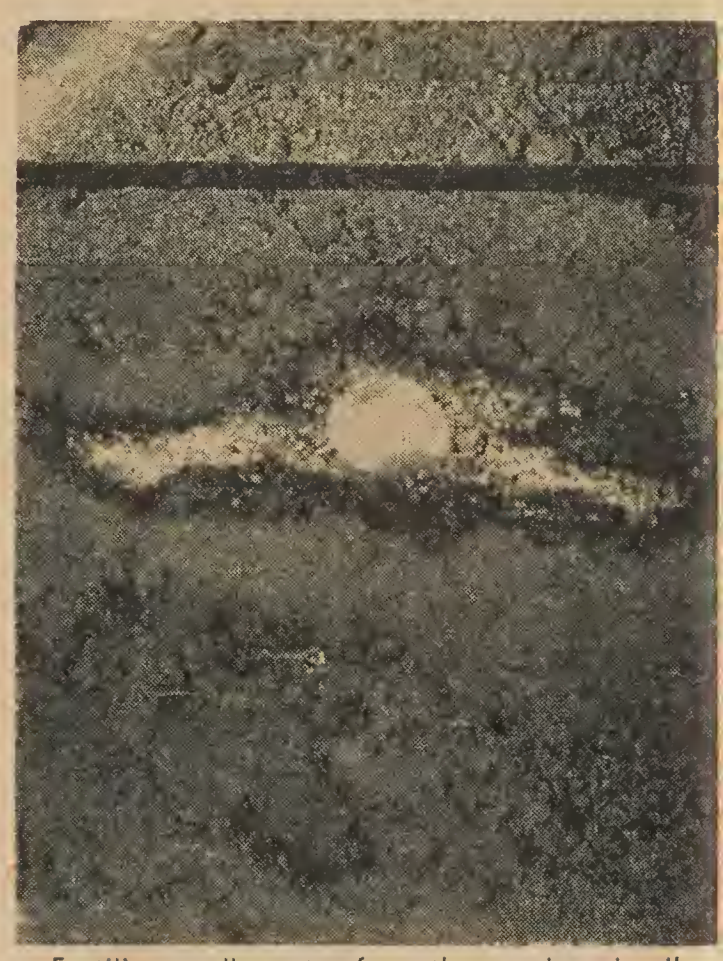
With his new planter, Peter will be equipped to get the most from his good soil and from his excellent practices.

How about your planter? Does it still have split-boots? If it does, I strongly recommend that you bring it up to date with modern attachments before the rush of spring planting begins. It won't cost a great deal and, chances are, the change will more than pay for itself in increased yields.

As on Peter Martens' farm, split-boots could be a big reason why your stands are sparse, full of skips or stunted stalks. Let's boot the split-boot!



Peter Martens of Stanley, N. Y., holds ears from '59 crop. Large ears indicate too thin a stand.



Fertilizer pulls water from the seed and soil.

HENS HAPPY ABOUT FEED GIVE OWNER $3,600 BONUS

Among many pointers in this operation is how to make formula feed produce more eggs. Here's the story from Cyanamid.

This ranch makes money! It's the 71-acre ranch of Mr. Daniel J. Bakke of Turlock, California. Mr. Bakke runs a big business in buying and brooding quality chicks, carrying 25,000 laying hens for market eggs, producing turkey hatching eggs, poultry and turkey meat.

Says Mr. Bakke: "In an operation like this, good management, sanitation and feeding are all important. And for me, AUREOMYCIN® in my standard feed *is essential to all three.* Here's what I mean: AUREOMYCIN *improves my feed* and assures better health, less mortality and more production through better feed conversion. AUREOMYCIN also *aids sanitation* by lowering the disease level on my ranch. All of this leads to *improvement in my entire management operation.*"

Controls disease, improves production

Mr. Bakke supplies figures. He says: "I conservatively estimate the value of AUREOMYCIN in maintaining high egg production at about $300 each month ($3,600 yearly)... and that's over the cost of the antibiotic. My laying hens really like to eat the mash containing AUREOMYCIN. They eat better, look better, lay better. We get a longer, more even lay and better shell quality. The big reason for this, of course, is the better health provided by AUREOMYCIN. We maintain a 50-gram level of AUREOMYCIN per ton of feed as a disease preventative, particularly against CRD and blue comb."

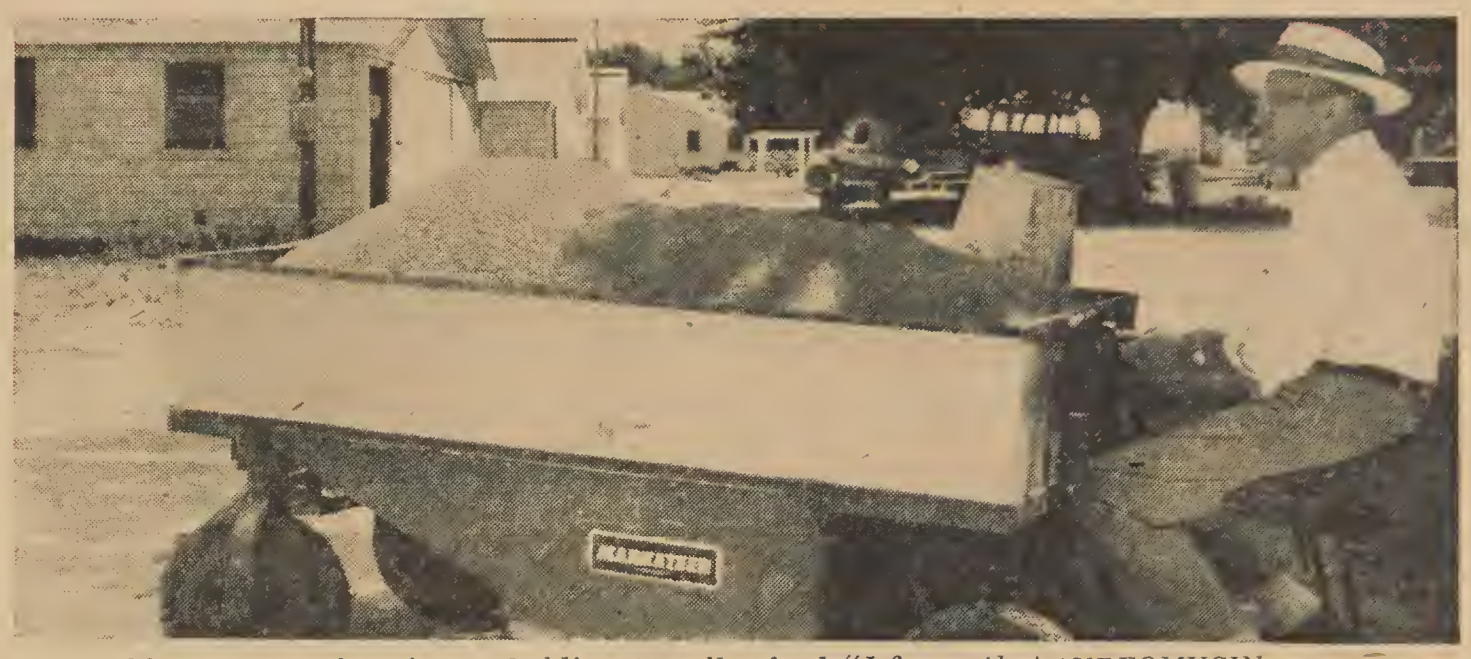
All flocks get Aureomycin

Mr. Bakke first learned of AUREOMYCIN 5 years ago through the State of California laboratory in Turlock. He started using it then and continues to use it for his chickens, laying hens and turkey flocks. The formula for Mr. Bakke's laying mash consists of soybean meal, protein elements such as fish meal and bone and meat scraps, grain, vitamins and AUREOMYCIN. The quantity of each item (except AUREOMYCIN) is figured on an IBM computer at the feed mill, resulting in costs savings per ton of feed.

Why Aureomycin gives better feed conversion

AUREOMYCIN is the wide-spectrum antibiotic that combats harmful bacteria. It helps prevent stresses and invisible, sub-clinical diseases that use up feed energy. It is particularly effective against CRD and blue comb. Flocks don't waste feed fighting disease—they use it to produce more.

If you want to build up the health and productive capacity of your laying hens, talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer. Ask for feeds containing AUREOMYCIN. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. ®*AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.*



Mr. Bakke operates electric cart holding 1000 lbs. feed. "I figure that AUREOMYCIN costs us about 1½¢ per bird per month . . . and pays for itself many times over."



"Protection against stresses, CRD and blue comb keeps lay up to 75% and more. AUREOMYCIN is the answer. We also use it for young chicks and for our turkey flocks."

CYANAMID

AUREOMYCIN
IN FORMULA FEEDS

CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE



Not only do the operators of three farms share equipment, but they also work together on many major jobs. Left to right: Col. Carter McLennan, Gary Van Der Linden, Guy Van Der Linden and son Ronald, Harry Adams, neighbor Robert Spencer, and Leon Benjamin, who operates the McLennan farm.

They Share Equipment

Three Farmers Get "Big Farm" Economy By Cooperation

IT'S BEEN said many times, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em." Everywhere a farmer turns nowadays, he reads about competition, that he must stay ahead of the field to stay in business, that he should periodically compare his performance with that of his neighbors in order to outrun them.

But, out in Allegany County, New York, three dairymen decided eight years ago to join forces in a way which retained the independence of each, but was mutually beneficial. It was and is no secret to anyone that equipment costs make up a big chunk of farm expenses. In 1957, figures from 464 New York State dairy farms showed an average machinery investment per man of $5,091 and an annual equipment expense of $105 per cow. It is also no secret that equipment has been the key to more production per worker, and many farmers have found mechanization the path to higher profits.

With all this in mind, Guy Van Der Linden and Leon Benjamin of Cuba, New York, entered into an informal partnership with Harry Adams of Friendship, New York, for pooling equipment and labor. Harry lives on the home place where he was born, Guy came to the area from Colorado twenty years ago, while Leon has leased the Col. Carter McLennan Farm for many years. The three farms join with one-half mile the longest distance between farmsteads.

Equipment Shared

This closeness makes possible rapid shifting of cooperatively owned machinery. A hay conditioner, field chopper, and two blowers come under this category. Each owns a wagon, with all three being used on the farm where haying or silo filling is taking place.

Harry Adams owns a drill and the other two men hire him to do their drilling. He begins on whatever field on the three farms is driest and therefore ready first, keeps going on that basis until the wettest field is done.

All hay on the three places is chopped, except for a small amount baled by another neighbor, hired on a custom basis. Chopping begins when mowed hay is at a moisture content of about 35% and this, along with canvas cover on wagons, prevents leaf loss. The three men worked out a rotation schedule, beginning haying on a different farm each year, continuing on that farm until haying is done. They take turns operating the chopper, each knowing that the others are completely competent in operation. Gas is furnished by the person on whose farm equipment is operating; greasing is the responsibility of whoever is operating the machine.

Once every year the three get together for a "settling up" session. Each puts in repair bills he has paid during the year and each is charged with his third. Likewise, each takes, on shared equipment, one-third of the depreciation allowed for income tax purposes. Purchase of new equipment is the same three-way arrangement, always ending up with mutual agreement after discussion and observation.

There are even offshoots to the main sharing setup, for Leon and Guy each own one-half of a side delivery rake used on all three farms. Guy, Harry and another neighbor, Charles Cole of South Cuba, own a threshing machine cooperatively.

Low Equipment Costs

Tractors are all individually owned, as are trucks, milking equipment, and a number of other items. However, all three operations combined have an equipment inventory only slightly higher than one average farm. Between them, they farm 301 acres of crop land and carry nearly 100 head of milkers.

A result of this combination has been an average power machinery cost per cow of $100 less than the 1958 average for 117 dairy farms in Allegany County. Besides, all the men, including Guy's sons Ronald, Raymond, and Gary, enjoy working together. In some respects, the pooling of labor is more important than sharing equipment, for it's a flexible, responsible and dependable supply of help. A well-organized crew such as this work at top efficiency; the hay bales really move when the weather cooperates!

The ability to get along together is an absolute necessity for pooling equipment, says Guy Van Der Linden, "It's not a setup that will work with everyone," he comments, "better try it out in a small way at first. Like all living, it involves a lot of give and take."

Maybe this is the sort of "integration" that will allow a family farm to get bigger without needing big chunks of capital. After all, getting along with our neighbors is not only admonishment, but a necessity. The success of these three farm families, in terms of profit and enjoyable family living, is a practical example of its benefits!

—Gordon Conklin

NOW MAKE HAY ANY OLD TIME

THE old term "Make Hay While the Sun Shines" is just about out of business, according to the latest word from the "Bunker Hill Project," the University of Delaware's hay research farm near Middletown.

With new methods and equipment two days without rain is plenty of time to put in a batch of high quality, high priced hay, according to project leader William Mitchell who is in charge of the research work being done at the farm.

Mitchell says horsemen in Delaware buy hay shipped in from Michigan, Iowa, Maine, and other equally far away places because it is better quality than locally grown. They pay about $20 worth of shipping charges to get the quality they want. By using drying equipment, and other fast harvest machinery, Delaware farmers can produce better quality hay than that being imported and get more money for it, Mitchell says.

Artificial hay drying systems have not eliminated the need for "hay days" but it has greatly reduced the number of consecutive rainless days that are needed to get the hay in.



Ester Bly ready to sell you milk produced right on the farm.

They Get All of The Consumers Dollar

"With the taxes and interest we have to pay, we would be badly off if we didn't have a retail market."

That's the testimony of Frank Bly, Jr. of Maple Avenue, Elmira, N. Y. But let's start at the beginning.

In 1953, Frank married and went into partnership on the home farm with his Dad, an arrangement which was continued until 1956, when he bought the farm and went into business for himself.

When they were first married, the young folks figured that they needed a little extra income, so a roadside stand was erected, principally to sell milk at retail, and for some time young Mrs. Bly did all of the work in connection with the stand. The business grew and the family increased (they now have two girls and a boy) and it was necessary to hire help to look after the stand. At present, practically the entire production of 36-40 Jerseys is sold in this way. It is pasteurized and bottled by Nelson Chamberlain of Elmira, an arrangement which made it unnecessary for Frank to invest a considerable sum in dairy equipment.

The first year sales ran about 100 quarts a day; now they are around 400 quarts, with the business developing through word-of-mouth advertising. Some customers come by the farm on their way to work; others make a special trip. The price in paper bottles at the farm is 24c a quart. Anyone who buys five quarts or more at one time gets it for 23c, and if the housewife wants it homogenized, it costs 25c. Frequently several neighbors will band together and buy a case of milk, many of them coming only once in five or six days.

"One of our advantages," said Frank, "is that we sell today's milk today."

Other products offered at the stand include other dairy products, eggs, and bread. In the summertime, sales of ice cream run as high as 400 gallons a week. The Blys buy an ice cream mix and freeze it at the farm.

In order to get a more efficient unit, the business is being increased slightly, and this past year for the first time a full-time man was hired. At the store, one full-time woman is required, and in the summer as many as three or four extra people are needed part time.

—Hugh Cosline

Plant 2 Crops...
Feed 'em Both

with a JOHN DEERE FB-B Grain Drill

Get higher grain yields and better stands of legumes by planting and fertilizing both crops in one operation with a time-saving John Deere FB-B Drill.



It makes good sense, and lots of extra dollars, to cut your production costs right down to the very minimum. And that's just what you can do with the FB-B Fertilizer-Grain Drill.

Plant and Fertilize

The FB-B is regularly equipped to do two important jobs: plant the crop and fertilize it. Grain and fertilizer compartments are extra large to reduce your stops for refilling. You'll have more time to plant and fertilize . . . you'll finish sooner and be off to other important work.

Add the Quik-Tatch grass-seed attachment to your FB-B and you'll be all set to do three jobs in one operation. Your production costs will go even lower . . . net profits will be higher. You can plant grass and legume seed with the grain, distribute it on top of the soil, or band-seed it.

See Your Dealer

There are many other features of the FB-B—features like the high-flotation wheels, easier and faster servicing, easy and positive feed adjustments, and many others. The man to see for complete information is your John Deere dealer. See him soon.

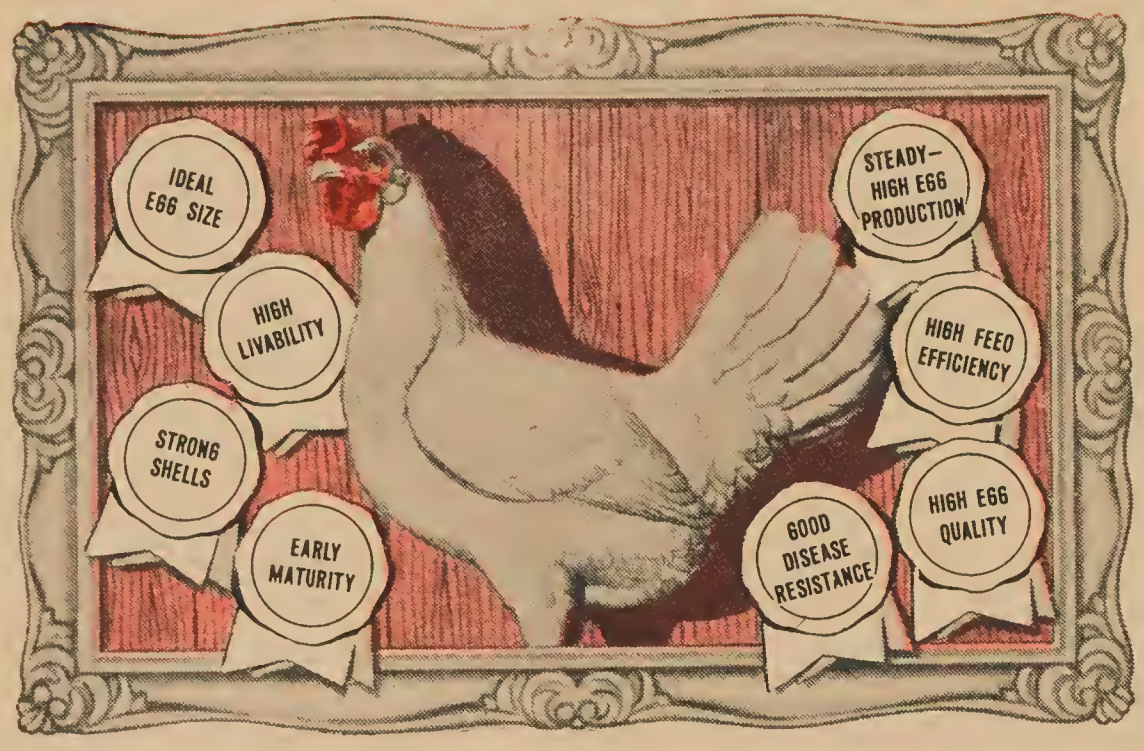
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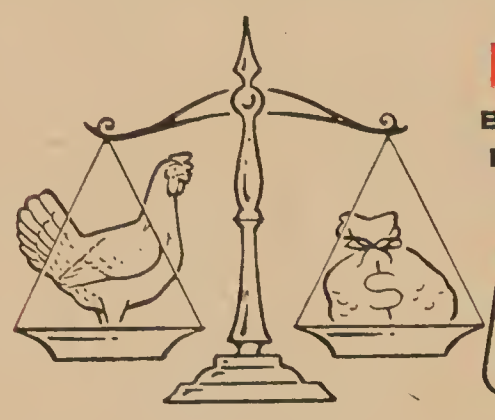
Picture of an ALL-AMERICAN— ALL-AROUND PERFORMING HEN



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Since its inception, the DeKalb poultry breeding program has been directed toward the production of a layer containing a careful balance of ALL the profit factors that a poultry operation must have to show a maximum profit. Many breeds of layers can offer either high production or good livability, maybe both, but today's "close-margin" operating conditions demand much more than this. The DeKalb Layer is bred to give you a high level balance of all the genetic ingredients that are needed for ALL-AROUND Performance—Maximum Efficiency and Profits . . . High Feed Efficiency, High Quality Eggs with Good Size and Strong Shells . . . High Livability . . . Steady, High Production . . . Early Maturity and Good Disease Resistance. Turn to the bird balanced-bred for high-level returns. Turn to DeKalb Layers, bred for *All-Around* Performance.



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Try It . . . and You'll Agree — There's No Early Tomato Like
HARRIS' MORETON HYBRID

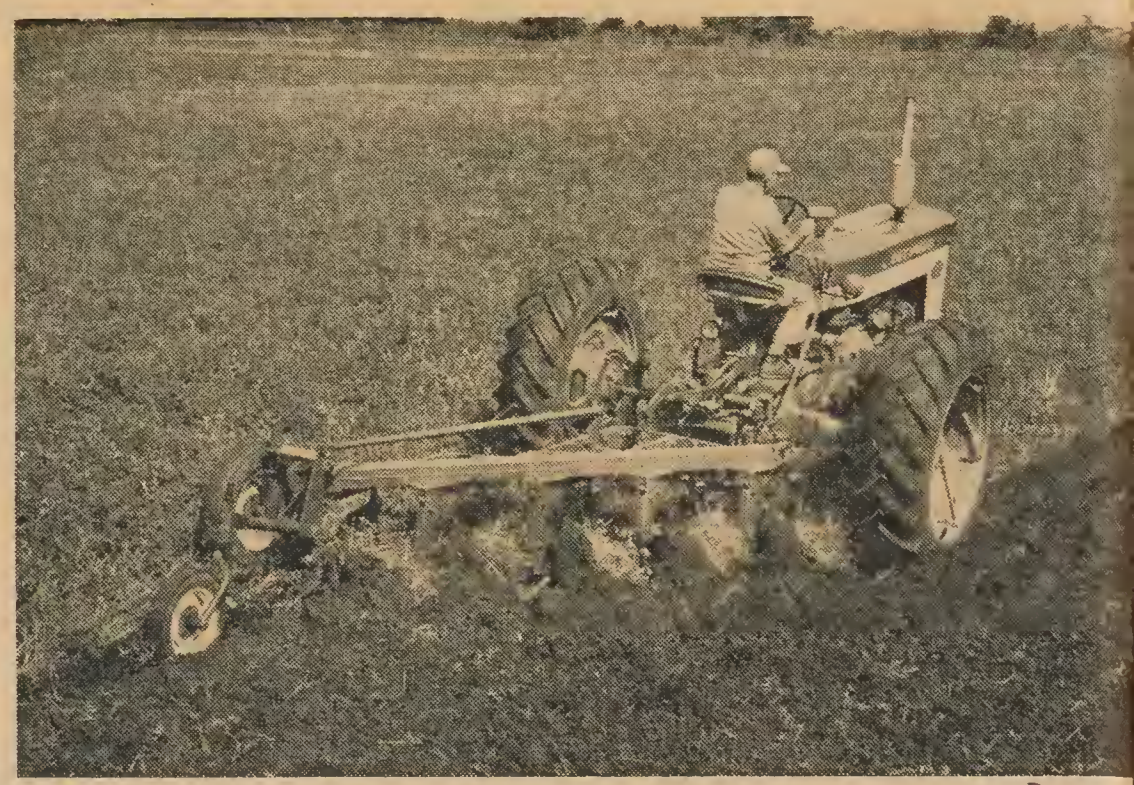
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Been watching the neighbor's diesel? Here are tips on whether to buy one

A Diesel For You ?

They Cost More to Buy, But Operate Cheaper

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

SHOULD YOU buy a diesel tractor next time? How can you know? On what basis should you make such a decision? Dollars and cents are most important in choosing a diesel engine over a spark-ignited engine. You need the engine that will give you lowest costs for your operation, and it may be diesel—or it may not.

Let's say you are buying a tractor that has about 50 horsepower. You can get it equipped with a diesel engine for about $750 more than a gasoline engine, based on prices of ten gasoline and ten diesel tractors tested at Nebraska over a recent three-year period.

If you figure depreciation for the first six years by the 20 per cent declining balance method, which rather closely parallels published trade-in value, you will find your $750 additional investment has lost about $550 of its original value at the end of this period. If you also figure the interest that $750 would have earned you at 4 per cent in six years, the extra investment would cost you an additional $180. You have to save enough fuel costs in six years to make up $730 lost in depreciation and interest costs, an average of about $120 a year.

Fuel Savings

You save two ways on fuel with a diesel engine—lower cost per gallon, and fewer gallons burned per hour. At present, diesel fuel costs about 16 cents, with gasoline costing about 19 cents, after the tax rebate.

Fuel consumption of these same comparable tractors tested at Nebraska averaged about 2.9 gallons per hour for gasoline, as compared with 2.1 gallons per hour for diesel. These figures are for full load. In actual field operations, of course, you don't always load your tractor fully so figure fuel consumption at about 75 per cent of these rates, or 2.2 for gasoline, and 1.6 gallons per hour for diesel.

If you take a figure of 1,000 hours of use per year, you find an annual fuel cost of $418 for gasoline, as compared with $256 for diesel fuel, or a saving of $162 per year. Since we already said that the additional depreciation and interest costs of diesel over gasoline are about $120 annually, you would average a net saving of about $42 per year with the diesel. But because of higher depreciation costs during the early life of your tractor, it would be nearly three years before you begin to show any profit on the extra investment.

One thing you should be aware of is the possibility that the difference in cost of fuel may not always be as great as it is today. The price advantage of diesel fuel over gasoline has dropped about 40 per cent in the last ten years. In Illinois ten years ago, diesel fuel cost about 5¾ cents per gallon less than gasoline, with 1½ cents of this difference being federal tax which was not refundable then, but is now. So, the real price difference has dropped from about 4¼ cents to about 3 cents per gallon. This merely means that you have to operate more hours today to make a diesel profitable in comparison to gasoline tractors than you did ten years ago.

Other Considerations

Of course, you know that there is more to figuring tractor costs than what has been considered here. In fact, a paper on tractor costs given at a recent meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers was twenty pages long, with careful treatment of such other variables as taxes, insurance, lubrication, service and maintenance.

As a rough rule of thumb, take a look at your gasoline bill for a year. If you are burning $400 worth of gasoline a year in one tractor, then you may find it profitable to invest in a diesel. There is always the possibility that you might be able to make a trade for considerably less difference than $750—in which case you'd break even sooner.

You may also be able to buy a smaller tractor with a diesel engine for much less than the $750 difference. But you won't put as many gallons of fuel per hour through a smaller tractor, so it will still take a good many hours of use per year to make it profitable for you.

The key to your decision is how much you use a tractor, and it is here that you need an hour meter for accurate information on which to base your decisions. If your tractors don't have meters, it might pay to install them.

Whether you will find a diesel profitable depends upon a number of factors in your operation, and the only way for you to decide is to get out the pencil and start figuring.



GET ON THE MAGIC CARPET

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YOUR WAY TO HAITI

Star of the Caribbean

THREE TOP ENTRIES WILL WIN ALL EXPENSE PAID VACATIONS FOR TWO IN COLORFUL HAITI

PLUS 40 acres limed to pH 6.8. G.L.F. pays for the care of your herd or farm while you're gone.

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Stay at the colorful Riviera Hotel in Port-au-Prince for an exciting, but relaxing week. A modern swimming pool — delightful views — a smart air-conditioned supper club — expertly cooked American or Creole dishes are all a part of this hotel.

Haiti has the glamour of Paris combined with the clear, bright climate of the Caribbean. Mountains with spectacular scenery contrast with sea-washed coasts. Rich in tradition, Haiti is practically overwhelmed with art. Its native handicrafts and embroidery, plus free-port prices on imported luxury items, make it a shopper's paradise.

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20 THIRD PRIZE WINNERS WILL RECEIVE GE PORTABLE TRANSISTOR RADIOS
PLUS 5 ACRES LIMED TO pH 6.8

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These valuable lime prizes will help you spread the Magic Carpet on your own farm. No prize is more appropriate nor more productive to farmers than fields limed to full-profit, 6.8 pH.

OFFICIAL CONTEST RULES

Sponsored By
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

1. The benefits from proper liming add up to surprisingly favorable returns. You are invited to set forth below in 50 words or less the reasons why you or others should lime to meet the full soil test recommendations for your fields.

2. All entries must be submitted in English, and be the original work of the contestant, submitted in their own name. No more than one prize will be awarded to any one family. Not responsible for entries lost or delayed in the mail. Entries with inadequate postage will not be considered.

3. In the space provided on the official entry blank or your own paper entry, print or write legibly your name and address. Entries must be postmarked no later than February 29, 1960. Mail your entry to: G.L.F. Lime Contest, Post Office Box 25-D, Mount Vernon 10, New York.

4. This contest is open only to G.L.F. members actively engaged in farming, either in an ownership capacity or renting capacity. Employees of G.L.F., its agents and their employees; members of the G.L.F. board of directors; and employees of the Barlow Advertising Agency and The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation are not eligible to enter this contest.

5. All entries become the property of G.L.F. to use as it sees fit and none will be returned. Winners will be notified by mail on or before March 31, 1960. Contest subject to all federal, state and local regulations. The trips to Haiti will be taken during a mutually agreed period between Nov. 1-Dec. 15, 1960.

6. The contest will be judged on the basis of originality, interest, aptness of thought, and sincerity by the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, Mount Vernon, New York. A qualified agronomist, not connected with G.L.F., will assist in final selection of the top prize winners. Decision of the judges will be final. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.

7. Cash prizes will be awarded in lieu of the trip or merchandise prizes.

LIME ENTRY BLANK

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ADDRESS .....

STATE .....

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DURING FEBRUARY ONLY

GLF Quality

Enter Now! — Contest Ends February 29



A spacing of one square foot per bird requires plenty of air.

Study the Facts Before Purchasing

Fans for Poultry House Ventilation

BASICALLY, a fan is nothing more than a machine that will move air. With this concept in mind, let's ask ourselves the question, "How should air be moved through a poultry house?" There are quite a few factors to be considered, but, in general, it seems logical to make arrangements for the air to move in one direction through the house. In other words, a better net effect can be achieved by keeping the air always moving in the same direction.

If air is to be moved through or across the pen, one question immediately comes to mind. How much air should be moved? For Maine conditions in the winter time, there should be a minimum fan capacity of about one-fourth of a cubic foot per minute (CFM) for each bird, with a maximum of 3 or 5 CFM per bird.

This indicates some variability in the amount of air movement through the house. One method of achieving this is to have one fan which operates continuously at the lowest rate, with other fans set on thermostats to come on as the temperature in the house rises.

An Example

As an example of this, assume a floor with two thousand birds on it. One fan would be operated continuously, at 500 cubic feet per minute. On thermostatic control, a second fan at 1,500, a third at 2,500 and a fourth at 3,500 cubic feet per minute would be used. This is termed a multi-stage ventilating system. Four fans cost about the same as one big fan that would move an equal volume of air and four units give much greater flexibility in controlling air movement according to air temperatures.

In this situation, if air is going to be kept moving in the same direction, these fans would all be placed side by side at the central point of the floor or house length. The least complicated system of moving air seems to be to exhaust it. The fans would be placed to blow air out from the floor.

In this example, the second, third and fourth fans would be on thermostats, with the second fan set at 55 degrees, the third one at 58 and the fourth one about 61 degrees. At 61 degrees, fan exhaust would reach the maximum of 4 CFM per bird.

The small fan, operating continuously at 500 CFM can also have a thermostat placed in its line, but set at 35 degrees to insure against any water pipes being frozen at extremely low temperatures. Otherwise, this fan operates continuously, since there is always moisture produced on the breath of the birds. Continuous fan operation will keep some of the moisture being pulled out of the house all the time.

Assuring Air Volume

Perhaps much of the poor performance of fans in the past has been the result of selecting a fan which will not deliver the amount of air needed against the resistances encountered in air flow through a poultry house. Moving air through restrictions (inlets, ducts, etc.) or against the wind, resulted in resistance to air flow. This can be compared with water flowing through pipes. The resistance to air flow is measured by static pressure (S.P.)

In the example mentioned using the four fans, each should be specified as delivering the amount of air wanted, in CFM at one quarter inch static pressure. In other words, fans should be bought on the basis of CFM at one-fourth inch static pressure, water gauge. When you are buying fans, you are buying so much air movement. Specifying CFM at one-fourth inch static pressure helps insure getting your money's worth, since this figure is reasonable for poultry ventilation fans.

The use of the quarter inch static pressure rating simply means that even though these fans are operating against a wind of 22-miles-per hour they will still deliver the cubic feet per minute of air you specified. A rating of one-eighth inch static pressure corresponds roughly to a 16 mile-an-hour wind.

For anyone purchasing a fan, the only way of knowing the air delivery is to examine the ratings. These ratings will usually be shown at zero static pressure, one eighth, one quarter, three eighths inch, and on up, depending upon what the particular fan is designed to do.

You will notice in this discussion there has been no mention made of buying fans by their diameter. Fan diameter does not necessarily indicate volume of air delivery. Therefore, it is no basis on which to purchase fans.

What this boils down to is that fans must be selected on the cubic feet per minute rating at a certain static pressure to know what is being purchased in the way of ability to move air. Once this selection is made, it then becomes a question of choosing these fans which will deliver the amount of air wanted at one quarter inch static pressure with the least horse power. If any choice remains after this, one would probably be well advised to select that fan which is operating at the slower rpm.

Inlets

Thinking about fans as moving air through the poultry house, it is well to remember that if stale air is going to be exhausted, fresh air must be brought into the building. Intake openings should be distributed uniformly along the perimeter of the pen or floor area so as to bring in air as many places as possible. If fans were located at the center of the north wall, for example, openings all along east, south, and west walls should be provided. Similar openings should be provided on the north wall. However, a tight wall should be provided on both sides of the fan location for a distance equal to the width of the house.

The most desirable type of air inlet would be a continuous adjustable slot. Inlets should be arranged so that outside incoming air is directed down the inside of the wall. This helps control wall condensation and drafts. Total inlet area should be about three square feet per 1,000 CFM of fan capacity.

All fans should be driven by a totally enclosed motor with thermal overload protection. The second, third and fourth fans should be equipped with shutters so that when they shut off air cannot flow back through them. Fans should have manual switches, so they can be shut down for periodic cleaning.

—Mardis R. Warner, University of Maine

Century Farms Named By

N. Y. State Agricultural Society

AT the recent annual banquet of the New York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, four farms were cited as century farms by Governor Nelson Rockefeller. As is customary, the dinner featured New York State products.

The farms honored were: The Hayes-Lamson Farm of Steuben County, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hayes, owners; The Todd Farm, Tompkins County, Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Todd, owners; the Van Vorst Farm, Schenectady County, Karl and James Van Vorst, owners; and The Virkler Farm of Lewis County, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Virkler, owners.

In 1822, Amasa Travis, a veteran of the War of 1812, bought a farm near Cameron in Steuben County. His daughter Hester married William Hayes, and their son, William Fletcher Hayes, was the father of the present head of the family, Earl Hayes. Earl married Iona Lamson, and it is of particular interest that the Lamson farm was cited as a century farm just eight years ago, and the two holdings are now joined.

The Todd farm of 195 acres (70 rented) goes back to Phineas Spaulding, a soldier in George Washington's army. In 1797, with 15 other pioneers, this Baptist clergyman came from his native Vermont to the vicinity of Spencer in Tompkins County. He built the first Baptist church in the locality, and in 1809, Elizabeth Anderson and her husband James Todd took the lead in organizing the area's first Presbyterian church.

In common with all other century farmers honored, the present owners, Milton Todd and his wife Janice Fairchild, take time from their busy lives to work on many community enterprises. Incidentally, Mrs. Frances Todd, Milton's mother, has been a valued member of the American Agriculturist Foundation board of directors for many years.

Ownership of Brookbound Farm in Schenectady County traces directly back to Abram F. Van Vorst, who worked the same fields as far back as 1796. The farm consists of 115 fully tillable acres, and provides 100 per cent of the family income. The land, under continuous cultivation for nearly 200 years, is now more productive than ever.

The present owners, Karl and Louella Van Vorst, care for 2,000 hens, while their son James has taken over the dairy. The farm has shipped fluid milk since 1904.

The Virkler Farm of 397 acres goes back to 1834, when Rudolph Virkler, a Mennonite preacher, came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine. Only seven acres had been cleared, and the neighborhood was nearly all wilderness. As their sons grew to manhood and married, they cleared farms of their own, all within a four-mile radius of the homestead. Howard Virkler and his wife, the present owners, moved into the homestead in 1944, and are active in many enterprises.

The theme of the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was "Water Resources of the State of New York." Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of adequate facilities at Cornell for research on soil and water conservation, and urging that the State Legislature appropriate $10,000 to develop means of controlling the red banded leaf roller.

Officers were re-elected as follows: Arthur V. Youngs, Glen Head, president; William B. Giddings, Baldwinsville, vice president; Spencer G. Duncan, Albany, secretary; Joseph F. Firth, Catskill, treasurer.



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How We Promote "Family Togetherness"

Readers Tell How They Do It In This Interesting Contest

First Prize

HAPPY FAMILY

BEGIN the day you're married and **don't ever stop** working at it, for anything that is worth having is worth working for. A close-knit family is the backbone of our nation and worth more than any amount of cold cash.

Father is and should be "head man" of the family, but Mother is the puppeteer who pulls all the (unseen) fine threads of love, kindness, thoughtfulness, manners, and neatness. "Pick up your clothes — straighten your room — put away your toys — wash your face and hands — comb your hair, etc. etc." How many times by how many mothers have these words echoed in countless ears?

Sharing: be it responsibility, a joke, laughter or sorrow, we must learn, practice, and then teach our children how to conduct themselves in all these things.

Pray together: go to church every week. I don't mean just send the youngsters—**all** of you go. Yes, I **know** it's the only morning you can sleep late and it **is** easier to stay in bed, but if it's family togetherness you're striving for, get yourself out of that bed on Sunday morning and worship God together. You'll find that to be your biggest asset to a close family and a happy one.

Play together: it doesn't take a lot of money to have fun with your youngsters; takes more of time and patience. Play "Monopoly" or "Old Maid." Dance, sing, have parties on special occasions (the entire family can plan them). Make fudge or popcorn. Let the youngsters bake cookies. A mess? Probably. You can do it quicker yourself, of course, but you can enjoy a cookie bake, and youngsters are so proud of an accomplishment.

Work together: Chores, cleaning, painting, countless jobs. Seven-year-old Johnny has two good ears, arms, legs and eyes and boundless energy. He can do more than you think. He's not a baby any more—just ask him. Eighteen-year-old Sally is too young to have the responsibility of housekeeping for three or four days while you're away? Well, you were married and expecting a baby at that same age, and **you** weren't too young! Remember? Don't deprive your children of responsibility.

Make your home an enjoyable one where your sons and daughters may bring their friends and the friends are sure of a welcome.

If possible, eat at least one meal a day together. Make it important that each one is at his place on time and **no television** until after everyone has finished.

Trust them and **listen** to their problems, too. When the children are older, talk over your budget or management problems. You'll be surprised at the answers they come up with.

Raising a family is a big job! Raising a family who enjoy being with each other and look forward to being at home is a bigger one! But it's worth every extra bit you put into it. It's a 24-hour-a-day job that lasts from twenty to forty years. No cash pay — in fact it'll cost you money!

Mom: pamper Dad a little.

Dad: take Mom out once in a while; makes her better natured.

Parents: you're the ones who have to love, push, wheedle, cajole, discipline, threaten and have a big helping hand ready to mold these angel-imp characters you've produced into One Big Happy Family. Take it a day at a time—you can do it. I'm working at it. Above all, enjoy it! — *Mrs. Glenn Millward, Sinclairville, N. Y.*

Second Prize

WHEN GRANDMA RUNS OVER THE DOG

WE promote togetherness by discussing some family problems with the children. This has also, we hope, helped them mold realistic attitudes.

If children can watch their parents tackle a problem as a challenge, they won't throw up their hands in despair when they have problems. We parents shouldn't shield our kids from problems that would toughen them, and would make the family closer. They are hardy little creatures who can stand quite a few germs (and need them to develop immunity), and can also thrive on problems that a generation back parents were told would cause grave emotional trauma.

If papa has gone broke or Grandma has run over the dog, they can take the knowledge better than the frightening silence.

For this reason, we don't shield our children from all of our problems and we think considerable togetherness has resulted.—*Mrs. Jean B. Carter, Monroe, N. H.*

A PRECIOUS RECORD

A RATHER worn but well-bound book in my desk is a reminder of precious family togetherness in our home.

At suppertime, before the meal, we took turns reading a few lines which the reader had chosen and written or pasted in the date book, himself. It might be from school lessons, from the Bible, or from books or magazines, prose or verse. Company joined the custom.

I liked to recite poems of my youth and my husband often found a bit of humor or wisdom from a story. Recently a daughter who borrowed this quotation book to show her own family, found that she had written at various times all the stanzas of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." And the girl who had a special love and knowledge of nature studies chose a sad poem, "Treeless."

I am sure that this pause for self expression greatly helped a feeling of sweet family unity.—*Mrs. Arthur C. Wells, Bakersfield, Vermont.*

TAKE TIME TO CARE

BECAUSE so many mothers and fathers both work today, I find that this is the main problem in that togetherness isn't always possible. The following may help others to come together once again:

1. Take time to care, to listen, to know what your children are doing.

2. Share good luck as well as bad luck. Keeping it away from them does not always pay.

3. Divide work or chores.

4. Thank them for what they do.

5. When something is done that needs punishment, give it at once.

6. We have them value all the God-given things of nature that so many pass by for material things.

7. We watch the sunsets, we wonder at the storms, the rainbows, we pray, we care for our neighbors and each other.—*Mrs. Alfred Nation, Center Barnstead, N. H.*

FARM TOGETHERNESS

NOWHERE can one promote family togetherness as well as on the farm, especially if there are four lively teenagers and parents who are still young enough to understand and enjoy these young folks.

First, there is togetherness in work, as each does his share of the farm tasks; the daily chores and other seasonal jobs such as the maple sugaring in early spring, planting the crops and family garden, working together in the hay fields, harvesting the crops in the fall and sawing the family wood pile. Together, work becomes fun and is soon done.

In between our work, we crowd the hours of fun together, family picnics, Sundays with friends invited, followed by a good baseball game; fishing, square dancing at our community hall, attending the school plays, the 4-H fairs, and neighboring young folks in for parties on cold evenings.

But I feel that the family is closest of all as they stand side by side in their church on a Sunday morning, likewise in that short moment when they are all seated around the family table saying Grace before mealtime, or better yet, all together around the old chunk stove on a stormy night just visiting quietly.

We realize that we cannot always be quite so close as each must make his own way in life, but a family that has shared such good togetherness will always have close family ties that can never be broken over the years, plus so many good memories. — *Mrs. John Orie, New Hartford, Conn.*



Singing, working, playing, worshipping together brings a family together.

HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY SOLVE YOUR TELEPHONE PROBLEM?

A Prize Contest

IN ALMOST every family of any size where there are young people, there may be a tendency for one or two members of the family to monopolize the telephone so that other members can't use it, even for necessary purposes. Not only is this unfair to other members of your own family, but if you are on a party line, it certainly is not fair to your neighbors. Also, there have been cases where persons on a party line have refused to stop talking when some neighbor wanted to use the line for an emergency like a fire or an accident. It is now illegal to hold a line when there is an emergency.

How does your family solve your telephone problem so that you can be fair to everybody? What do you do to promote courtesy on the telephone?

For the best letter on this subject, American Agriculturist will pay $5, and $3 for the second best. We will pay $1 for every other letter for which we have room. Letters should be postmarked not later than February 27, 1960.

Address your letter to American Agriculturist, Dept. C., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and make it short.

Nobody takes such tender, lovin' care of you as Chevrolet

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One ride in this new '60 Chevrolet will persuade you most gently that what we say is true. No other leading low-priced car coddles you with Full Coil springs at all four wheels. Or looks after your welfare with Safety Plate *Glass in all windows, crank-operated ventipanes and dozens of other conveniences that make a car a comfort to own. Your dealer will be delighted to show you all the considerate ways Chevy has remembered you (without once forgetting about your budget):*

Roomier Body by Fisher *with a lower and narrower transmission tunnel that gives more foot room.*

Pride-pleasing style (*you'll like the way it combines good looks with good sense, that easier-to-load vacation-sized trunk, for instance*).

New Economy Turbo-Fire V8 (*makes friends fast by getting up to 10% more miles on a gallon of regular*).

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Hi-Thrift 6 (*built, of course, with Chevy's ever-faithful dependability*).

Coil springs at all 4 wheels (*with the extra cushioning of newly designed body mounts, you've never had it smoother than you do in Chevrolet*).

Quicker stopping Safety-Master brakes (*another important reason Chevy's the kind of friend you can count on*).

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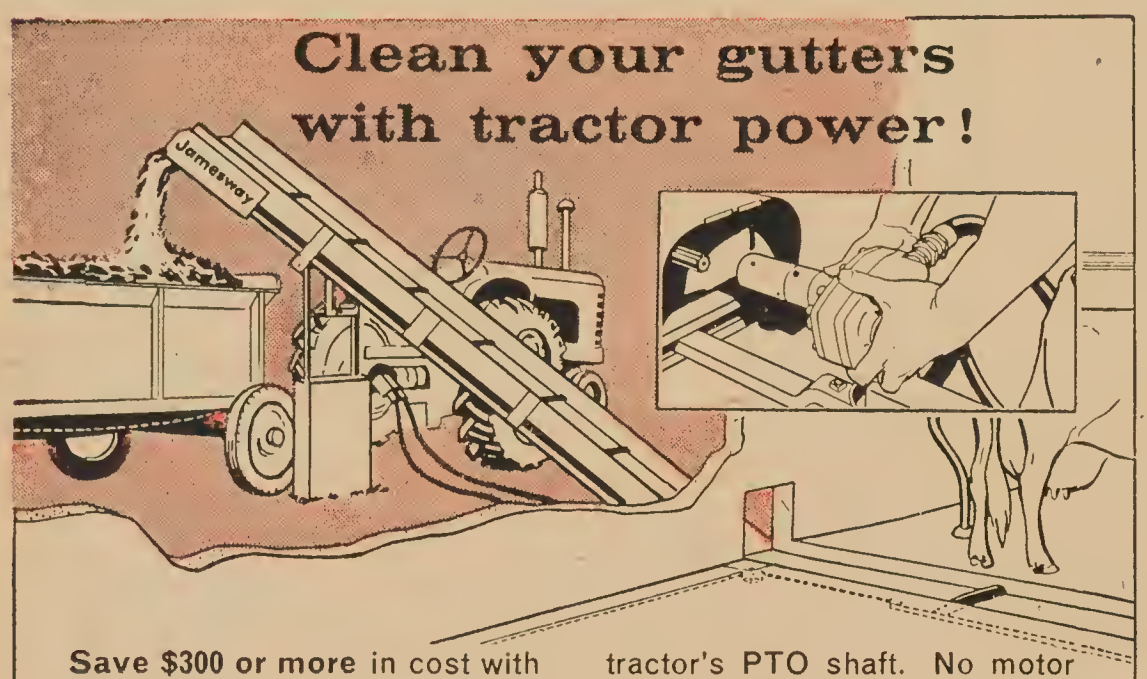
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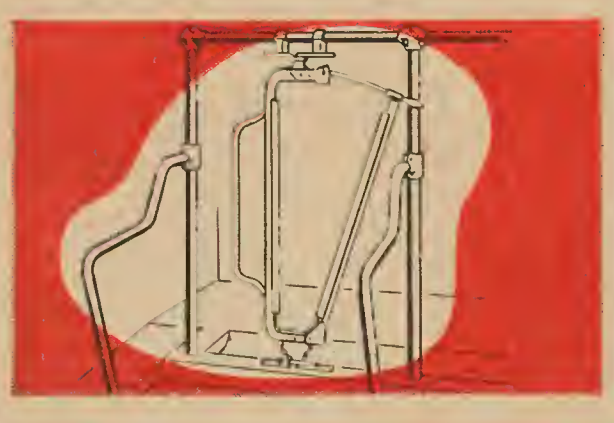
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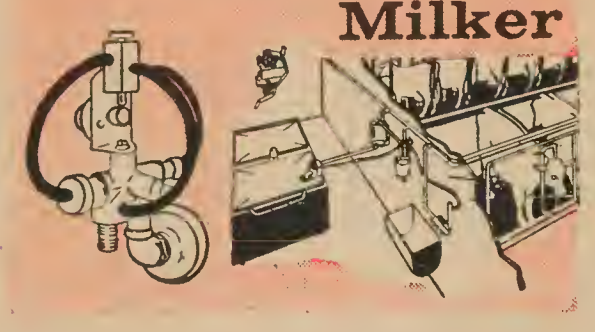
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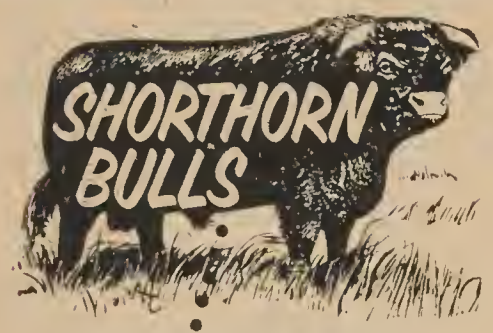
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Why Ignore Cattle Lice?

Prompt, Persistent Treatment Will Control Them on Dairy and Beef Cows

By JOHN G. MATTHYSSE

Cornell University Entomology Department

DURING THE WINTER when a knowing beef or dairy cattle man notices his stock rubbing and scratching, he immediately decides they are lousy. He is not always right, but in the majority of cases he is. Cattle rub against the stanchions, posts and fences for a variety of reasons, as, for example, itching skin from hay, seeds or dirt particles, ringworm, mange, etc. Lice are big enough to be seen with the naked eye, so to find out for sure if the cattle are lousy, take a flashlight and look at the base of the hairs, on the skin.

There are four different kinds of lice on cattle. One of the commonest is the little red cattle louse, which is most often found along the topline and down the sides of the body. When the infestation is heavy it may be found anywhere on the body. These yellowish to reddish-appearing lice, about one-tenth inch long, do not suck blood. They are closely related to the bird lice, such as found on chickens.

All other lice on cattle are sucking lice and actively feed on blood. One of these is the long-nosed cattle louse, which is bluish to almost black in color and commonly found on the dewlap and shoulders, but also on the belly and udder. The short-nosed ox louse is the largest kind of louse we have on cattle, and is often the worst on beef cattle. This greyish to black louse can also be found anywhere on the body. Look for them first on the top of the neck, and then spreading down over the body.

The last kind is the little blue louse, which is rather small, and found in clusters that look like black spots on the animal. It is most commonly found on the neck, but also on the rear udder attachment.

It matters little what kind of lice pester cattle, they all cause great annoyance by their blood sucking effect as well as irritation of the animals. Lice prevent proper weight gains and reduce milk production. During the summer, under the effect of good pasturing conditions, sunlight and freedom, the lice disappear. During the fall and early winter the few lice on the cattle reproduce rapidly.

It requires about three weeks to one month from one generation to the next, and they lay many eggs. By December or January the animals can be heavily infested and remain so until May, causing considerable losses. On dairy farms th uncared for young stock usual suffer most from lice.

There are two ways to deal wi cattle lice. You can either live wi them, dusting a little powder on t animals every now and then, or yo can eliminate them by a good spra ing. Dusts containing rotenone sabadilla will kill all kinds of li on cattle. For best results eve animal should be treated early the stabling season. Use at lea three ounces of dust to cover t body of each animal.

Go over the whole herd a seco time three weeks to a month lat to eliminate any survivors. **For u on beef cattle only,** one of the be treatments is 10% methoxychl dust. **Nothing but rotenone or sab dilla should be applied to dai cattle.**

Spraying is to be preferred f thorough results. Beef cattle c also be sprayed with a .03% suspe sion of lindane. The same treatme can be used on dairy young sto and bulls, but under no circumstan es should lindane be sprayed milking dairy cattle. Dairy cat louse control spraying should done with rotenone at the rate 1 lb. of 4% rotenone powder per 1 gallons of water. It is well to a 10 pounds of wettable sulphur 100 gallons of water to this mixtu to aid in prevention of mange. not use any other spray on dai cattle or milk contamination w result.

There are a series of newer a very effective insecticides that m be used on **non-milking** cattle, p ticularly beef, but also on bulls a dairy young stock. Included are m thoxychlor, toxaphene, malathi Co-ral and Korlan. One of these, C ral, has the advantage of providi control of grubs as well as lice. single thorough application of .5 Co-ral will give practically compl control of cattle grubs, and will p vent louse infestation for most the winter. Such a Co-ral treatme is best done in the Fall at the ti cattle are brought into the barns.

Remember the precautions, ho ever, on all of these new materi **Do not use them on milking da cattle.** Be sure to read the la thoroughly, and follow exactly t directions for mixing and sprayi The label gives the necessary mi mum period between treatment a slaughter to ensure that no har ful insecticide residue will rem in the meat.



The use of a sprayer h some advantages o dust for controlling l on cattle.

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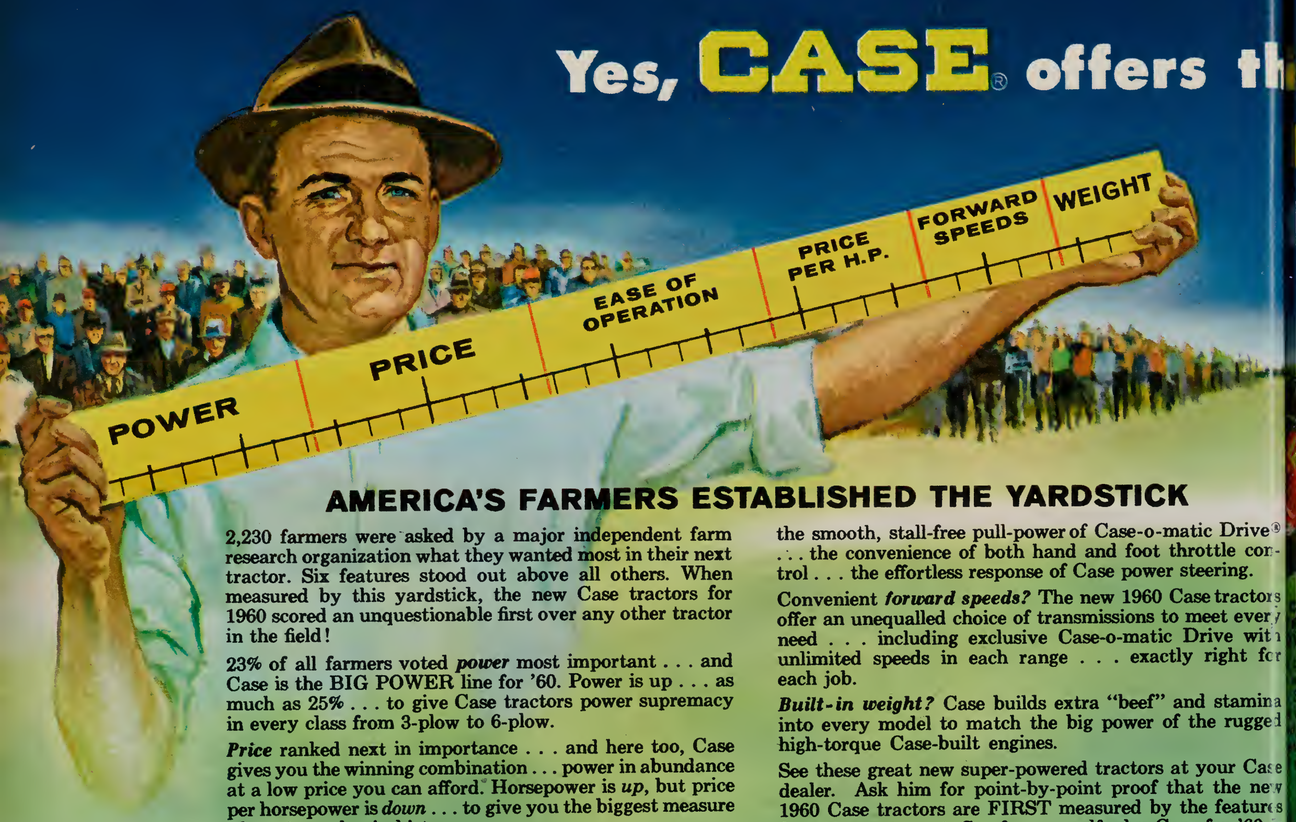


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See these great new super-powered tractors at your Case dealer. Ask him for point-by-point proof that the new 1960 Case tractors are FIRST measured by the features farmers want most. See for yourself why Case for '60 is *YOUR* BEST BUY!



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. . . 3-4 PLOW . . . 40 H. P.*

Power's up 11% in the new spark ignition 530 . . . and now there's a revolutionary new Case Dynaclonic diesel†. Your choice of transmissions: Case-o-matic Drive, standard 4-speed, 12-speed, or 8-speed shuttle. Snap-lock Eagle Hitch or flexible 3-point. 4 models. †Available mid-1960.

CASE 430 . . .
TRACTOR STAMINA . . .
. . . 35 H. P.*

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. . . 5-PLOW . . . 58 H. P.*

There's no need to spare the "horses" when you're in the driver's seat of a new 730. Here is BIG husky power to handle 5 bottoms . . . 4 or 6-row cultivation . . . big-capacity PTO combines or field harvesters in heaviest crops . . . mounted pickers under difficult traction conditions. Case-built, farm-engineered diesel, gasoline or LP-gas engines with rugged 5-bearing crankshaft and multiple-type cylinder heads. Power-boosting Case-o-matic Drive or standard Dual-Range 8-speed transmissions. 5 models.

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*Sea level (calculated) maximum belt horsepower (based on 60°F. and 29.92 in. Hg.). Manufacturer's rating. Nebraska Test not yet available.

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. . . without

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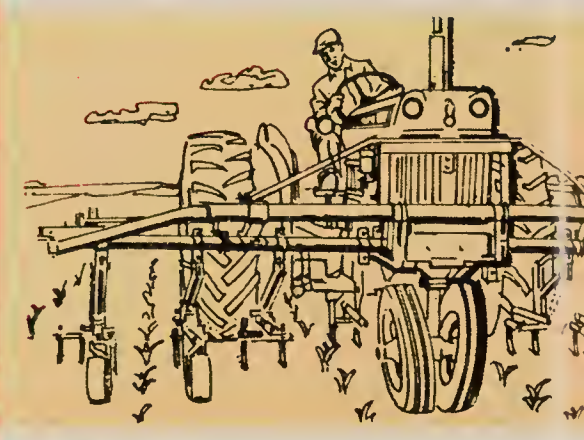
*Available on the new Case 530, 630, 730 and 830.



Case-o-matic senses the tough spots instantly . . . *automatically* increases pull-power up to 100% on-the-go . . . without clutching, shifting or stalling.



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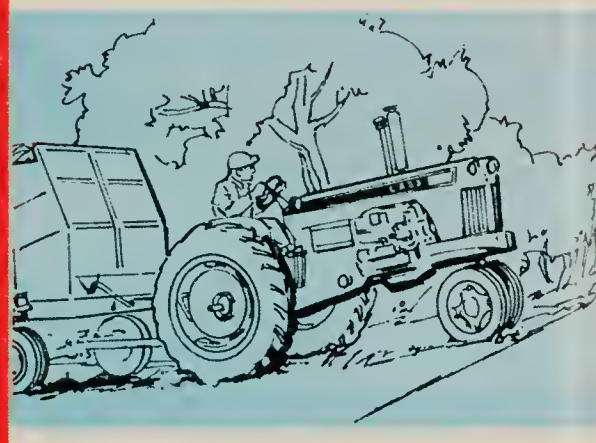
Case-o-matic permits more precise control of every job . . . for hoe-close cultivating . . . in turning at headlands . . . for safe maneuvering in close quarters.



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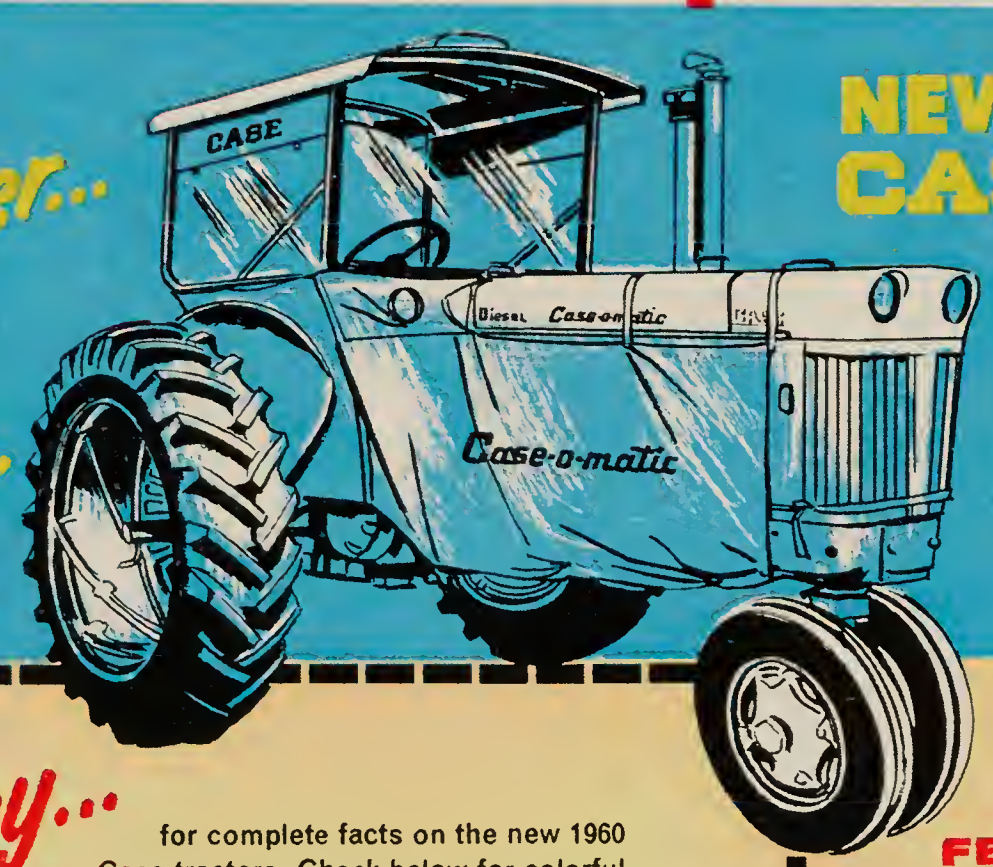


Case-o-matic gives the PTO *engine power priority*. PTO speed stays up regardless of load while you control the ground speed EXACTLY as you want it.



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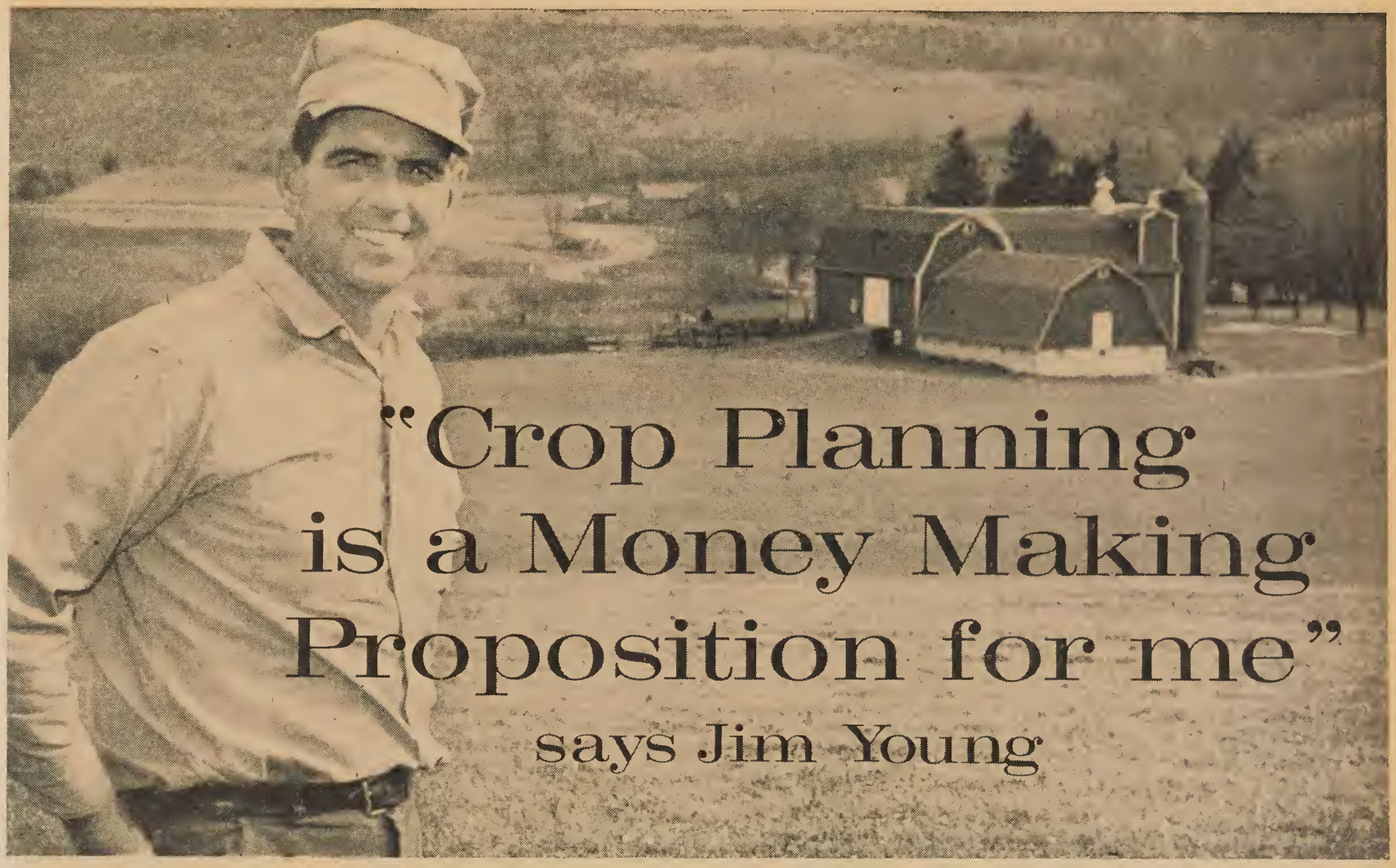
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Your G.L.F. has provided farmers with the kind of commodities and services that have paid off on the farm. Today's agriculture is a far cry from what it was back then. Yet thru continuing research, the farmer-owned cooperative that served you and your predecessors in the past, now more ably than ever before stands ready to serve the needs of today's modern, more mechanized farmer.

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HIS FARM: 450 acre dairy farm. 56 milkers averaging 12,800 lbs. milk, 487 lbs. fat. 90 acres hay, mostly alfalfa-brome, yielding 9,000 bales of very good quality hay and 250 tons of grass silage. 65 acres 80 bu. per acre oats, and 30 acres of 125 bu. per acre corn.

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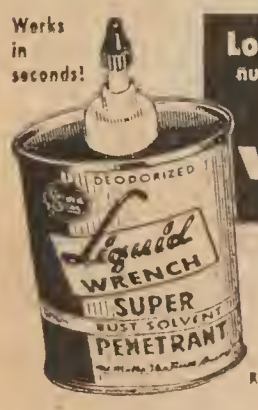


This new catalog is crammed full with important information on all the new seed varieties including "Viking" Trefoil, "Climax" Timothy, "Minhafer" Oats, "Du-Puits," "919" and "10-19" brands Alfalfas, "Orange" Sorghum, "S-37" Orchard Grass, Triple Purpose Pastures and FUNK'S G Hybrid Corn. Send for your copy today. It's FREE for the asking. Address Dept. 42.

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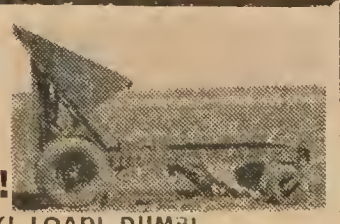
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From Cow Barn *to* School Room

Dairymen Study the History, Background And Principles of Cooperative Milk Marketing

By CHARLES A. CAMERON

ADULT education schools for dairy farmers, sponsored by one of the "Big Four" cooperatives of the New York-New Jersey Milkshed, have been moved out of city classrooms and into the rural areas of the Northeast.

The result: capacity attendance by students ranging in age from 18 to 80 years and in three weeks of "field" schools, the sponsoring Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency has graduated almost 150 alumni.

Baldwin's Dream

The Agency's education program represents a 20-year dream held by the late Charles H. Baldwin. He served as executive secretary of Metropolitan from the time of its formation in 1937 until his death in May, 1958.

In the early days of the Agency, Mr. Baldwin attempted to launch a series of study sessions for dairy farmers. He was unable to convince his Board of Directors that such a program would prove worthwhile, but he retained his conviction that the people who support cooperatives should have an opportunity to study milk marketing and the cooperative movement.

It was not until August of 1956 that the first class was held. To provide accommodations, special rooms were remodeled in Syracuse's Onondaga Hotel, and the opening session was attended by 36 students.

Succeeding classes attracted more and more farmers. Also welcomed were bankers, feed dealers and representatives of other businesses closely associated with dairying. Special sessions were held for secretaries and officers of cooperatives. One term was reserved for a group of 30 High School teachers of vocational agriculture.

Moved to Country

Almost 1,500 students passed through the school in Syracuse. For the most part these were men—and women—who were able to get away from their farms for four days. They were lodged, fed, taught and entertained in the hotel.

But the Agency's Board of Directors recognized that hundreds of farmers were unable to leave their operations. President James A. Young, Sr., of Angelica, N. Y., instructed the staff to prepare a "traveling school" capable of moving around the milkshed. Field Supervisor Ralph D. Smith and School Director Robert L. Wiggans worked out a schedule. They arranged study hours so that farmers could attend the classes from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., allowing time for each man to keep up with his daily chores at home.

The first field school, held at Canton, St. Lawrence County, attracted a capacity attendance. So did the second, held at Gouverneur; and the third, held at Lisbon. Plans for the future call for continued sessions throughout the milkshed. If attendance remains at its present level, the Agency expects to graduate its 2,000th student before the program ends with the opening of the spring work rush on farms.

"We've got the educational machinery set up and we plan to use it as long as farmers continue to show an interest in it," Metropolitan's 'Bob' Forsythe explains.

The complete education program has attracted nationwide attention from cooperatives. Queries about its organizational structure have been received from the South, mid-West and West. Modeled after the World War II "accelerate courses" familiar to most servicemen, the Agency's school traces the development of cooperatives and farm organizations from early colonial days to the present. It includes studies of the American free enterprise system, governmental structures, citizenship and basic economics.

Able Teachers

Instructors have been recruited from many fields. Dr. Robert Sedgwick, of the Syracuse University faculty, lectures on free enterprise. L. L. Clough, assistant director of the New York State Division of Milk Control, reviews the early attempts at orderly milk marketing and the modern role of State Milk Control. The development of cooperatives in the milkshed is taught by Fred H. Sexauer, or Ernest C. Strobeck, past-presidents of the Dairymen's League. Agency technicians teach the workings of the Federal-State marketing order.

There is nothing "closed" about the sessions. Students are predominantly members of Agency cooperatives, but the graduates include representatives of all other dairy co-ops in the milkshed.

"Our board of directors feels that the classes must be open to all farmers," says Manager Forsythe. "That's the way it should be, because it's a cooperative program in every sense of the word. And I don't think we could expect to retain the approval of the Market Administrator, Dr. C. J. Blanford, if the course was only open to our own members."

Editor's Note: While not the only program of bringing milk marketing information to dairymen, the school conducted by the Bargaining Agency is typical of what can be done. Our congratulations to them, and to all other groups who are doing similar work. It takes informed members to start and stay behind a constructive milk marketing program.



"You've aged, too, in the past five years. It's a good thing I recognized that hat."

Du Puits Alfalfa boosts milk flow, cuts costs for Marcus Wenzel



"TALK ABOUT PALATABLE HAY —look at this milker of mine stretch her neck for that Du Puits," says Marcus Wenzel. "And Du Puits is so leafy, so full of protein, I've been able to cut my feed grain ration down from 15% protein to 12½%, yet my milk production has gone up!"

"I can't afford *not* to plant Du Puits."

That's the enthusiastic summing-up of Marcus Wenzel's feelings about Du Puits Alfalfa. "There's just nothing better," says the Sharon, Wisconsin dairyman.

"I put in 20 acres of Du Puits in '58," he continues, "so '59 was my first cutting year. Well, I've never seen anything like it. It was a dry year here, but I took four cuttings off that field and then pastured my 72 head of cattle on it for a fifth crop. It's a fact!

"The first crop I took was on June 9th, the second on July 14th, the third on the 11th of August and the fourth on September 8th. That shows it really is a fast recovering alfalfa. I normally chop all my hay, and I did chop the first three cuttings this year but then I baled the fourth. Got 460 bales of the finest-stemmed, leafiest hay I ever had.

"This Du Puits holds its leaves on right to the bottom of the stems. You just don't see any leaves on the ground when you're done making hay. Because of this leafiness I was able to cut my feed grain ration this year—from 15% protein down to 12½%. But you know what? My cows are producing *more* milk this year than they did last year! All because of the protein in those Du Puits leaves. I'll tell you, Du Puits is saving me money.

"The fact is, there's just nothing better than Du Puits. It's all I'll plant, at least until something better comes out—if that's possible, which I doubt."

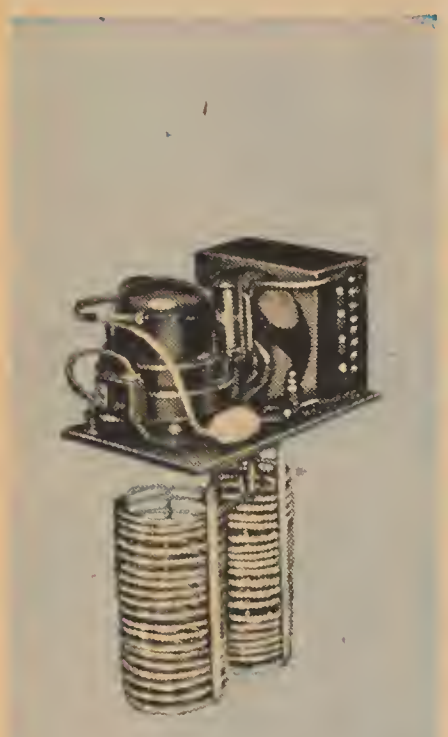
Marcus Wenzel's good results with Du Puits are typical. It's an unusual alfalfa—and it calls for special management. It's ideal for your best land. It starts growth earlier in the spring and grows continuously to late fall, consistently reaching cutting stage ahead of other alfalfas. It recovers faster after cutting. It lets you stagger your hay-making or silage-cutting operations and make more efficient use of your equipment and time.

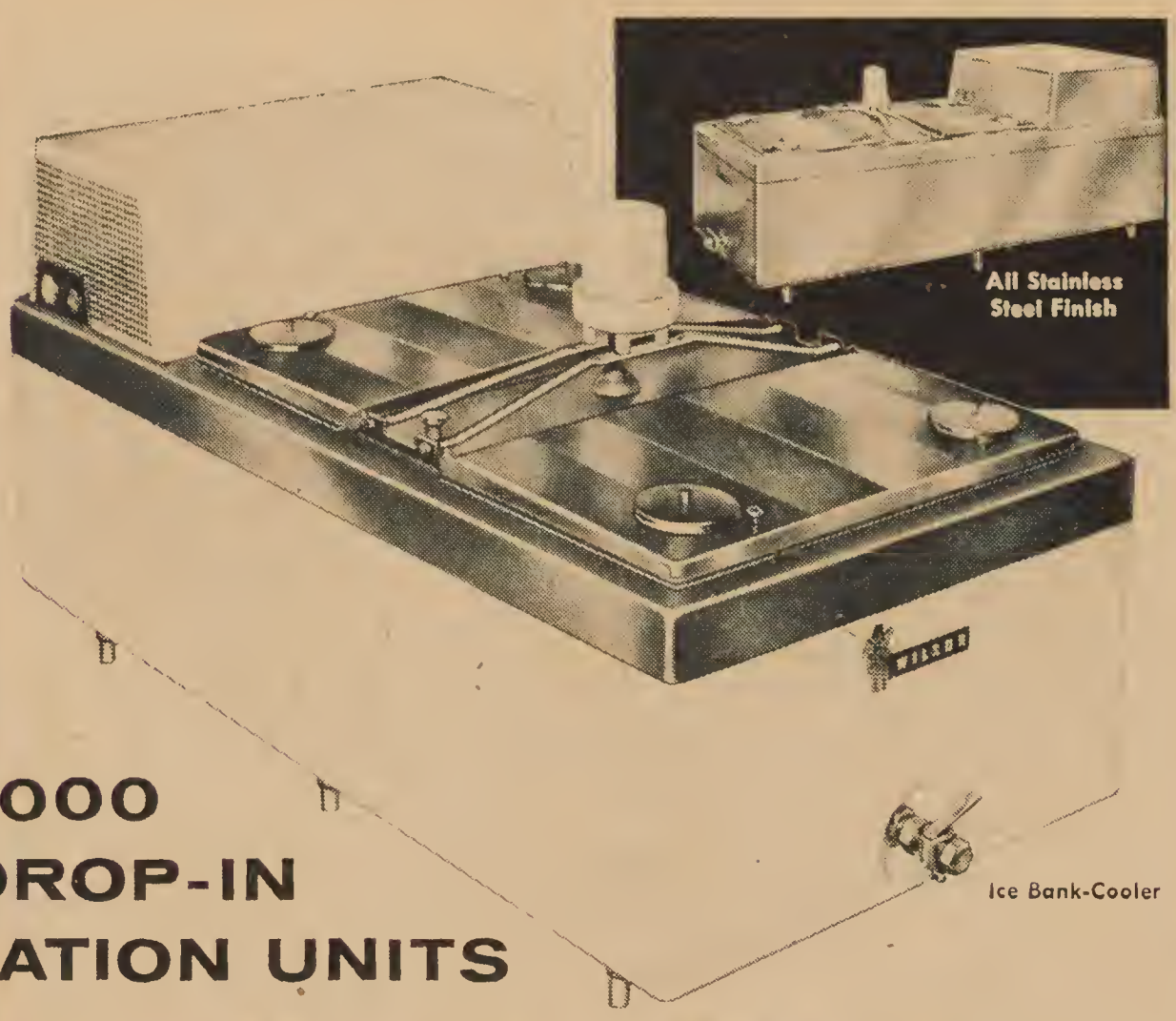
And now . . . it comes to you as NOCULIZED* seed—already inoculated with live, nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Ready to plant just as it comes out of the bag. See your local dealer today for NOCULIZED* Du Puits Alfalfa from

NORTHRUP, KING & CO., NK

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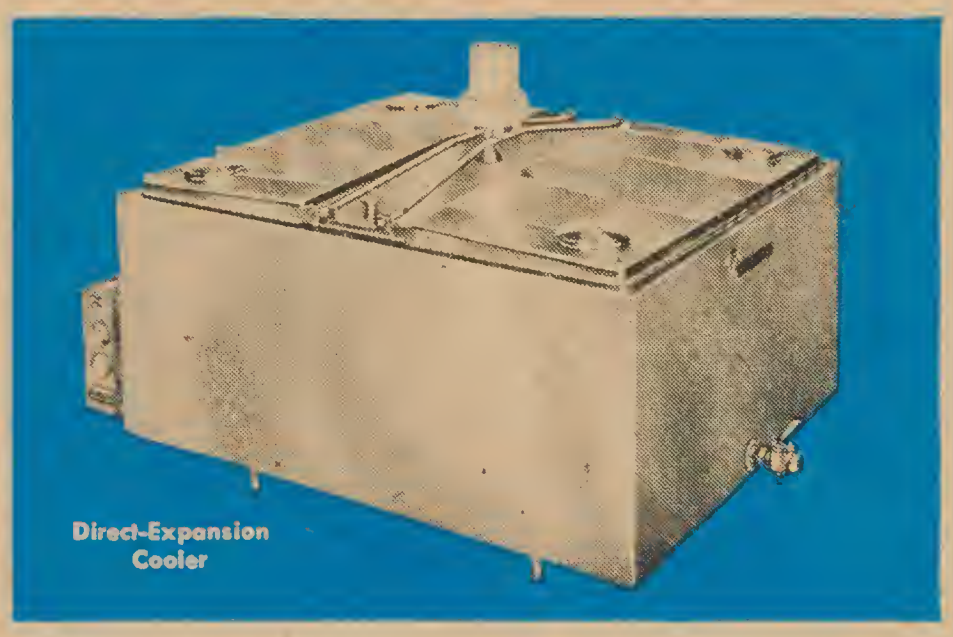


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No other bulk cooler manufacturer has scored so many firsts . . . has pioneered in the development of so many *exclusive* bulk milk tank features—such as—*Drop-in refrigeration unit and isolated ice-bank* for faster cooling and low-cost operation. A complete unit, it can be removed simply by lifting out—no possible damage to calibration. *Five-Surface Glacier Cooling* system (chilled water on four walls and bottom) to cool milk instantly . . . yet never freeze it. *Wide-Contact Cold* in direct-expansion unit provides greater refrigerant passage and a maximum area of "cooling contact."

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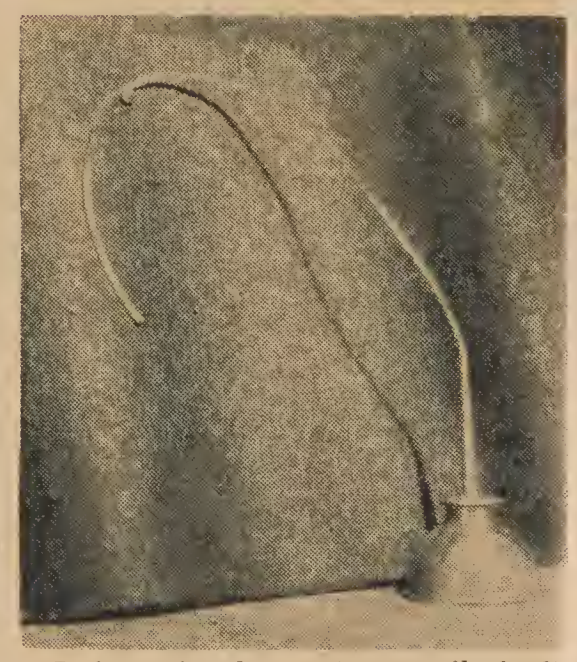
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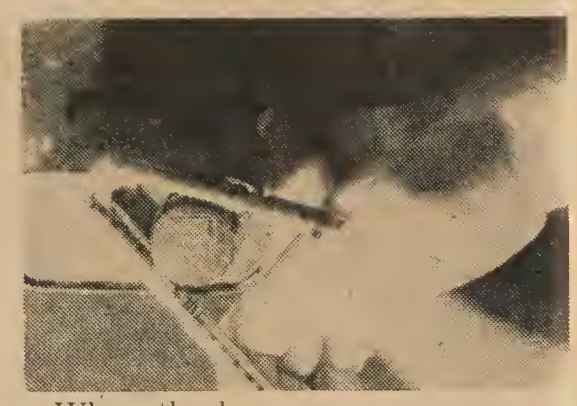
It is a simple matter to oil shafting and any mechanism located in close quarters if you will add a length of spaghetti (plastic insulating sleeve) to the spout of your oil can. The spaghetti, obtainable anywhere, will slip down over the spout of a regular oil can and stay in place until purposely removed. Insert the end of this flexible extension spout into the oiler and use the squirt can in the regular way. It is best to get the oil flowing through the spout before positioning it in the oiler.

PREVENTS LEAKAGE



We put a chicken leg band on the arm of the water float. When we raise the float to clean the water pan, we slide the leg band over the head of the waterer to hold the float.

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All from New York State, from left to right: Dave Smith, Morrisville; Marion Johnson, Williamson; Donald Shoemaker, Webster; and Thomas Albright of Athens. See accompanying article for their connection with organizations sponsoring winter meeting at Rochester, N. Y.

Fruit, Potato and Vegetable Growers

Emphasize Marketing

MARKETING was the feature topic at Rochester during the combined winter meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, the Empire State Potato Club, and the New York State Vegetable Growers Association. Although liberally salted with lectures giving production information, a theme of concern about marketing wove its thread through the entire event.

For fruit growers, speakers discussed new apple juice products, trade requirements for applesauce, and progress of apple and cherry marketing cooperatives. Other talks concerned better organization for selling fruit, contributions by the Farm Bureau in marketing and bargaining, and a report by a special committee set up to study apple marketing coordination. The new apple marketing order was explained in detail and information given on specific programs of apple promotion and market research financed by the order.

Potato growers heard comments from trade and college personnel about characteristics of spuds desirable to the housewife, and therefore sought by the stores that supply her. A similar session discussed what the potato processor looks for when buying the raw material for chips, flakes, pre-peeled and french-fried potatoes.

Vegetable producers listened to information on produce wholesalers in the Albany area, plans for the Genesee Valley Regional Market, and a proposed new produce terminal in New York City. A panel provided views on growing and selling cabbage in New York State.

All three groups attended a joint session where Ed Fallon of the G.L.F. presented "The Challenge of Marketing," an analysis of the problems and possibilities of marketing fruits and vegetables.

There seemed to be acute awareness among growers that something needs to be done to strengthen agricultural sales power. Concentration of purchasing in the hands of chain stores (85% of all retail food sales are made by the chains) was mentioned by speakers and listeners alike as creating great need for organized producer groups.

Growers are still mighty interested, though, in the latest production methods. They listened carefully to college specialists discuss air dusting, disease and insect control in general, bulk handling, mechanical harvesting of grapes and cherries, weed killers, and labor problems. Other speakers covered all phases of potato production, growing annual plants and plastic greenhouses.

Most everyone agreed that these production sessions were valuable. Most of them drew a sizeable attendance from viewing the huge trade show, proof of their value, for every grower loves to look over those gleaming speed sprayers and other assorted equipment.

The trade show included most everything used by fruit and vegetable growers, from speed sprayers weighing almost 6,000 pounds to plastic bags tipping the scales at a very few ounces. Items such as field choppers, corn planters, and hay rakes pointed out the fact that cows, field crops, fruits, and vegetables are all compatible on the farms of New York.

There was a high degree of harmony among the three organizations participating. However, each had its own business meeting and elected its own officers and directors, all of course, from the Empire State.

Thomas W. Albright of Athens replaced Marion Johnson of Williamson as president of the Horticultural Society. The Empire State Potato Club re-elected Dave Smith of Morrisville as president, and the Vegetable Growers named Isaac De Hollander of Oswego to replace Don Shoemaker of Webster as presiding officer.

Resolutions of the organizations covered a range of proposals designed to promote the interest of growers, marketing again included. Judging from formal and informal discussion at the 1960 meeting, the subject of marketing is sure to be mighty important, for the years to come.

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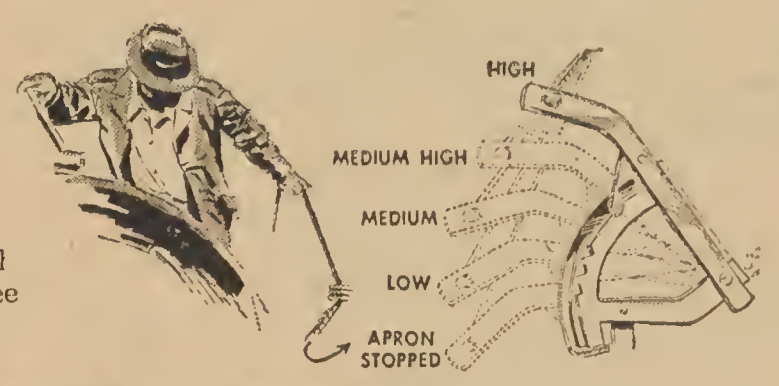
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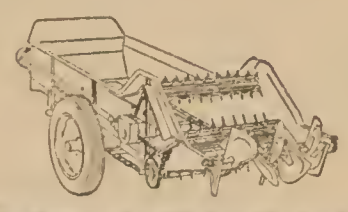
Toughest widespread paddles are specially hardened by heat treating. Withstand punishment that bends ordinary paddles.

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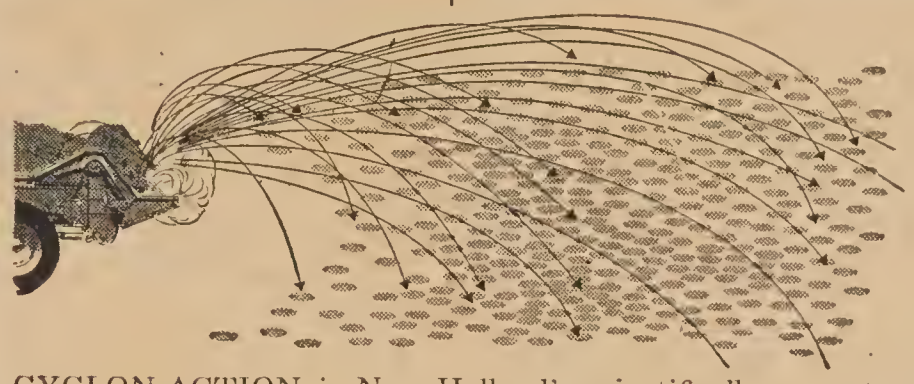
Convenient, easy rope control—a New Holland patented exclusive—brings control of spreader to your fingertips. Special ratchet gives you choice of apron speeds.



5 good reasons why a New Holland CYCLON-ACTION Spreader does the job better!

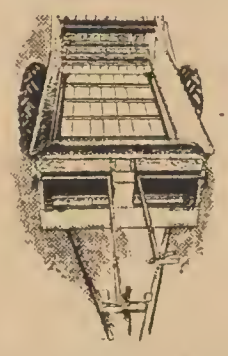


3. BUILT for better crops



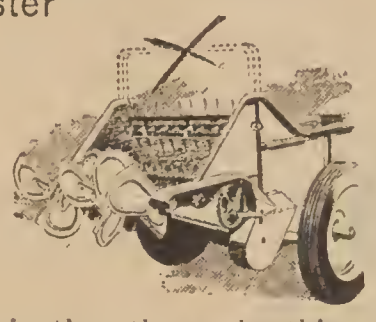
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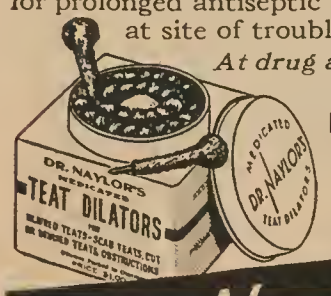


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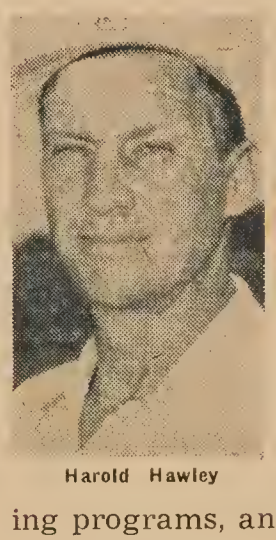


A Cayuga County, New York Dairyman Outlines Today's Roughage Program

By HAROLD HAWLEY

WE have witnessed some dramatic changes in roughage programs in the Northeast during the past several years. Only a few years back, "mixed" hay, cut, cured, and stored from late June to mid-July was the backbone of the winter roughage program. This might or might not be supplemented by silage cut from tall, green, immature corn. Native hill pastures did the job the rest of the year.

Today's dairy cow fares somewhat better. Pampered she may even be, but she has responded spectacularly to the improved roughage. It may be that the marked upswing in average production per cow has been due more to the improvement in the roughage fed than to the combined influence of breeding programs, and better herd management, although, of course, these have helped.



Harold Hawley

More Legumes

Consider hay. As a result of liming, mixed hay has been replaced on many farms by alfalfa, or alfalfa and grass, or by an alfalfa-trefoil-grass mixture. Much expense and effort is made to get these to the herd at somewhere near their nutritional best.

This has led to greater emphasis on grass silage, and to various devices and plans for making early cut hay, and to rush the mown hay in out of the sun and weather. These include the use of conditioners and dryers as well as some staggering of the maturity dates of different fields of hay by more than one seeding mixture. All this has meant that our cows "never had it so good" as far as hay is concerned.

More Corn in the Silage

Hybrid seed corn, with greater emphasis on heavy-earing, leafy varieties of correct maturity, has meant further possibilities for high quality roughage. No longer is a big tonnage of juicy, immature corn the goal. With present harvesting equipment, silo filling moves fast enough so that corn can be allowed to reach the proper stage of maturity and then cut. Here, too, it is possible to stagger maturities by selecting 2 or 3 varieties of seed if a large acreage is to be ensiled.

Likewise, pasture programs now include such diverse practices as zero pasture; rotational grazing of small strips with the cows moved almost daily to highly nutritious legume pastures that are clipped and fertilized periodically. Fertilizing, rotational grazing, and clipping where possible find a place even on permanent pasture. All these have upgraded the summer diet of our herds. Balboa rye, orchard grass, and other early starters have allowed our cows to be on pasture earlier in the spring. Some herds are staying later in the fall on winter cover crops planted in corn fields, on rye, or perhaps on orchard grass.

To many of these pastures, periodic doses of fertilizer are being added—as well as irrigation water in a few instances. Nor should we forget oats to be grazed off or sudan grass for supplementary pasture. The legume hay fields are also part of today's pasture picture as the second or third crop of highly nutritious feed is frequently grazed, much to the delight of the herd and profit to the owner.

What's Ahead?

This constitutes the roughage picture on many Central New York farms as we face the "sixties." Where do we go from here?

Let's look at plants for hay and grass silage. It seems reasonable to believe that as nitrogen becomes cheaper and more readily available, we may be looking to grasses to provide more early pasture. Also, an improved leafier strain of orchard grass, properly fertilized and managed may turn out to be the proper teammates for DuPuits alfalfa for hay and pasture.

We probably have only scratched the surface on the development and use of grasses for hay and silage, singly or in legume combinations. There are still low-lime, poorly drained fields that might return more, if seeded to proper varieties of grass and then heavily nitrated, than they do as producers of legumes on a liming, draining, short stand, shot-gun mixture kind of program.

Spreading Hay Harvest

Certainly many of us can improve the quality of our hay by further spreading out the maturity dates of our hay fields by sowing different seed mixtures. If and when field pelleting equipment becomes practical and economical it may be possible to make our hay crop in a very few days so that a single seeding mixture would suffice.

However, for the present it is important that we have a staggered maturity schedule so more of the crop can be harvested at or near its nutritional peak. It is reasonable to assume that more and more hay will be cut as it is blossoming rather than as it reaches full maturity.

Additional bulk spreading of fertilizer immediately after removing the first cut seems likely. Our experience on this farm suggests the addition of nitrogen to the traditional 0-20-20 mixture on good vigorous stands of alfalfa. It seems to be pretty hard for grass to crowd out a fast growing plant like DuPuits even if nitrogen is added.

Is there a place in your future roughage program for Balboa rye? It may be sown in August for fall grazing, used for winter cover and for early spring grazing, then for grass silage in May, a nurse or companion crop for DuPuits alfalfa until June 15, and a pasture mixture with the alfalfa for the rest of the summer. This is an additional roughage possibility we want to try again. Lots of milk per acre!

Where silage corn and alfalfa constitute the high profit crops and are the suppliers of the harvested roughages, some may want to try a broadcast application of alfalfa or other legume at the last (and perhaps the only) cultivation of the corn. The resulting stand would be ready for silage or grazing the following spring and would eliminate the need for oats as a companion or nurse crop. Our experience on this is limited, but encouraging. We would like to hear if others have tried this or similar seeding and with what results.

A badly neglected part of the pasture roughage program and one which might well be exploited in the future involves winter cover crops. Domestic rye grass, winter oats, rye, field bromegrass and Balboa rye, winter wheat, or combinations of these broadcast in the corn at the last cultivation aid the harvest of the corn in a wet year. They also cut down on winter erosion and definitely stretch out the pasture season either for cows or heifers.

Sorghum for Silage

We are anxious to learn more about the place of sorghums in our silage roughage programs. Whether this will be a serious challenge to the corn crop for silage is not yet known. Suffice it to say, the corn plant we will be growing will be even better than today's.

We look forward to corn able to stand thicker planting, narrower rows, and higher rates of fertilization. Heavier eared varieties with the bred-in ability to stand and stay green until the ear is mature will make better silage possible at a lower cost per ton of top quality dry matter than is now true.

Likewise, it is possible the plant breeders may step up the protein and energy value of our silage through selection for these qualities. We may also be growing shorter leafier varieties or even multiple eared plants.

An interesting new way of obtaining large tonnage of silage per acre involves sowing corn solid with a drill. The resultant crop is cut with a direct cut hay head forage harvester. Whether this is part of our future roughage picture cannot yet be told.

Perhaps the future may see us do a better job of utilizing our low quality by-product roughages such as corn stalks. When the field has been sown to winter cover crops these stalks can provide a lot of cheap winter roughage for heifers. In our attempt to produce milk more economically we will surely emphasize more high quality roughages for our cows. However, in order to grow our herd replacements cheaper we may utilize more fully some of this low quality feed now wasted on many farms.

REMEMBER THOSE

HORSE STORIES?

By DAVID MYERS

WHEN farmers gather, the talk is apt eventually to turn to horses. There's a deep regret in most of us as we see the last of them going.

Take the other night, for example. Fred told the first one. "We were going to town with a load of hay and the horses balked. So Larry says, 'Light a fire under 'em.' So I did, and they moved just ten feet."

Nobody cracked a smile. Ken said, reminiscently, "Fred, you remember that white mare we had? She was a beauty, but the first time we hitched her up, we found out why she went so cheap. She wouldn't go. You couldn't **make** that horse move. Dad was disgusted and he told me if I could drive her, I could have her. I soon found out the trick. You had to lead her to start her, but once you got her going, she'd practically trot all day.

"We put her on a one-horse cultivator, and one of us would lead her to get her going, and the other one would get ready to trot behind her. We used to work two in the same



field, so when one got tired of running along behind her, he'd holler and the other would leave his horse and come over and relieve the first one on the fly. That horse sure got a lot done, but you didn't want to stop her.

A little pause, and then he continued, "We had another balky horse once, though, that we cured. We put a chain around her neck and towed her. Speeded her up considerably. After that, if we just laid a chain on her neck, she'd **move.**"

Clyde put his feet up on the stove rail and tipped his chair back. "When I was a kid, we had a nice mule. I used to ride him to take the cows to water. One day I was late, and when I got there, he'd already taken them. After that, he always did it alone. He'd take them and give them time to drink, but then he brought them back a-hustling. There never was any dallying with him behind them."

He eyed his shoes thoughtfully. "That same mule knew the noon whistle, and when he heard it, he'd turn and go to the barn. It didn't matter if you were right in the middle of a windrow; **he** was going to the barn, and he went."

Ken chuckled. "I'll never forget one time I was on the binder and the horse ran away. We went around that field three times, tying bundles the size of a broomstick. Maybe you think that wasn't some mess to shock!"

Old Joe, the elder member of the crowd, added, "I had a nice driving horse when I was just a young buck. I used to drive her down to my girl's house, and when the old folks took her out one day, she turned in there. Gave me away.

"After we'd been to a dance, I'd wrap the reins around the whipstock and go to sleep, and she'd take me home. One night, she ran it a little fine going around a bend where there was a culvert. She made it all right, but the buggy didn't, and I woke up in the creek."

"Horses are usually pretty wary," suggested Ken. "We put up a new electric fence, and one of our horses made its acquaintance. When we came to work the field next to it, he left an acre at that end of the field. Couldn't get him any closer.

"After that, we fenced him with just one wire, and we never turned the juice on. He never got out. Guess he never tried it."

The stories went on:

"We had a mare that we used for logging. She was smart enough so that if she felt the chain slacken, she'd step off the path."

"My dad carried mail with a horse, and she stopped at every mail box. She knew just how many steps to go beyond so Dad could reach the box perfectly."

"That's like one I knew that carried a city milk route. There were streetcars and all kinds of traffic, but she'd go around a block and meet the milk man on the other side when he came through the alley."

"We had a nice sorrel mare. I went into her stall one morning to back her out, and she wouldn't move. I finally persuaded her, and she'd been standing on a rat, and wasn't going to get off it."



At this point, I chipped in. "Horses have a mind of their own, all right. There was one old bay that Dad let us kids fool with. We'd hitch her up and take her up around the 'flatiron' . . . it was about two miles altogether. She'd loaf along, complaining and trying to turn around all the way up the road, but when she'd get across the crossroad and onto the other fork, she'd suddenly cheer up and run all the way home without stopping until she got in the barn.

"She wouldn't mind us kids if she could help it, but she wouldn't hurt us, either. I was riding her bareback one time. She was fat as a tub, and I began to slip. I slid all the way down around and dropped off under her. She stopped right there. Never touched me. I could have sworn she laughed at me, though.

"We had a lot of fun with that horse. She was smart and had a lot of ginger to her. I was sorry when Dad decided the cars were going too fast for us to be out on the road with a buggy."

Ken remarked thoughtfully, "There's as much difference between horses as there is between folks.

"In one team we had, one mare was a beauty. She'd prance along with her head up, eager and willing, keeping her ears cocked and her eyes open. She was friendly and smart. That was a real horse.

"She was teamed up with an old gray cluck that didn't have anything to recommend her. She didn't have a straight leg on her, and she was sulky and mean. She'd nip me in the seat of the pants when I leaned over, or if she could, she'd pin me up against the side of the stall.

"She'd walk into the side of a barn if you didn't stop her, or step in a woodchuck hole and never see it. When she drank, she'd have her head in clear up to her eyes, and come up snorting and blowing. She was slow to see anything, and fast to panic. She was the stupidest, clumsiest horse I've ever seen.

Fred nodded. "Yep, they're all different. I've known a lot of animals, and most of them were friendly, but there's nothing quite like a horse.

"It's not the same, driving a tractor. I used to pick up arrow heads and see bones and broken dishes, when I plowed behind a team. Sitting up on a tractor, you don't see anything."

The Old Gent shook his head. "No, it's not the same. I hate to see the horses go."

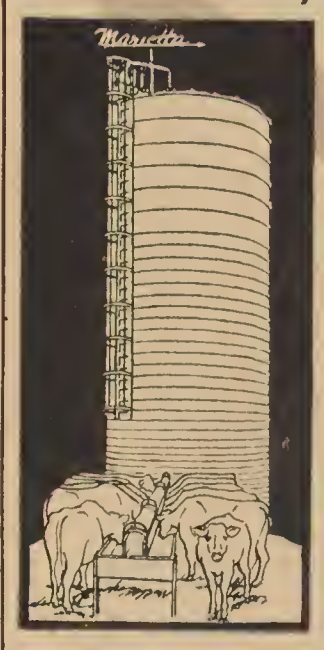
"One was eager and willing, friendly and smart—all horse. She was teamed up with an old cluck which was the stupidest, clumsiest horse I've ever seen. But at the end of a day, when the other was bushed, that old fool was as fresh as when she started!"

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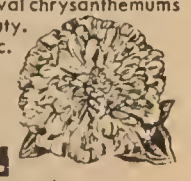
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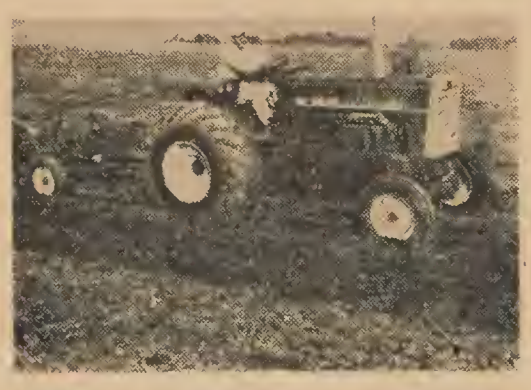
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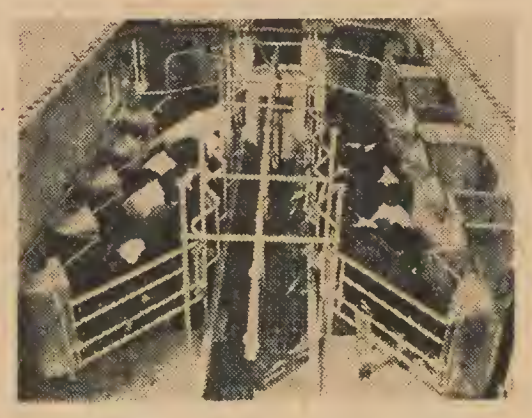
A new OLIVER wheel tractor, capable of pulling a six bottom plow, was introduced to the public recently. The Model 1900 will be available in these basic styles — Wheatland, Ricefield and Industrial models. Powered by a GM 4-cylinder, 2-cycle diesel engine with 208 cubic inches displacement at governed speed of 2,000 RPM, it develops an estimated 92 horsepower at the power take-off. New styling features of the 1900 tractors include a functional grille, dual lights recessed in the wheel guards, and a mounting step for easy access to operating platform and upholstered, adjustable seat.



The new CASE windrower with hay conditioner combines three steps in haymaking into a single operation—cutting, conditioning and windrowing. The conditioner is attached directly to the windrower, and can be removed in minutes. A rounded V-bar roller cracks stems at two-inch intervals over a diamond-grooved hard rubber pickup roll which minimizes chop and shatter.



Many salad lovers prefer the tender, flavorful quality of Butterhead or Boston lettuce to any other kind and Sweetheart is a very promising new variety of this type. The heads are good sized and are slower to bolt and more resistant to tip-burn than other Boston strains. The texture and flavor are superb, reports seed grower, JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., of Rochester, N. Y.



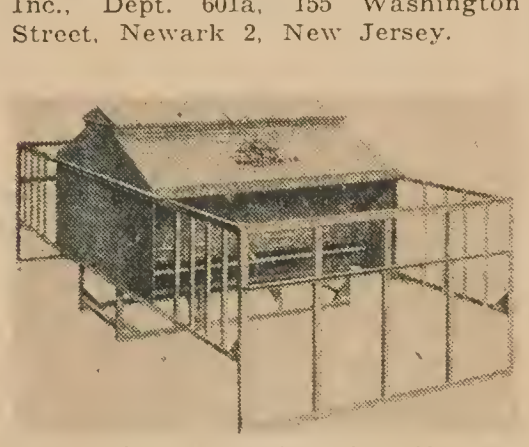
An on-the-farm proving ground installation has recently been added to the product development and testing facilities of CLAY EQUIPMENT CORP., Cedar Falls, Iowa. A 10-stall herringbone milking parlor is part of the facilities now in operation on the Clay-Strempke Farm, northeast of the Clay plant.

Standard equipment plus many unique feeding, heating, and cleaning devices are given a thorough test in this installation. An observation balcony provides a vantage point for visitors to view the milking operation.

One of the few structural building products with a written warranty is RILCO glued laminated rafters. The warranty covers the quality of materials, manufacturing and engineering of the rafters. If, within the normal life of the building, Rilco rafters do not perform to the conditions for which they were designed, the manufacturer will repair or replace them without cost to the owner. For further information on Rilco rafters write: Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., Dept. 601a, 155 Washington Street, Newark 2, New Jersey.



"This blower moves the crop to the towering peaks of any silo," is the claim made by the manufacturers of the GEHL Hopper Hi-Throw Blower. The machine is engineered to handle over 60 tons of chopped material per hour, a large capacity made possible by utilizing a positive heavy duty auger delivery to the large blower fan. It also features an adjustable fan housing that tilts to any angle, eliminating the need for elbows and preventing blower feed-backs.



A new all-steel Profi-Matic Calf Creep Feeder for up to 40 calves has been introduced by the H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 589 East Illinois Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. The feeder is weathertight, cowproof, and portable.

The feeder takes the place of a separate calf feeding lot, the manufacturer states. Rigid, angle steel "stalls" on two sides provide easy access to feed for calves, keep out larger animals. Calves enter from the fronts of the stalls, where horizontal bars can be adjusted from 17 to 36½ inches in height.

Want exactly 68 feet of garden hose? Or 41 feet—no more, no less? You name it, and you'll get it, thanks to a new hose coupling. Developed by the W. D. ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Bellwood, Ill., the all-nylon coupling can be easily attached in one minute and will stand rough use indefinitely. Made entirely of DU PONT'S "Zytel" nylon resin, the couplings were tested for over a year under a variety of conditions.



Four All-America Selections for 1960 gardens are, upper left, Glamour, annual tetra phlox of glowing salmon pink; upper right, Toreador, giant hybrid Climax type orange marigold; lower left, Spun Gold, large mum-flowering bright yellow marigold blanketing dwarf plants; lower right, Vanguard, rose pink hybrid double snapdragon.

1960 All-America Selections

THE FIRST snapdragons bred for summer blooming, for long days and short nights and with summer heat tolerance, are now ready for home gardeners. Two and three crops per season from the same plants, with 10 to 12 tall spire-like spikes at a time loaded with bloom, are yours for the planting.

All six prime colors compose the new first generation (F_1) hybrid Rocket snapdragon series: Bronze Rocket, Golden Rocket, Orchid Rocket, Red Rocket, Rose Rocket and White Rocket. Each variety is an All-America Selection. And, because they all are award winners, they receive a new class award, and the formula mixture of all six colors may be offered as an All-America winner.

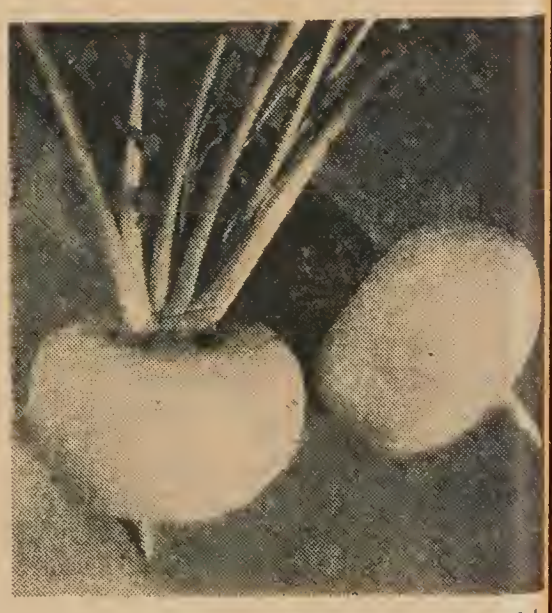
To make it more of a snapdragon year "Vanguard" double snapdragon, in rose pink with a golden throat and also an F_1 hybrid, is the first double snapdragon to merit All-America award.

Then there is an extra large flowering annual phlox in the most desirable and exquisite salmon with enhancing richer eye. This is a vigorous tetraploid, accounting for its larger size and vigorous 12 inch height. It has the most beautiful color deserving its name "Glamour."

Marigolds have won a number of awards over the years and plant breeders continue to produce exceptional new varieties. 1960 brings a big orange called "Toreador" to join this new Climax class of F_1 hybrids. Toreador is an earlier and more prolific bloomer, 2½ to 3 feet tall with handsome dark green foliage on bushy plants.

Last to be mentioned but scoring right up with the top Rocket snapdragons is "Spun Gold" marigold. Furthermore, it is open-pollinated, not a true hybrid, and yet it comes uniform and true. Among the very earliest marigolds to bloom, it is strikingly remarkable how such large and beautifully mum-flowered blooms can be borne on such compact dwarf plants. For low borders, edging, beds and pot plants, Spun Gold is a honey.

The only vegetable award for 1960 shown left, is the "Just Right" turnip, the first F_1 hybrid turnip ever to be offered. It is a combination variety with pure white, slightly flattened globe shaped roots and with the most vigorous erect leaves for "greens" you've ever seen. Heavily productive of roots and greens, this is the newest and finest of turnips to replace Shogoin.



"Just Right," the only vegetable honored.

Running a Farm, Raising a Family . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tire neighborhood has learned that one of the Clark's hillsides will be ready for sledding, their pond ice swept clean of snow for best skating. And, most any evening, the Clarks will have a kettle of maple syrup a-boil for a "wax-on-snow" treat.

But work, too, is plentiful year-around on the dairy farm. The junior Clarks all have important jobs on the land, in the barn and around the house.

"No outside help has ever worked on this farm," says Chester. "We all pitch in and get the chores done together. The three kids do more work than a couple of hired hands could do Why? Because they know they're needed here—that we couldn't get along without them.

When school ends in June the family teams up on haying. Leonora handles the tractor. Chester tosses the bales on the wagon while Clifford and Larry stack them. The four Clarks, with Sharon pitching in at times, can average 650 bales a day.

Do-it-together farming includes the maple-supar operation. Sharing the chores of collecting and processing sap from 25 acres of high quality trees last year produced over 360 gallons of syrup.

As newlyweds, seventeen years ago, Chester and Lenora bought the farm for $600 in back taxes. They had $25 worth of horse-drawn equipment, eight poor cows, no credit, and all their reserve capital in a small dime bank. By dint of scrimping and scrounging laboriously, they rebuilt the house and barn. They hand-dug a trench, 1,135 feet long, to bring water to the farmstead.

Chester had seen from a distance what new construction ideas were doing for nearby farmers. Following a neighborhood tour, he signed up with his local Poultney-Mettawee Soil Conservation District.

Mike DeBonis, U. S. Soil Conservation technician working with the district, checked the Clark fields, slopes and soils. Mike recommended new pasture seedings. Hedges and stone walls needed removal. Some land, too steep for pasture, would produce trees. A spot near the house would be ideal for a pond, both for recreation and fire protection. Clearing other parts of the farm could add better pasture land. Diversion channels on the long hillsides; and seeding in strips across the hills would cut fast runoff and erosion.

In time, the Clarks realized their 145 acres weren't going to be enough to support a growing family. When Chester decided to buy an adjoining 200 acres in 1947, he found his credit rating had gone up 100 per cent. Conservation farming progress and proof of hard work were enough collateral for the bankers.

Many conservation practices that Mike DeBonis had recommended on the old farm were used on the Clarks' added land. Pastures of birdsfoot trefoil and brome grass were seeded on rough hillsides. Hedges and stone walls separating the farms were removed. Bigger fields made seeding, fertilizing and harvesting easier and more economical.

Hay, silage, and good grazing multiplied for 35 milkers, a bull, and one or two black Angus raised for the family beef supply.

"We never buy or sell hay," says Chester. "We try to balance our production with the needs. If there's any left over we hang on to it for later use or emergency." There's usually 5,000 bales in the barn for winter use.

Sharon helps Mom manage the family garden. That includes freezing and canning a surplus that carries the Clarks pretty well from one growing season to the next.

Recently, the Clarks' conservation work was called to the attention of most of the farmers in the county. The Poultney-Mettawee Soil Conservation District named Chester and Lenora **Conservation Farmers of the Year.** Their citation read:

"For making a profitable business out of an abandoned farm by using soil conservation practices needed to insure continual high yields."

KEYSTONE STATE REPORTERS HONORED

ELEVEN veteran crop, poultry and price reporters were honored during the 1960 Farm Show by the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service.

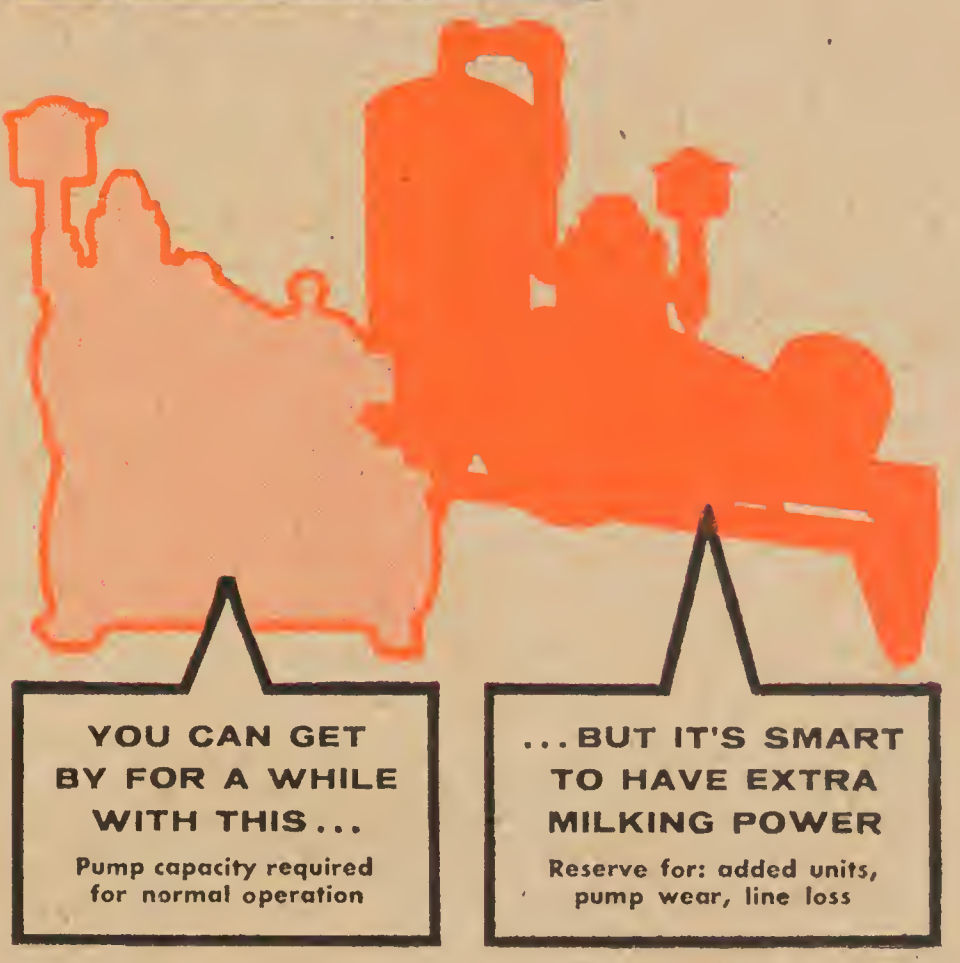
According to Dewey O. Boster, statistician-in-charge of the Agency, there are approximately 10,000 Pennsylvania rural men and women voluntarily participating in the crop reporting program by filing crop, livestock, poultry, price and cost information.

Those receiving certificates of appreciation from State Agriculture Secretary William L. Henning were: Louis Shoemaker, Perkasie; A. Ralph Kurtz, Paradise; Ellis H. Rutter, Ronks; Arthur S. Young Co., Kinzers; B. A. Younkin, Linden; Alton Robbins, Port Allegany; K. S. Bratton, Belleville; Everret Blass, Coudersport; Herman Haase, Narrowsburg, N. Y.; J. R. Lewis, Orson; and Norman Fetrow, York.

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We could keep still and you would go along and never know the difference. We think it's better to admit we are learning by research. We think you should be told when we make progress. We know a lot of dairy barns need a bigger vacuum pump. Sure, a new pump costs money, but if your vacuum pump is wrong, it's costing you more than it will cost to get it right.

Every Surge Service Dealer has been trained to go over your milking system and show you exactly what is wrong. Your Surge Service Dealer is anxious to help you get it right.

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The first four-brother team to engage in DHIA work in Pennsylvania are from left: Julius, Lloyd, James and Stewart Rosengrant.

It Seems To Run In The Family!

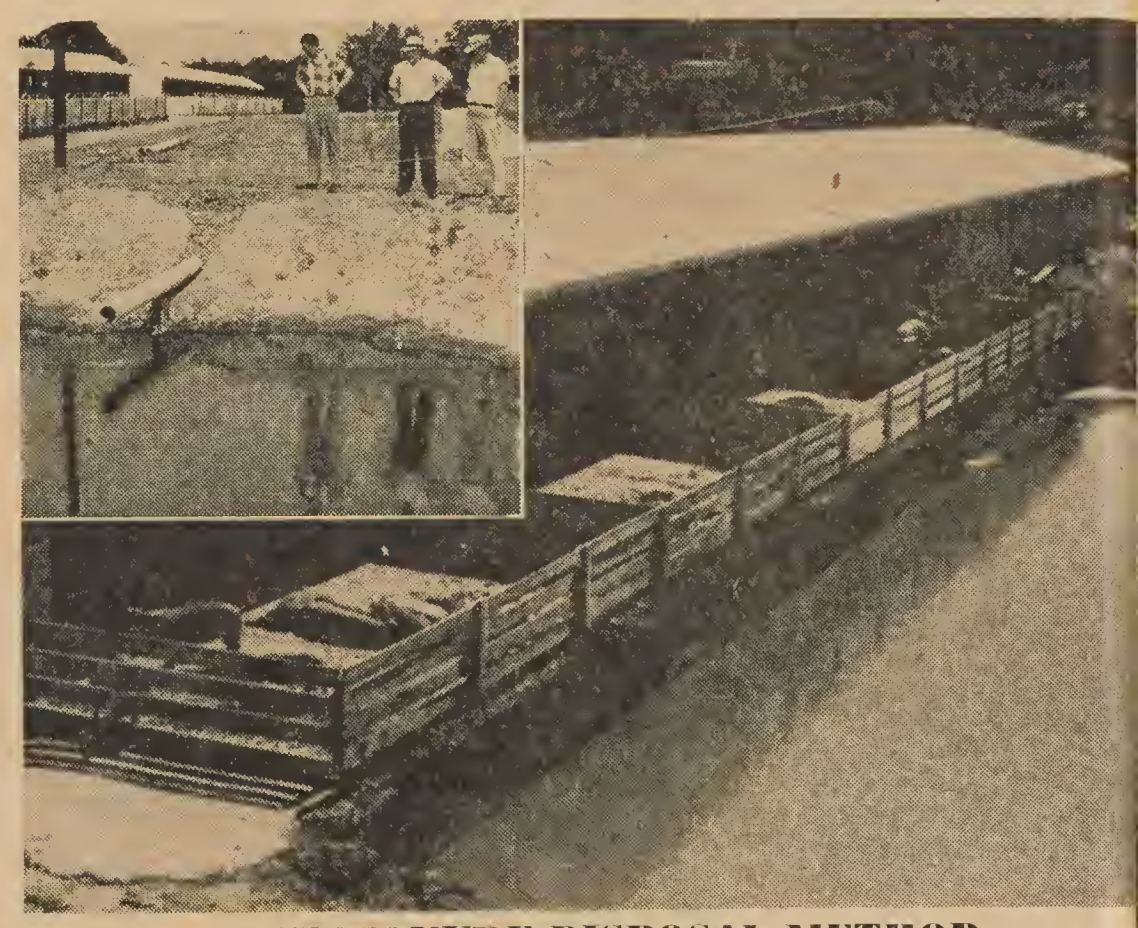
FIVE SONS and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Rosengrant of Lake Ariel, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, have established a record in DHIA work that may be without parallel in the whole United States.

Now actively engaged in the dairy herd improvement association program as herd testers are four of the brothers, Julius, Stewart, James and Lloyd. Julius, 39, with the Wayne county DHIA, has been in the work for twenty years. Stewart, 28, and James, 25, are testing in Bradford county, and Lloyd in Susquehanna county. Stewart started eight years ago, James, five years ago, and Lloyd this year.

Their brother, Alfred, 32, now in highway construction, was tester for two years with the Lancaster county DHIA. He and the four now active trained for their work in the special DHIA short courses at the Pennsylvania State University.

Ronald, 21, with a textile firm at Stroudsburg, and their sister, Kathryn (Mrs. Joseph Harris), both helped their brothers in their testing rounds although they never took the special training course. Neither did Harry, another brother who died seven years ago, although he, too, served actively as an assistant to Julius who was responsible for getting all of the others interested.

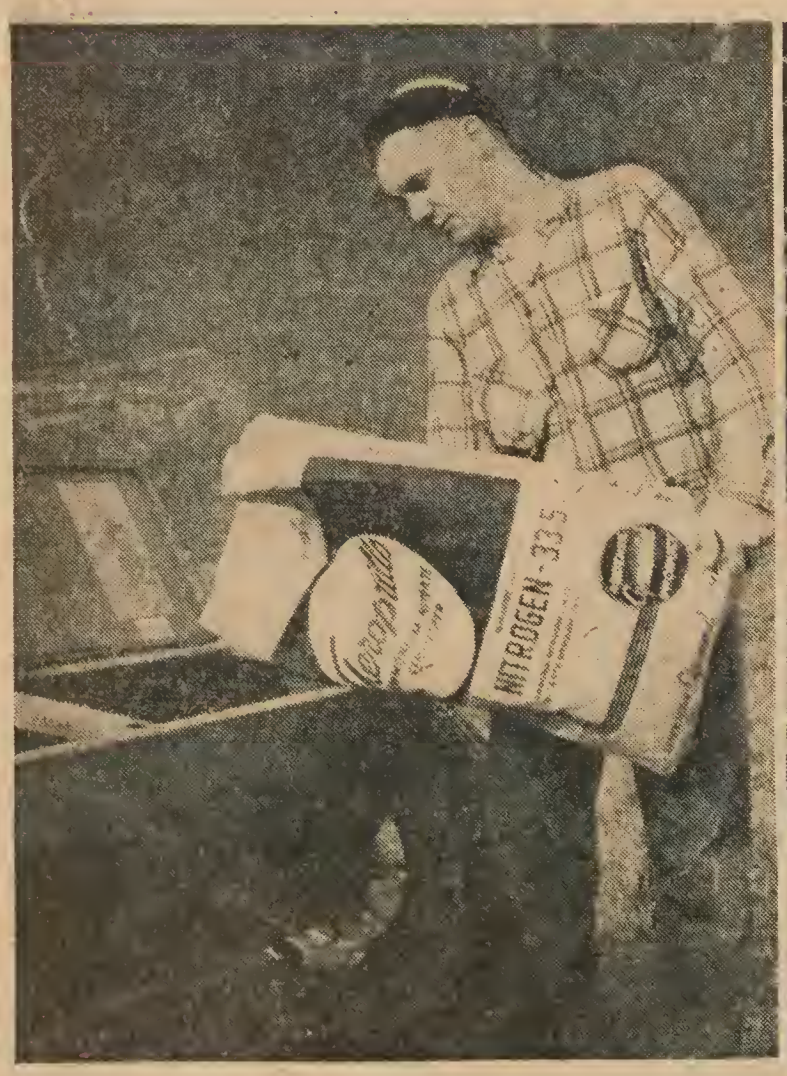
The four now active can account for 163 herds. Stewart and Jim have 59 DHIA and 42 owner sampler herds in Bradford; Julius, 28 DHIA and 5 owner sampler herds in Wayne; and Lloyd, a DHIA 30-herd circuit in Susquehanna. James E. McKeehen, Wayne county agent, who has aided the Rosengrants in their DHIA careers, says a Northeast Pennsylvania dairy conference becomes, for them a family reunion.



NEW MANURE DISPOSAL METHOD

Manure is pushed from hog pens into a lagoon at the Bob Tackett farm Johnson County, Missouri. Inset shows another system at the University of Missouri, where water flushes manure into a pipe discharging at lagoon. Bacterial action and plant growth digest the material; reports indicate no odor problem.

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New Plan for Milk Promotion

ESTABLISHMENT of a coordinated fluid milk promotion program was authorized recently by farmers from leading dairy cooperatives and farm organizations of New York. These farmers had served in the past year as the Board of Directors of the American Dairy Association of New York. The approved program will make available to the dairy farmers the combined facilities of the American Dairy Association and National Dairy Council. It will operate as the American Dairy Association and National Dairy Council of New York and will serve Order No. 27 area (New York-New Jersey).

It will give every milk producer an opportunity to participate in a complete fluid milk promotion program. The services to be provided include nutrition and market research, education, advertising, merchandising, and publicity and public relations.

The approved plans call for voluntary participation by dairy farmers at 3c per cwt. on all milk marketed. The funds will be allocated on the basis of 2c to the American Dairy Association and 1c for Dairy Council activities.

This farmer-supported, farmer-directed promotion program is designed to increase milk consumption and to meet the increasingly vicious attacks on the food value of milk.

Under the plans developed, producer groups will be organized in 19 districts covering the entire Order No. 27 milkshed. Each group will be charged with the responsibility of explaining to the producers in the area the details of the milk promotion program. Thus, it is expected that within a few months every producer will be fully informed as to how his investment in milk promotion would be used. Later this group will report to the producers in the district as to how funds were expended and the results.

Each district will elect a member of the board of directors of American Dairy Association-Dairy Council of New York. One director will be appointed by each of the following organizations:

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Ass'n., Inc.

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc.

New York Farm Bureau, Inc.

New York State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Inc.

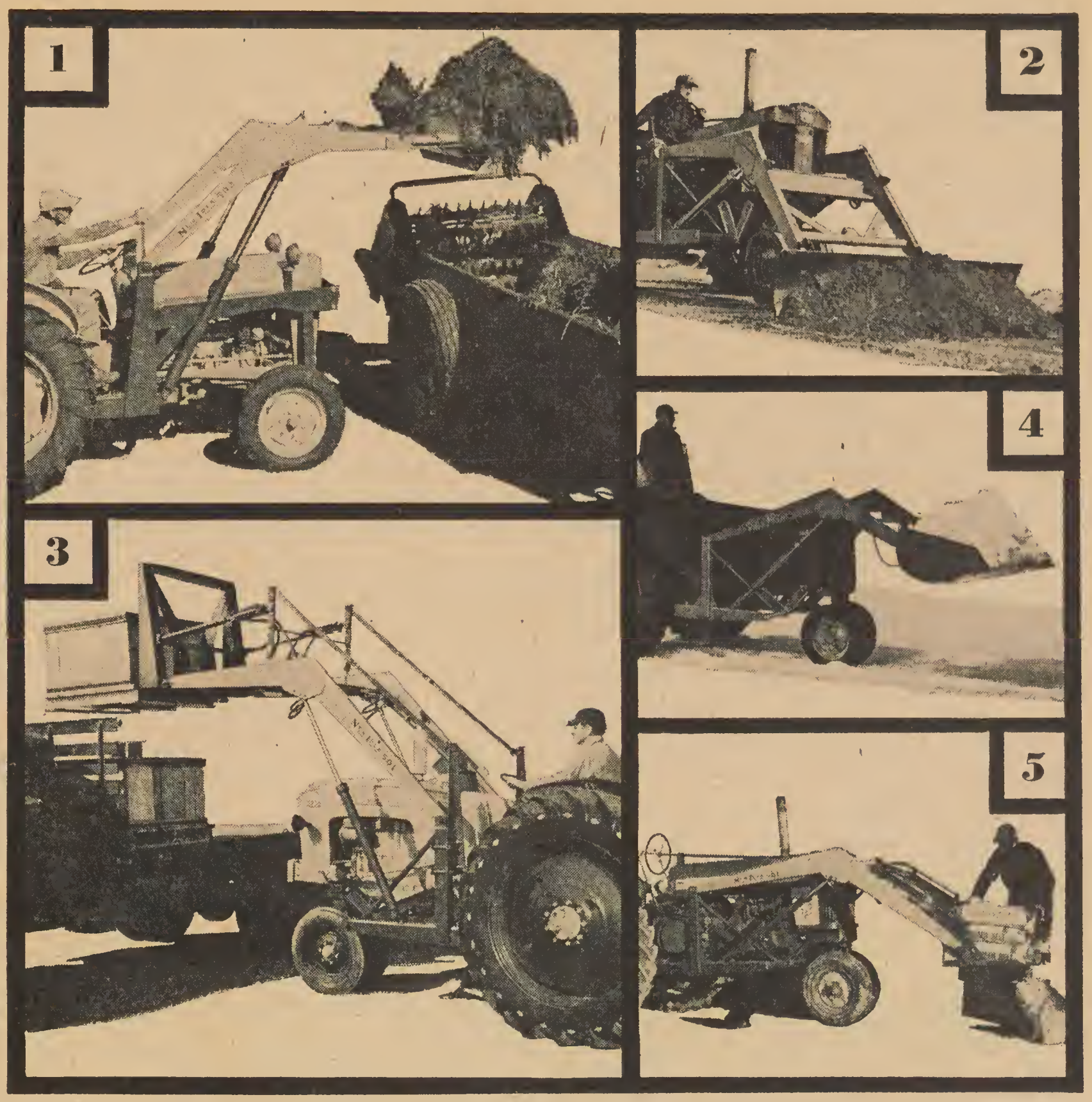
Niagara Frontier Co-operative M. P. Bargaining Agency, Inc.

Rochester Co-operative M. P. Bargaining Agency, Inc.

United Milk Producers of New Jersey.

This 28 member board of directors will have as its responsibility the development and approval of the promotion activities. This is expected to be of great importance in assuring the local producers that the education, advertising, merchandising, publicity and other activities will be tailored best to serve their needs.

The A.D.A.-D.C. will welcome the assistance of the cooperatives in the milkshed in explaining the A.D.A. and D. C. services, the planned milk promotion, and in securing the support of their producer members.



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2 Make grades with dozer blade — smooth lanes, level fields, fill holes and trenches!

3 Use fork lift for pallet handling — load boxed fruit, vegetables, pallets of baled hay!

4 Move snow and light, bulky materials with 80 inch steel scoop!

5 Handle seed, feed, fertilizer — bucket "holds" at any height!

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This is a quality feed—a feed scientifically formulated and balanced by Beacon Research to give you a ration with all the advantages of beet pulp plus important extras:

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—higher protein value
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And the liberal molasses content of Beacon Be-Co-Lass assures excellent palatability.

You will find that Be-Co-Lass with all these important nutritional advantages over beet pulp and citrus pulp is *economical* to feed—*convenient* because it's most often fed dry.

Call in Your Beacon Advisor

Ask your Beacon Feed Dealer for Be-Co-Lass. And ask your Beacon Advisor to help you plan your feeding schedule to minimize the danger of excessive udder congestion and to help assure dry cows are in proper physical condition for calving.

From the Virginias to Maine

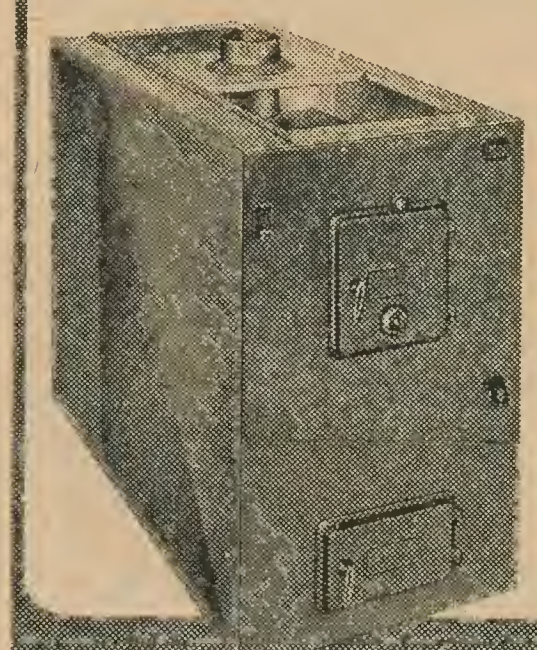
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A Farmer Frees His Mind!

THERE are a number of national, state and farm issues on which I have strong and definite feelings, and my position on these questions is not always the popular one, even with some of my best friends. I realize that this would be a very long letter if I tried to substantiate all of my feelings on each issue, so I will merely state my positions, and only back them up with a statement or two.

First: I am not opposed to labor unions as such, but I am opposed to them as they now function. There are too many people of foreign extraction and unsavory character at the head of most unions.

Second: I have come to the conclusion that there is a weakness in our judicial system, when it allows a man to rob a labor union of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but puts a man in jail for shoplifting a pair of gloves to keep his hands warm.

Third: I am opposed to the Federal government—or anyone — taking one foot of land from one Indian to build the Kinzu Dam project. Also, I am opposed to the Federal government spending one dollar on flood control in the Allegany River watershed.

It is said we cannot trust Russia to live up to her agreements, therefore, we cannot have disarmament. The Federal government made a solemn treaty with the Indians guaranteeing them their land forever without interference, yet this treaty is to be broken by high-handed legal procedure.

Fourth: I am opposed to all foreign aid except to dispose of our surplus agricultural products to needy, hungry people. You cannot buy friends.

Fifth: I am opposed to all farm price supports. If the law of supply and demand were allowed to function we would have no great surpluses. Some farmers growing these price-supported crops would be hurt, sure. The politicians are not willing to face the facts for fear they will not get re-elected, but prefer to run the Federal government further and further into debt. Our present good times are supported solely by the government going deeper into debt. Our good times will continue only as long as the Federal government is able to borrow money, and our government debt is increasing every year.

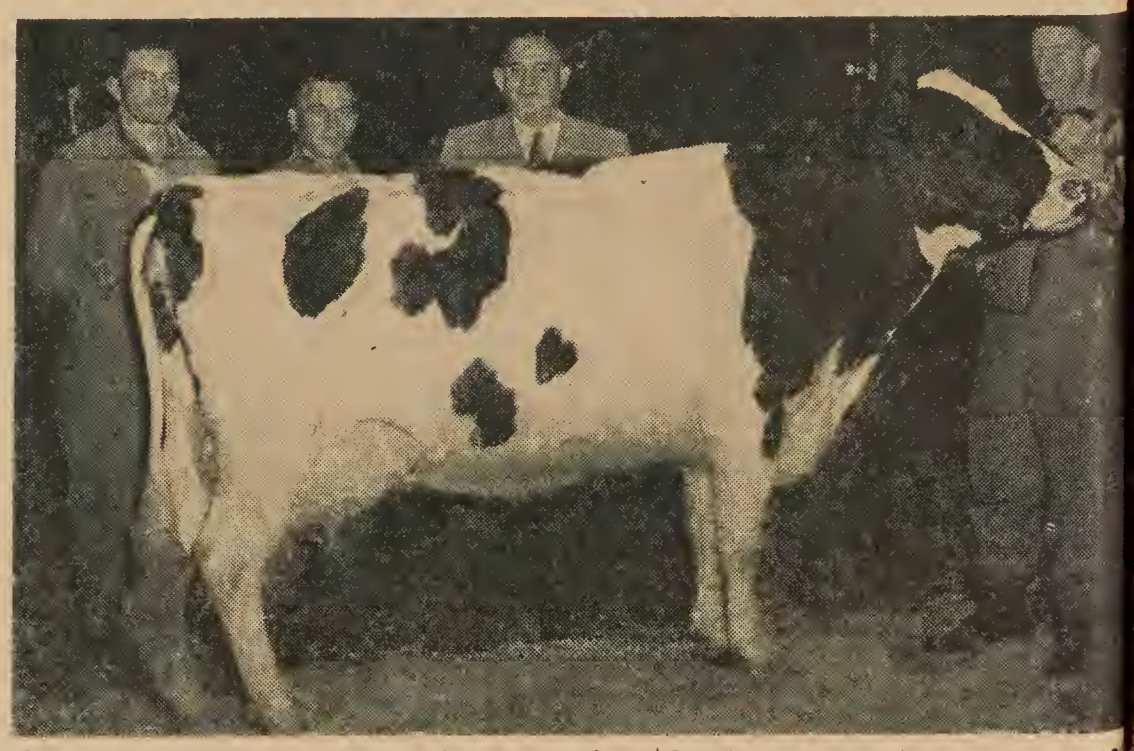
If our foreign aid and farm supports were discontinued (the latter involves about one billion per year for storage) this country could have all the schools and roads we need. The dollar would return to somewhere its normal value because of a balanced budget and some payment on the public debt. I realize the politicians are afraid to discontinue farm support prices for fear it will bring on a depression. I agree it will disrupt the economy, but we are going to have to face it sooner or later.

Sixth: This land of ours is fast becoming a country of paper handlers. I saw figures some time ago that stated that nearly 50 per cent of the hours spent by the laboring force in our country is used in paper work. Every farmer is forced every year to spend more and more time on this. In one sense, this is not actually productive work. It is true that it is essential to a certain extent.

One reason Russia has made such strides in advancement (China likewise) is that the laboring force is working long hours, 6 days per week, and really producing with a national spirit. This country had that same willing-to-work spirit 50 and 100 years ago, but now the feeling seems to be to work as short hours as possible and work as little as possible while on the job.

I may be pessimistic, but I believe the United States has reached its peak unless there are some drastic changes in thinking. History proves that when a country collects in taxes from its citizens over 30 per cent of their income, that country starts to decline.

But while some of my remarks may seem critical, this is still a great country and I would trade it for no other. I feel that our salvation lies in the fact that the voice of the average citizen must be heard. — *Ernest F. Donahue, Don-A-View Farm, Forestville, N. Y.*



Green Banks Burcar Mercedes, sold for $1,150 to top the 1959 NYAB Headliner Sale held December 10, 1959 at Canandaigua, N. Y. Mercedes is a daughter of the Gold Medal sire, Larrietta Burcar Pabst.

With the cow are, left to right: Robert and George Kirby, Albion, contenders; Fred Baer, Freebaer Farms, Fort Plain, buyer; and Donald Crowell, South Dayton, breeder and consignor at the halter.



What I Saw on Some . . .

Dairy Farm Visits

By E. S. (Ed) HARRISON

AS THIS is being written I have just completed the selections for the New York State Convention sale. Making selections for such a sale requires many miles of travel over all kinds of road conditions, and is definitely not the type of job that anyone would solicit.

It does, however, have some rewarding features, most important of which is that it provides one with the opportunity to visit many herds, review their breeding programs, and observe their feeding and management practices.

Following a Plan

First of all, I saw the best individual cows with the most uniform production in those herds that were following a planned breeding program. It didn't seem to make too much difference whether they maintained their own herd sire or had selected one or two bulls through artificial service as their principal sires.

In a number of herds there were almost as many sires represented as there were cows in the herd. These herds, almost without exception, lacked uniformity in both type and production. While not observable, these herds, with little question, also represented as many different genetic patterns. This fact greatly complicates the future breeding problem because each represented an individual problem.

In contrast, a herd made up largely of the daughters of one or two bulls possess a more uniform genetic pattern which should simplify the future breeding problem, because when a sire is found that mates well with a good sample of the herd he can be used with a high degree of confidence on the rest of the related females.

To me this is highly important in meeting the breeding problems of the future. With frozen semen available, there is no longer any reason why the 20 heifers in a herd should be sired by 18 different bulls.

Poor Hay Hurts

In a number of herds the hay being fed was of low quality, and in other herds the greatest use was not being made of hay. If the barns are filled with low quality hay, there is little that can be done about it at this date, but it is not too early to start making plans that will insure higher quality for next year.

One of the main causes of low quality was late cutting. A good workable plan is to try to estimate the date the hay crop will reach its peak in both quality and yield and then start the harvest far enough in advance of this date so that it is approximately half done when this date arrives. This enables one to harvest a large proportion of the crop around the ideal stage.

It is also important to make rough soil tests to determine the kind and the amount of the various plant foods required to insure top quality. Hay grown on land that has been properly fertilized not only produces a greater yield, but it also possesses a higher feeding value. Mineral supplements added to the ration are not a complete substitute for the minerals nature builds into the hay plant grown on well fertilized land. We have adequate proof of this in our own herd.

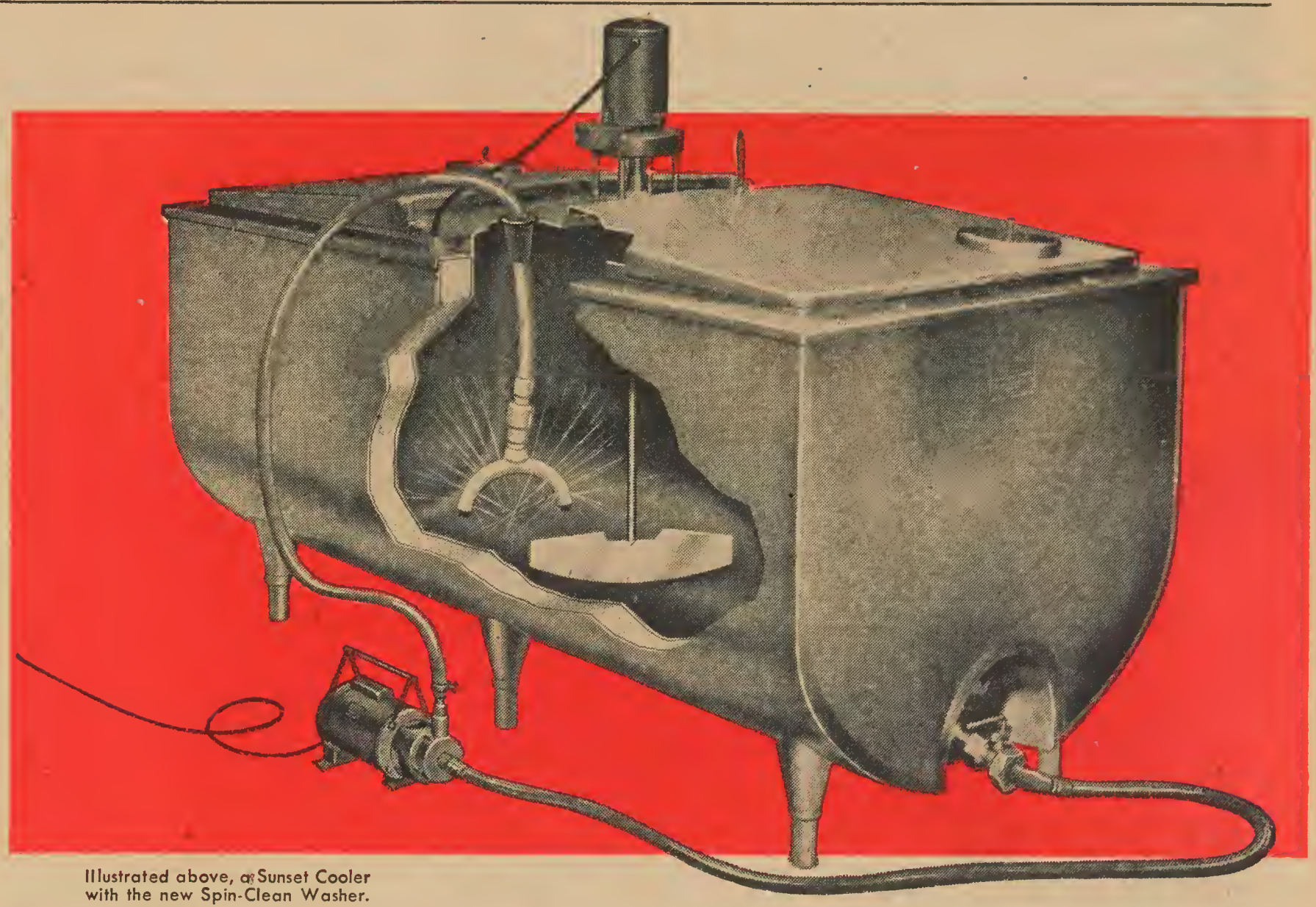
On other farms where the quality of the hay was quite good they were not making the best use of it. There is a lot to be said for frequent feeding in moderate amounts rather than one or two heavy feedings per day. During the winter months when outside work is not pressing the feeding of extra hay in mid-morning and mid-afternoon would pay big dividends.

Evidence of a poor milking job was observed on too many farms. It can be boiled down into one simple statement: operating more units than one man can handle. In many cases one unit could be eliminated without increasing the milking time once the cows became adjusted to being milked properly. This would lead to increased production and a sharp decrease in udder trouble.

Care and management also plays an important role. I had the opportunity of visiting several herds where a change in personnel and not a change in cows made the difference. It was almost unbelievable the changes up and down the ladder that caretakers could bring about in one year.

Probably the saddest thing that I observed was the failure of many breeders to provide the heifers (the future herd) with satisfactory growing environmental surroundings. This does not destroy them, but it does retard their development and greatly reduce their production while in heifer form. I am just as opposed to over-development as I am to under-development, but there is a middle-of-the-road program that I think we should try to follow.

The point I have tried to make is that we are dealing with a chain reaction. Each phase of the business is a contributing factor to the final success of that business. Failure to give a single phase its proper attention can alter or make ineffective the effort put into the rest of the enterprise.



Illustrated above, a Sunset Cooler with the new Spin-Clean Washer.

What to look for when you buy a Bulk Milk Cooler

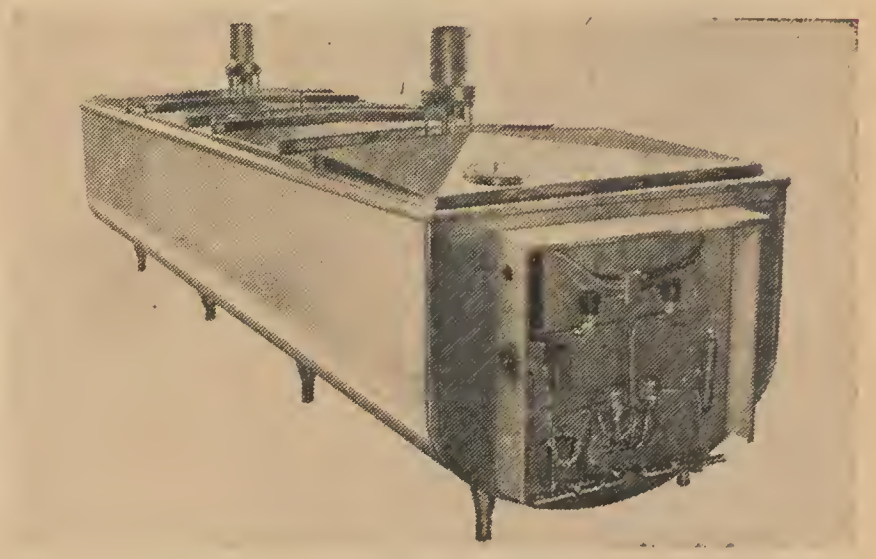
Fast, efficient cooling... Low operating costs...Trouble-free operation are the important characteristics of a good bulk cooler. And Sunset, with *Positive Refrigerant Control*, gives you each of these things.

Positive Refrigerant Control results in several big advantages. First, you cool just the milk . . . not surrounding air or water. This keeps your operating costs down. Because your cooler operates less, it will last longer.

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In 3 months of part-time cutting, Mr. Schmiedel selectively cut 75 cords of maple which he sold as paperwood. On the stump he would have received only $179. But with his Homelite Mr. Schmiedel earned $1,252 NET profit. To increase *your* profits, send 10¢ for valuable illustrated booklet "A Man's Guide to Chain Saws."

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NEW NICHOLSON HAY TEDDER

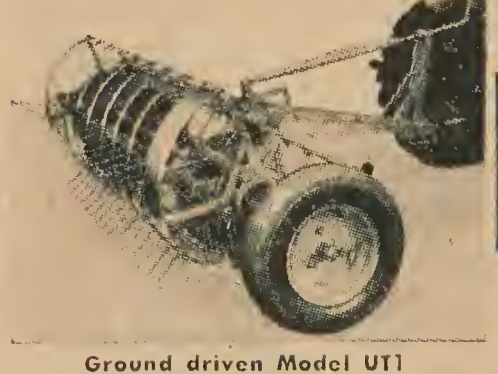
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Fluffs up hay, opens up thick butt ends to speed curing time, save protein and other valuable nutrients. Gentle action does not damage leaves or stems. Proper tedding gets hay dry faster, saves a day between cutting and baling, speeds drying after a shower, eliminates moldy bales. Covers up to 5 acres per hour.

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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

A Two-Edged Sword

HERE'S WHAT one publication predicts. It says that the good farmer will no longer produce what he wants or likes to produce, but instead will supply raw foods on specifications and contract orders, and will adopt factory schedules and new technologies. The consumer wants the next steak to be like the last one. In eggs, milk, sausages, canned tomatoes, frozen peas, fresh broccoli, she wants consistent quality—which she isn't getting now even though she buys the same brands.

Of course she isn't getting consistent quality. When the big food chain from which she buys uses its own brands on packaged foods, it is in a position to play one processor against another in the same region, and more particularly one region against another, in the effort to get wholesale prices down to rock bottom.

One region produces better quality than another, as measured by taste and other factors. But, when both go under the same food chain label, first one, then the other, according to the price pressure put on the processor by the chain, the consumer is lost in her effort to get the best-tasting food for her money.

One time she is able to buy northern New York cheddar cheese, the finest flavored cheese in America. So she goes again to the same store and buys the same chain store brand. But this time the cheese came from Wisconsin and lacks the full flavor of New York cheese. She doesn't know the reason or the region from which it came, and settles for what she can get. It is wholesome food, and she lets it go at that, not knowing that Wisconsin cheese is bought by the chain at less than the same grade of New York cheese will usually command. Usually? Yes, but not when the New York cheesemaker is forced to sell at Wisconsin price if he is to move his goods.

Such is one effect of food chain labels. Another is to obscure or root out the premium position that food produced by one processor or by one section has enjoyed. A premium paid to the processor inevitably sifts back in some degree to the farmer. The growing strength of food chain labels works toward lowering farmer prices while it withholds from the consumer the knowledge she must have in order to choose wisely. Only the nationally advertised brands can stand up pricewise against food chain labels. Even so, the advertised brands are having a tougher time.

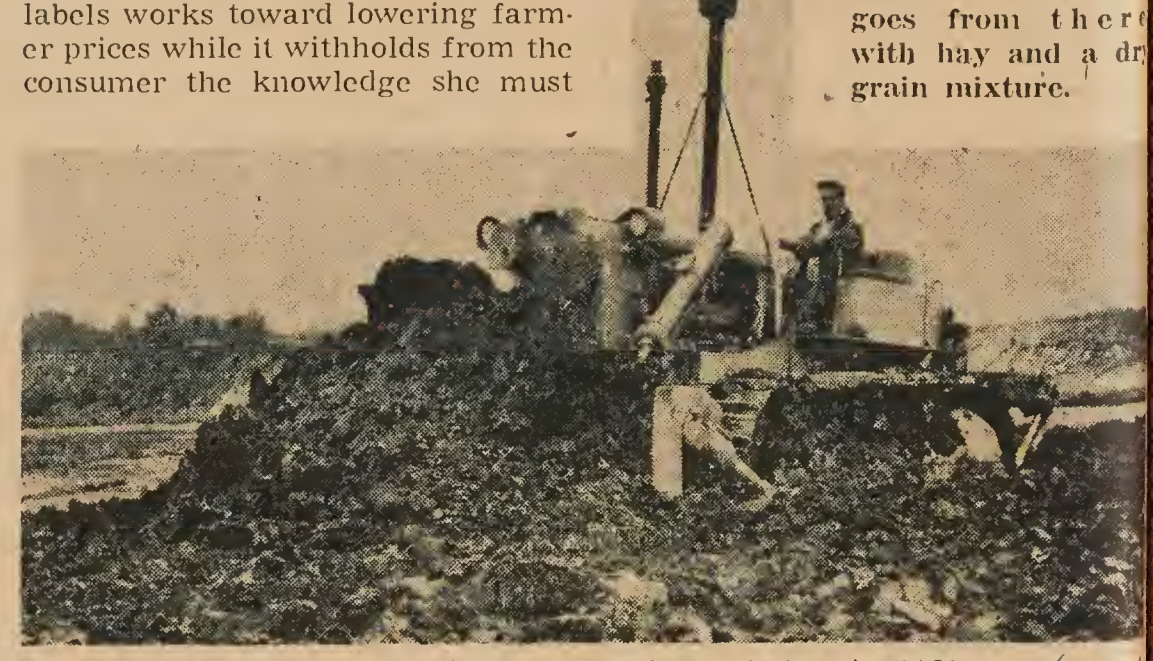
Farm organizations are less alert to the powerful downward price influence of food chain corporations than they should be. In perishable foods the influence is also downward, and here the manipulations of the chains are basically the same—get the price down by playing one fellow or one region against another. Only strength of organization, which farmers do have, will turn the tide.

Screenings

On the night of January 14, a new potato variety from potato city, near Coudersport, Pennsylvania, was named at the annual dinner of Pennsylvania Potato Cooperative Growers, Inc., in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Ernest L. Nixon, long time Pennsylvania potato specialist and uncle of vice-president Richard Nixon, is the developer. The new variety is an early one and is said to be superior for flavor, baking, chipping and yield. It is sorely needed, and even more so is a superior later variety.

The late H. E. Babcock used to say that cattle and poultry were better fed in the Northeast than the human population. As though to back him up, one feed company is now offering eight turkey feeds, in addition to a multiplicity of feeds for dairy and beef cattle of all ages, baby chicks, pullets, laying hens and broilers, game birds and rabbits. But I no longer see horse feed listed. How many of us are good enough to choose the right feed for poultry and cattle in the different stages of their development and at different times of the year? Do we balance our roughage properly? It is not easy.

At Hayfields 100% of our cows have been raised without whole milk during the traditional milk-feeding stage of the first 50-60 days. As soon as the colostrum of the dam is taken by the calf, and the cow's milk is fit to ship, the calf is put on milk replacer food, mixed with warm water, and she goes from there with hay and a dry grain mixture.



More of this kind of work will be seen on farms during the '60's. More pond will be built, more land will be reclaimed, and drainage by both open and tile methods will become more common. For the reason that one man on a giant machine can do an enormous amount of work, the cost of improvement will be within reach of most farm owners. Many a farmer will vastly increase the productivity of his land by hiring jumbo equipment. It is a new frontier.

Your Veterinarian Discusses

When You Cull Cows

In the case of dairy cows, milk production is usually considered first as a basis for culling. Owners can then ask the following questions:

1. Have any of the first-calf heifers produced a third or more below the herd average? They seldom warrant a second chance.

2. Have any of the second or third-calf heifers produced well below other heifers of the same age in the herd? They will continue to produce below the average.

3. Have any of the mature cows produced less than 125 pounds of butterfat for the first four months of the lactation period? They will produce well under 300 pounds for the entire year.

4. Are any animals going to be dry for more than five months? They will owe quite a feed bill by calving time.

5. Are all of the cows pregnant that are credited as such? A rectal examination may be in order to help decide which ones are to be carried through the winter.

6. Are any of the old cows nearing the end of their profitable productive life?

With the above questions answered, these may also be asked:

1. Do any animals have undesirable habits like fence-jumping, sucking themselves or other cows, kicking, stanchion-pulling, periodic "holding up" of milk, or early drying off after a short lactation period?

2. Do any animals have undesirable physical characteristics like crooked legs, weak backs, bad feet, poor udder attachment, or pendulous udders which may be inherited and continued in a herd for years by descendants?

3. Do any animals have regular attacks of milk fever, acetonemia, mastitis, or show frequent symptoms of "hardware trouble?"

4. Do any animals have "light" or useless quarters?

5. Do any animals "leak" milk or are any of them "hard-milkers"?

6. Do any animals have udders which are lumpy with scar tissue which can be felt with the fingers?

7. Do any animals have a history of retained afterbirth, "casting the withers", or other complications following calving?

8. Do any animals have a history of being "hard to settle" with calf?

When there is considerable uncertainty over which cows should be kept, it may be a good idea to rate them all on the above points, and then cull those with the lowest score.

In the case of beef cows, many of the questions asked for dairy animals should still be asked. Even in this class, milk production may be a factor in culling. This is because the weaning weight of a beef calf is largely dependent on the amount of milk it gets.

—Dr. J. W. Bailey

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Feb. 20 Issue.....Closes Feb. 4
Mar. 5 Issue .....Closes Feb. 18
Mar. 19 Issue.....Closes Mar. 3
April 2 Issue.....Closes Mar. 17

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PLASTIC CLOTHS. TWO Clear 9x12'—$1.25. Tripleweight Tarpaulin 9x12'—$1.98, 9x20'—$3.24. Postpaid. 1001 uses. Plastic to 40x100'. Free catalog. Adval, Box 439E, Hackensack, New Jersey.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reinforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

SCHOOLS

BE A MEDICAL assistant. Learn at home, spare time. Good paying posillons waiting. Education, age unimportant. Free placement service. Write for bulletin. No obligation. College of Medical Assistants, Box 1181-AA, Minneapolis, Minn.

SIGNS

FARM SIGNS ALL wordings, metal, enamel. No Trespassing, etc. Free sample — catalog. Write, Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York. Dept. G.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS, attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs, Box 152, Altamont, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

SAVE 25% ON ALL color film, still and movie and processing. Complete details write—Gregg Color Film Service, PO Box 52, Herkimer, N.Y.

PECANS

NEW CROP PECANS, in shell. Five pounds Stuarts, $3.50; 7 pounds mix, $3.50. Peanuts: Virginia Jumbos, 5 pounds $3.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Va.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders. 4 mil plastic silo covers 2¢ sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders, bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herringbone milling systems, pipeline milkers, silos, grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

GOVERNMENT SELLS: Surplus farm machinery; jeeps; trucks; tractors; farm implements; misc. Send for U.S. Depot Directory & Procedure $1.00. "Government Surplus Sales." Box 425-AA, Nanuet, N. Y.

NEW DELCO—G.M.C. 14 K.W. 110/220 volt power plants A.C. 1 phase-60 cycle—belt drive — weight 500#. Guaranteed—crated for immediate delivery. Unit complete with meter, fuses and outlets. Sold for $1400.00—sale price $600.00. Brochure sent on request. Montague Supply, RFD #1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FREE 25TH ANNIVERSARY tractor parts catalog. Loaded with money-saving specials. World's largest stock. Guaranteed parts, new and used. Central Tractor Parts Co., Des Moines, Iowa

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS TRACTOR size rotary tillers. A $2,000 value. Unused $575.00. Equipment and barn paint 50¢ gallon; heating and cooking units $5.00; plant-hoods 1¢; post hole and well drillers only $6.00. Send for free Surplus Catalog. Contractors Surplus Company, 101 State Road, Williamstown, Mass.

FANS: 2-SPEED 16" $65.00. Free folder. Farm-Aids, Southwick, Mass.

JEEPS—$223.00; TRUCKS—$212.00; tractors —$68.00; tools, guns. Typical government surplus prices You can buy direct. List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises, Wall Street Box 402-L2, New York 5.

FARMERS' AND CONTRACTORS SPECIAL. Bolts & nuts—New government surplus. Assorted sizes—⅜ to ¾ to 4 inches long—$15.00 per 100 lbs. FOB money order or check with order. Rolling Equipment Co., 1127 Military Rd., Kenmore 17, New York.

FOR SALE: DIRECT cut grass head, fits Case Model 200 forage harvester. Nearly new. Reasonable. John L. Unckless, W. Seneca Tpk., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-9-2367.

20 ACRES FARM AND industrial equipment. 50 crawlers $350. up; 8 AC Roto Balers and 10 AC Rakes; two speed tedder—make offer. 3 New Holland 68 demonstrators; 20 used choppers; Gehl with sickle head and row crop $650. Used blowers. Eight self propelled combines $450. up. 40 used pull-type. 120 used tractors; 90 balers; used loader for Ford Major; 9 back hoes. We deliver Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

FOR SALE TO the highest bidder, one used 1953 Allis Chalmers HD-9 with dirt blade and root rake. Tractor may be seen at the Chenango County Soil Conservation Repair Shop at Wood's Corners, Norwich, New York. Bids should be mailed to the Chenango County Soil Conservation District, 8 Mechanic Street Norwich, New York in sealed envelopes marked "Tractor Bid." Bids will be opened at 2:00 P.M., Friday, February 12th, 1960 at the Conference Room 8 Mechanic Street, Norwich, New York. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Chenango County Soil Conservation Dist., Jerome Granger, District Mgr.

RUWET-SIBLEY—Your International Harvester Dealer, with stores in New Milford (EL 4-5569) and Torrington (HU 2-5546). Largest parts supply in Connecticut. Also Homelite, DeLaval, New Idea, Industrial Equipment—Henry—Wagner—Pippin, etc. Used Quick-way Backhoe on 1954 Ford 750—perfect condition. Sale, $5,495. Ruwet-Sibley, New Milford & Torrington, Conn.

FOR SALE: POULTRY picker, electric scalder. M. H. Lindsey, Northville, N. Y.

FREE CATALOG. WELDERS, welder kits. Build 350-ampere welder using aircraft generator, plans 25c. Dunbar Manufacturing, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

OLIVER 77 — Never used—sacrifice. Fowler Roof, Brainard, New York.

COCKSHUTT 40 DIESEL Tractor, 1955, with 8' Myers snow blade $2950.00. Kenneth Pelton, Hampton Falls, N. H.

BUCKEYE ALL-ELECTRIC Mammoth Incubator. Model H-36 with Mere-u-matic control. Absolute new condition. Must move from location, will sacrifice. Call Red Creek 6624 after 6 p.m.

TRACTOR PARTS

DEPRESSION PRICES. WE sell cheap. Save 75% off—new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors, 190 makes and models. 1960 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dakota.

GARDEN TRACTORS

4 HP GARDEN ROTARY Tiller and tractor combined, $99.00. Introductory offer. McLean, 324 West Tenth, Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

BUY AT DISCOUNT. Nationally known garden tractor. Eliminates all hand hoeing, also tills. Thousands satisfied users. Patented. Discount catalogue free. Autohoe, DePere 49, Wisconsin.

WANTED TO BUY

$9,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY Head Nickel. We paid $6,500.00 for one Silver Dollar, $2,300.00 for one Cent. Thousands of others we paid $20.00 to $1,400.00 each. Wanted Certain Dates—Cents before 1932—$2,000.00; Nickels before 1940—$275.00; Dimes before 1943—$4,000.00. Canadian Coins—1921—Nickel $200.00. 1889—Dime—$250.00. 1875 Quarter $75.00. 1921—50¢—$1,000.00. Hundreds of others listed in our Catalogue worth $100.00 to $25,000.00 each. For Complete Allcoin Information, before sending coins, purchase our large Illustrated Guaranteed Buying-Selling Catalogue $1.00. Catalogue dollar refundable. Thousands of persons have sold us coins. Incorporated 1938. Worthycoin Corporation (K-432-C), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE

APPROVED FLORIDA HOMESITE AT LOW COST! (AD59072) Suburban living between Ocala and Dunnellon in high Central Florida Ridge. Complete homesite—no hidden costs, no extras, on dry, high land averaging 115 ft. elevation. Impartial report from independent engineering firm reads:

(1)—Rainbow Lakes Estates situated on high, dry rolling land in attractive park-like setting. (2)—All three lakes on the property are clear, blue, deep water lakes with sandy bottoms and shore lines which make for excellent beaches. (3)—Our tests show that the land is of such character as to absorb rainfall almost instantly, leaving no evidence of wet areas or standing water. There are no muck or swampy areas surrounding the lakes.

For retirement, or Investment, Rainbow Lakes Estates offers features not found in more expensive properties: (A)—Dunnellon and Marion County provide police and fire protection, modern schools, free bus service, churches, lodges, modern hospitals and diversified city shopping. (B)—New airport 7 miles from Ocala. (C)—Electricity, phones, tested pure water all available. (D)—Free Membership in Your Own Exclusive Country Club. Fishing Pier, Clubhouse, Docksite, Recreational Areas, and Private Beaches, Lovely Homes, Hard Paved Roads Under Construction. (E)—A marvelous climate cooled by Gulf breezes in the summer and warmed by the Gulf in the winter. (F)—Only 2½ miles to healthful Rainbow Springs whose clear, bubbling water never fails to invigorate and refresh. (G)—Exciting fishing. You can actually see giant large mouth bass weighing 10-15 pounds. Wealthy sportsmen gladly paid $700 yearly rental just for the privilege of parking a trailer near one of the lakes on this property. (H)—Only 20 miles by new highway right to the Gulf, in fact to the water's edge. (I)—Hunting in the Ocala National Forest and Game Preserve, which is more than half the size of Rhode Island and assures plenty of good hunting. (J)—Good financing from local institutions for homes. (K)—Strictly honest management. We welcome inquiries to the Dunnellon or Ocala-Marion Co. Chamber of Commerce. (L)—Investment potential. Florida land values have appreciated an average of 20% a year since 1946. (M)—Complete quarter acre homesites as low as $595. Pay only $10 a month. Since this property was purchased, land prices in the neighborhood have gone up considerably. It may be impossible to offer homesites of such excellent, honest value at such a low price, ever again. Write for free photos, facts, maps, and booklet today. No obligation. RAINBOW LAKES ESTATES, Dept. C-3, 819 Silver Springs Blvd., Ocala, Florida.

WE HAVE PURCHASED for immediate resale, the Frank Flood farm, cattle and equipment, located 1 mile from Otisville, N. Y. This is a good 155 acre alfalfa farm which will keep 60 head of cattle. An 11 room house, 2 silos, other good buildings, nice pond. Would also serve as a summer home or hunting lodge. Expected price $25,000.00. Farm, cattle and machinery to be sold at public auction on February 13th, 1960 unless sold prior by private sale. M. Barmann & Sons, Middletown, New York, Owners.

940 ACRES DAIRY. 98 stanchions, new barn, milking parlor pipeline milk house, 3 sets modern buildings. Automation with zero pasturing. Others. Murray, Realtor, Wolcott Wayne Co., N. Y

260 ACRES, 80 HEAD P. B. Holsteins, new bulk tank, full line machinery. Good 10 room brick house, bath, new oil furnace. $55,000. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson, Salesman, East Springfield, N. Y.

FOR SALE—DAIRY Farm, 80 cows, 240 acres. One of the best with good Providence market. Racine Agency, Dayville, Conn. Phone Danielson, PResco 1-8995.

WYOMING COUNTY, NEW YORK. 200 almost level productive acres. 120 tillable, good buildings, all machinery, 20 cows, room for 50. New milkhouse, $25,000. Many other large or small farms. Equipped or bare, from $9,000 to $150,000. K. M. Le Mieux, Arcade, N. Y. Phone 398

OUTSTANDING 362 ACRE Western New York beef cattle, cash crop operation. 350 head feeder capacity. Very productive alfalfa land. Top corn yields. 3 houses, all conveniences. 73 acres winter grain. Silage and chopped hay goes with farm. Profitable operation for many years, owner retiring will take 25% down to right party. Price $300 per acre. Write or phone Harris Wilcox, Inc. Realtor, Bergen, New York. Phone 146.

FOR SALE: 375 acre stock farm in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. 10 room brick home. Price and details on request. J. R. Cook, Rockbridge Baths, Virginia.

WANT A BUYER FOR your farm? Quick way to find prospective buyers for your property is to look where they are looking for you. In the rich New York area and surrounding territory, that means The New York Times—the source prospects go to first because it has more to choose from—more farm advertising than any other New York newspaper. Good time to advertise is between February 21 and March 27—the period when Farms & Acreages will be featured in The Times Classified Pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 550,000 families on weekdays, 850,000 on Sundays. For full details see your local real estate broker. Or, if you wish, contact The New York Times direct. We'll help you write your ad from facts you supply, send you proofs and quote costs. Write The New York Times, Farms & Acreage Desk No. 106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

NEW STROUT SPRING Catalog. Just out! Free! Farms, homes, businesses; over 3600 bargains described. Coast-to-Coast, 36 states, 60 years service. Strout Realty, 251-FC Park Ave. South, New York 10, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—1000 SIMULATED engraved business cards $4.25. 500 name and address labels $1.00. Cards, wedding and birth announcements, personal stationery, billheads, envelopes, rubber stamps free samples and literature. Chas. A. Cloos, 84 Walbridge Ave., Bayshore, New York.

STAMPS AND COINS

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different, 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908, Virgil, Ontario.

INTERESTING WORLDWIDE Animal stamp collection 10¢. With approvals. Niagastamp, St. Catharines 386, Ontario.

BOOKS

1,000,000 BOOKS—10c. Every subject! Catalogs—dime. Modern Mailway, Box 121-AA, Stuyvesant Station, New York 9, N. Y.

FRUIT

BLACK WALNUT MEATS @ $1.00 box. Evelyn Beasley, Rochester, N. H.

TREE RIPENED CITRUS. Oranges $7.50 bushel, grapefruit $6.50. Mixed $7.00. Prepaid. Ray Bolles, 301 Citrus, Dunedin, Florida.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

PEARL SNAPS FOR western wear. All styles and colors. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company, Dept. AA, Box 13464, Dallas, Texas.

DISHES, SALAD BOWLS, salt and pepper shakers. Salimone, Park Ridge, N. J.

I'LL SEND YOU FREE stocking sample newest advancement in hosiery since nylon. Patented, full-length. Stays up over-the-knee without supporters, without girdle! Nationally advertised price $1.95. Make money introducing to friends at $1.00 pair. American Mills, Dept. 691, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SEWING SUPPLIES at Wholesale prices. Free list. Button Shop, Dept. A, 717 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago 7, Illinois.

RUG WOOLENS. Strips for hooking and braiding all selvedges. Preshrunk, from coat factories, no dirty mill ends. Used by teachers. Send 15¢ for samples. Introductory offer. Braiding mixture 50¢ lb. plus postage. Minimum 5 lbs. Quality Coat Factory, 477 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport 8, Conn.

BUTTONS: OLD BUTTON collection, beads. Mrs. Bernard King, Rt. 2, New Hampton, New Hampshire.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Guaranteed! Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

YOUR CHURCH OR group can raise $50.00 and more, easy and fast. Have 10 members each sell only ten $1 bottles my famous Double Strength Imt. Vanilla Flavoring. Keep $50 for your treasury. No money needed. Write Anna Elizabeth Wade, Dept. 9AC, Lynchburg, Va.

MAKE MONEY WEAVING rugs at home for neighbors on $79.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Loom Works, Dept. 64, Boonville, N. Y.

EXTRA MONEY! ASSEMBLE, sell, inexpensive plastic, woodfibre Easter corsages, flowers, foliage. Complete supplies catalog 10¢. Cleveland Imports 4500R82 Lorain, Cleveland 2, Ohio.

KNITTERS — FIRST GRADE cashmere and wool yarn at 39¢ per ounce. Free samples. Mabel's, Dept. A, Box 80, Keene, N. H.

STAMPED LINENS FOR embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merriber, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 633, New York 11, N. Y.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free recipes. George, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

SUITINGS BUY DIRECT. 3½ yards 60 wide. Finest rayon-dacron flannels, gabardines. Crease-resistant, washable, rich colors. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AS, Taylor, Minneapolis 18 Minn.

DRESSES 24c; SHOES 39c; Men's suits $4.95; trousers $1.20. Better used clothing. Free catalog. Transworld, 164-AA, Christopher, Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY ON hundreds of everyday items. Housewares, appliances, tableware, tools, toys, watches, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 25c for big catalog. (Refunded on first order.) Derry Sales Co., 1210A West Cherry St., Palmyra, Penna.

RELIABLE WOMEN OR church groups can do their friends a good turn while helping their own budget. Write Evanstead Farm Shop, Weare, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS

PIPE FREE! READY-MIXED smoking of Redleaf hewing. 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's, Dresden, Tennessee.

RAZOR BLADES, DOUBLE edge 200 for $1.00 postpaid. Barnett Equipment Co., South Glens Falls 2, N. Y

COVERED BRIDGE TILES, Maine Bobbs, N. H. Jackson, etc., $1.65. Hall Sawyer, Windham, Maine.

RUBBER STAMPS — 3 Lines $1.00. 4 lines $1.35. Personal, stock, business and signature stamps. Business printing. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg 2, Vermont.

TERRIFIC IMPORT GIFT bargains. Free catalog. Carle Distributors, Buffalo 12, N. Y.

Coming Meetings

Feb. 8, 9, 10 — Annual meeting, Association of Town of State of New York, New York City.

February 9-11 — Vermont Farm Products Contest, Barre Municipal Auditorium, Barre, Vermont.

Feb. 26—Big hay drying meeting, Odessa Central School, N. Y. Farm Shop. 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

COWS LOSE WEIGHT

Dairy scientists at Michigan State University have pin-pointed why cows lose weight when they go from a dry hay ration to a lush pasture. Speaking before the American Society of Animal Production, Michigan scientist Leonard Brown stated that about half of the decrease in weight is due to the laxative effect and one-half to the increased digestibility of lush pastures.

"It boils down to the fact that a cow has less undigested feed residue in the digestive tract," said Brown. "The weight loss is not due to a loss of body substance. The cow may actually be carrying a little more meat because of the more nutritious feed she is getting."

A 1,000-pound cow will lose between 50 and 75 pounds within a week after being switched from dry hay to pasture.

UNIFORM EARTAG FOR CATTLE

SINCE the uniform cartag number plan was initiated back in 1955, forty-two States have adopted it for use in cooperative Federal-State animal disease eradication programs. In addition, two national herd-improvement associations—the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and the National Association of Artificial Breeders — are using the plan on member herds in all 50 States.

The uniform cartag system helps to eliminate the confusion previously caused by the use of different types of identifying markers in different herd-improvement or disease-control programs.

PRESERVE YOUR PHOTOS, valuable cards, clippings, etc. in clear plastic. Do a professional laminating job yourself. Send $1.00 for kit of 12 pieces. Vision Industries, Norwalk, Conn.

BUY WEATHERSTRIPPING. Exceptional profit. All-Metal, simple to install. Write E-Z-ON (AA), 1009 Harvard Terr., Evanston, Illinois.

SPARK PLUGS—VOLUME purchase enables us to offer nationally known Brand Name Plugs (new) 50¢ each. Money back guarantee if not satisfied. Postpaid. State make, year and model. Inrico, Dept. 7, 109 Ashland Ave., Buffalo 22, New York.

YOUR SOLAR HOROSCOPE with dream dictionary. Send birth date, 10c. Bell, Box 396, Long Beach, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR CROPS against bird and animal damage. Caw-Caw fuse rope keeps crows and other birds out of cornfields. Miller Fireworks, Holland, Ohio. Phone UN-5-3687.

FREE WHOLESALE CATALOG: 100,000 products . . . Save 70% . . . sporting goods—housewares — everything! Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 20, New Jersey.

PARTS FOR STOVES, heaters, furnaces, Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BE A WINNER, with "Instant Word Finder." For all word puzzles, anagrams, scrabble, etc. Electronically compiled. Approximately 600,000 key groups instantly available; any 3-letter combination, any place, such as: The 7-letter word group with this combination in this location: "—ZZW—" Takes 30 seconds. $4.50—free trial send no money. Box 41, Camden, New Jersey.

STOP ITCHING Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL" $1.00 year. 20c copy. Old Forge 16, New York.

SPARROW TROUBLE: Trap the pests. New low price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free information. Johnson's, Waverly 2, Kentucky.

SAVE $$ ON CHAINS for all makes saws. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

PAINT AND CHEMICALS. Buy direct from manufacturer and save money. Monroe Chemical Company, Inc., Draffin Road, Hilton, N. Y.

BALL POINT PENS $10.00 per 100. $52.00 thousand, postpaid with this ad. No C.O.D. Heywood Service, RD1, Byron, N. Y.

WHATEVER YOUR SAW . . .

DYNA-LINK'S BIG THREE EXCLUSIVES . . . GIVE IT MORE GET-UP-AND GO!



Made by loggers . . . for loggers

HERE'S WHY!

1 

CENTERLINE ROUTERS, with one-piece cutting tooth and guide tang, give greater chain stability and kerf control. **Chain wandering and chatter are minimized.**

2 

PATENTED SIDE LINK CONSTRUCTION places operating load on raised shoulders of side links. Stress is distributed **more evenly — over a greater area.**

3 

STRAIGHT SHOULDERLESS RIVETS permit fast, easy removal or replacement of rivets — and re-use of side links.

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Another fine product for forestry by . . .

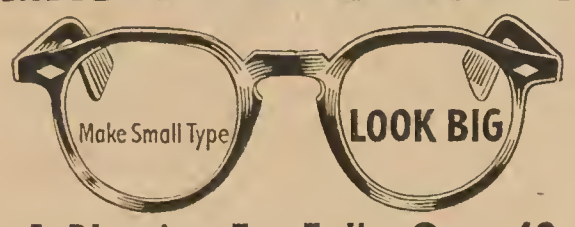
DRAPER CORPORATION . . . Sales Subsidiary . . . BlueJet Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.

Why "Good-Time Charlie" Suffers Uneasy Bladder

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstandlng advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Read newspapers, telephone book or bible easy. Do fine fancy work, crocheting for hours without eye strain. Now, precision MAGNIFYING GLASSES (not RX) bring out detail SHARP and CLEAR. Not for folks who have astigmatism or diseases of the eye. A magnifying lens for each eye, set in stylish amber eyeglass frame. 10 day home trial. Send name, address, sex, age. On arrival pay only $4, plus C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed. Or send $4, with order, we ship prepaid. Order from:

PRECISION OPTICAL CO. Dept. 96-B. Rochelle, Ill.

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Coveralls	$1.79
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Add $.50 for postage, No COD
All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey Blue, Green, used, professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount — Deduct 10% on orders of $5.00 or more.

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A Message From—

OUR PRESIDENT



STRATTON
President



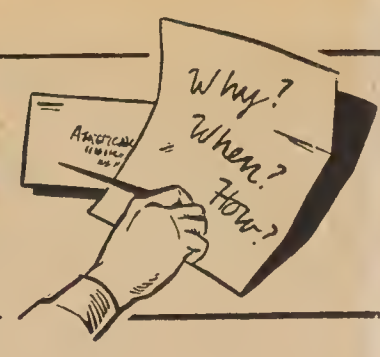
H. MAIN
Secretary

The local farm equipment dealer is a key man in the agriculture of the area. Farmers rely on him for dependable repair parts and for service to keep their equipment functioning properly and efficiently. His place of business is local headquarters for farm machinery "know-how". The manufacturers depend on the dealer as a trusted contact with farm customers. A good, servicing farm equipment dealer is one of the greatest assets of any rural community. Farmers will benefit by doing business with them.

— G. Rexford Stratton, President.

New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York

The QUESTION ? BOX



Why are plant breeders talking about developing a short, stiff-strawed oat?

It will shade the new seeding less. Also, a short variety can be fertilized more heavily without lodging.

Do we have a good winter barley to grow in New York?

Hudson is the best, but is not as hardy as winter wheat varieties recommended. It can be grown if planted early on good, well drained soils.

Is Garry still the best oat variety for the Northeast?

Yes, but it may not continue to be the best. Past experience has been that sooner or later varieties become susceptible to rust or some other disease. New varieties are continually being bred by college and experiment stations to meet this situation.

How often should alfalfa be reseeded?

Where cut three or four times a year, stands seldom last for more than 3 years. Then grasses take over from which you can get a good yield by adding a nitrogen-carrying fertilizer.

What number of corn plants per acre will give the best yield?

It will vary with the season and variety, but from 16,000 to 18,000 is recommended.

How can I cure the disease that causes the leaves on my peach trees to get all out of shape?

This is called peach leaf curl. Control is a late fall or early spring job, before the leaves appear. The Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station recommends one application of a spray containing Fermate, bordeaux mixture, liquid lime sulphur, or one of the dinitro compounds such as Elgetol or dry-mix DN No. 2. Sprays should be used in dilute form and applied thoroughly to wet all branches and buds well.

Home owners with only a few trees will find Fermate especially convenient. It is available at garden stores and elsewhere in small packages, is easy to mix and apply, and any material left over can be stored without deteriorating.

Can I get 4 cuttings a year from DuPuits alfalfa?

Yes, if you live in an area with a long growing season. Otherwise, be content with three which still gives a bigger yield than most varieties. DuPuits can be cut earlier, and makes a rapid growth after cutting.

How much whole milk does a calf need when raised as a dairy replacement?

About 350 lbs. Calves from the larger breeds get this amount over a 7-week period, and smaller breeds over 10 weeks. This isn't much, but experience shows it's enough. The balance of nutrients needed is provided by a palatable, coarse-textured concentrate and by excellent roughage.

If I prune my two backyard garden peach trees, will I also need to thin them after the fruit sets?

Yes, to get best results. Don't prune too drastically. Each peach needs from 50-75 leaves in order to get good size and maturity. Almost surely you will need to thin the fruit after it sets.

What alfalfa is best for relatively heavy soils?

Narragansett can be grown on most farms in the Northeast. On land where natural drainage varies a mixture of Narragansett, Vernal and Climax is suggested. Or you can seed Narragansett alfalfa and Viking birdsfoot.

What treatment can be used to kill scales on palms?

Three or four applications of a Malathion spray will usually take care of them. The spray can be bought from supply stores under different trade names.



NEW DRY BEAN HARVESTER

A device which will harvest beans in half the time now required is inspected by its inventor, Cornell Professor Wesley Gunkel. It performs in one operation a task ordinarily requiring three steps and attaches to a standard combine



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THE ELMO CO., Dept. OAA2. Davenport, Iowa

THE CRAIGLEN FARM COMPLETE DISPERSAL
(Where the Posch Bloodlines Excel)
Thursday, February 18, 1960
Bergen, New York (11:00 A.M.)

The sale, will be at the farm on Munger Rd., 10 miles N.E. of Batavia, New York, 12 miles N.W. of NYS Thruway exit 47 and 10 miles N.E. of NYS Thruway exit 48. 1 mile east of Rt. 237.

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 125

(60 Cows in milk—2 Herd Sires—11 Bred Heifers, 20 open yearlings, balance Calves)

Complete dispersal of one of New York's finest herds. Last 4-HIR lactations average 16083M—590F —all 2x. Average classifications of 83.3 including 1 Ex —16 V.G.—21 G.P.—7 Good. 35 head sell with records from 519 to 1073F all 2x. This sale will feature the "Topsy" Cow and 5 of her offspring. She is of V.G. 87 with 6 lact. totaling 129,643M—4977F all on 2x. A sensational young Excellent cow sells, having just completed a 4-lly record with 725F on 2x360d. 15 daughters of Counell Rock Worthy Aristocrat (Ex-Gm) and 17 from one of the most popular Posch Sires—Ceydermead Ormsby Roberts — will sell. The herd sire. Dicks Place Rag Apple Lucius sells. Every dam in his maternal line with over 100.000, all are V.G. or Ex. His Sire is the (Ex) Mallary Audacious. This herd is in excellent herd health, eligible for any state. Write for your Catalog to-day.

Complete line of Farm Machinery sells Feb. 19th, 12:30 P.M. All grain, Hay and milking equipment will sell Feb. 18th. Lunch available. Sale in heated tent. Trucking arranged.

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ECONOMIC MEDDLING

OUR governments, Federal and state, now spend on agriculture from the public tax receipts over half the value of all farm receipts. I estimate 99% of these billions go indirectly or directly toward production. Many of the projects are carefully camouflaged under such terms as efficiency, new varieties, labor-saving, hybridization, artificial insemination, etc., etc. Such terms are intriguing, and when used by scientists and their well-trained salesmen, government or industrial employees, we have all gotten into the habit of accepting them as sound, right and proper. Nevertheless, they are all aimed at increased production. . . .

(Editor's Note — Perhaps we should say "aimed at producing at less cost per unit!")

It is no joke any more to discuss with one government office how to get increased production and with another office two doors away how to receive government money for not producing anything. Do we not realize that millions of farmers are doing just that sort of thing every year? . . .

Our present situation is the result of government meddling with economics. It has increased production way out of proportion to requirements. AND EVEN NOW IGNORANT FOOD SPECIALISTS AND IGNORANT SOCIOLOGISTS AND IGNORANT SCIENTISTS, AND ALSO SOME TEACHERS AND PREACHERS ARE TELLING US ABOUT COMING FOOD SHORTAGES.

This nation could now double its production on land now available if THE DEMAND REQUIRED. Moreover, it could be doubled again with additional land now producing nothing. Again, if world population explodes as birth rate increases, and in another hundred years there was demand for much more food, is there any reason why science will not make good on some of the new discoveries with sun rays, atomic power, electric treatment, etc. etc.?

—Alexis L. Clark, Wysox, Penna.

WATER—SHALL WE GIVE IT AWAY?

ON ELECTION day the voters of this State voted on several Amendments, and among those adopted was one that gives the State Legislature power to transfer the Barge Canal to the Federal Government.

The proposed transfer could place control of the Barge Canal and its huge watershed of New York State in the hands of the Army Engineers where the primary use of the available water would probably be earmarked for navigation. The big question in the future will be whether this water shall be used for agriculture, industry, sanitation, fire protection, domestic use, electric power, flood control, conservation and many other uses or restricted for example, to navigation alone.

With the advent of the St. Lawrence Seaway the possibility of increased use of the Canal for commerce is not a bright picture. The Canal was designed to handle 7,500,000 tons of shipping annually, a result of watershed limitations, not the Canal's capacity. Since World War II the tonnage has varied from four to five millions annually, and the capacity of the watershed is already taxed in times of prolonged dry weather.

The annual cost of the Barge Canal is about 12 million dollars of which about four million is for bonded indebtedness for the building cost leaving an operating cost of about eight million, less than one half of one per cent of the State budget. Match this against a proposal that the Federal Government spend around $600,000,000 to widen and deepen the Canal and take into consideration the fact that New York State pays about 17 per cent of Federal expenditures. You will find that a deal like this would cost the taxpayers of this State about $100,000,000. For what?

With the Canal remaining under State ownership it would be possible to repeal the present law which prevents the assessment of tolls, and the Canal could be put on a self supporting basis with the cost squarely where it belongs — on the users thereof. Figure out the cost in labor and water to lock someone's pleasure yacht through the Canal.

The publicity on this Amendment was conspicuous by its absence. One hearing was held in Albany, and evidently was attended, for the most part by the proponents. I believe that amendment number six was carried by ignorance and lack of interest on the part of the public.

It will be interesting to note if the State Legislature sets up a new and expensive commission to study this situation regardless of the fact that we already have an adequate vehicle for this purpose in the State Commission on Water Resource Planning headed by Senator Frank Van Lare.

It is a distressing fact that sometimes politicians who are eloquent in their demands for the rights of States, are yet ready to turn over to the Federal Government one of the greatest assets of a State.

Let's keep the control where it belongs—in our own State.

—Phil Luke, Fulton, N. Y.

RURAL CHURCH NEEDS

THE things that we want in our town and country churches will come when the good town and country folks sit down and make up their minds what they want to do and how they want to do it. Then they figure what the resources are, and hire their pastors to fit into the picture as a team—a team of laity and clergy doing the job of churching the community and area together.

I've seen more pastors made successes by laymen who say "This church does not let their pastor fail" than by those who leave it all up to a pastor, and the pastor himself moves on to success.

— Kenneth A. Roadarmel, N.Y.S. Council of Churches

I WAS JUST FIGURING...
—by Cy Watkins



Say, what're little boys made of?
Snips and snails
and puppy-dog tails . . .
That's what little boys are made of!

I always get a big kick out of that rhyme. But the reason I mention it is because I've been thinking about those baby chicks you'll be getting any day now . . . and you might well ask what good layers are made of. Same kind of problem.

GOOD LAYERS ARE MADE OF BREED AND FEED . . . and management.

BREED: Watkins doesn't sell chicks. All we say is that it just doesn't pay to buy "bargain" chicks. Buy the best birds you can find and then treat 'em right. You'll waste too much feed and labor on "poor-breds" . . . they just don't have the inherited ability to make profitable eggs.

FEED: Here again, especially on the starter and the grower, it pays to look at the quality of the feed instead of the price on the tag. The difference in cost between the cheapest feed and the best feed isn't more than a couple of cents per chick. So it doesn't cost much to make sure they get necessary, layer-building proteins, minerals, vitamins and antibiotics in every "peck."

On Watkins recommended rations (fortified with MIN-VITE for poultry), your birds will be ready to house in about 4½ months with a total feed cost of 60c to 70c per bird.

I figure this is top flight performance. But the best part comes when they start to lay. That's when you really cash in on both good breeding and good feeding . . . with layers that have the **body** to make eggs at a profit.

MANAGEMENT: A lot of us forget the tremendous stress baby chicks have suffered by the time they're unpacked. For instance, they've been without food for up to 3 days, and they've been squashed, squeezed and knocked around generally. So in a way, you're running an "emergency ward" for the first few days.

Be sure you're ready when those chicks come. Have the brooder house disinfected, fumigated, clean, dry and warm. (Watkins Malathion Concentrate, Watkins Insecticide, Dip & Disinfectant, and Watkins 10% Lindane Concentrate.) Have the feeders brimful of nutritious Watkins recommended Starter with extra antibiotic-vitamin fortification from Watkins T-V Special . . . and have Watkins OTC Poultry Formula Soluble Powder handy in case trouble hits.

These are just a few tips that might help. You can get the entire poultry program if you'll ask your Watkins Dealer about it the next time he calls.

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NYABC sired	12,362	446
Non-NYABC sired	12,020	430
All DHIA	12,108	434

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Bargaining for Prices

When Food Processors Are Willing Producers Will Work With Them

By W. S. STEMPFLE

Executive Secretary, New York State Canning Crop Growers Cooperative

IN spite of professions of good will, many food processors are violently opposed to grower bargaining associations. I am not alone in that opinion. Let me quote from the statement of Doctor John Carew of Michigan State published in the August issue of *The American Vegetable Grower* in which he said:

> "The attitude of a number of processors to grower bargaining associations is not realistic. Processors have the undeniable right to oppose the demands of any individual or group with whom they deal. But refusing to acknowledge the existence of organized bargaining groups and refusing publicly to discuss the matter of price bargaining is impractical.
>
> "Producer bargaining groups will continue to expand. Growers, just like processors, know the strength of working together. The unity of purpose behind grower organizations may be compared with that behind the National Canners Assoc.
>
> "Processors who recognize and guide this development will benefit. Those who bury their heads in the sand may well be contributing to increased government controls."

Now that I have let John Carew state the case, and I might explain that he is a production man and is not in marketing, I wish to discuss the subject from our own experience.

Refused to Bargain

It is true that some processors refuse to deal with bargaining associations. The membership of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative is concentrated in western New York but there is a substantial processing vegetable production in the central area of the State.

In the spring of 1958 the growers of a central New York cannery subscribed to membership in our Association. The action was prompted by the fact that the price paid for corn there was $27-$30 as compared to the co-op's price of $30-$34.

When the processor, after much hesitation and long delay, met with the grower committee, he told the group that he knew what he could pay for corn and if they could not grow for the price they did not need to, and that as far as he was concerned there was nothing to talk about.

And for the past two years one hundred farmers, all experienced growers located within an area of 10 to 15 miles of the plant, have not grown sweet corn for the local factory.

To obtain his supplies the canner had to establish a new group of growers, some of whom are located as far as 40 and 50 miles away from the plant, and, to fill out the pack, to purchase fresh market corn; all at a considerable increase in cost for raw product and plant operations.

And when processors do deal with bargaining associations they deliberately do so in such a manner as to put the organization at a disadvantage. That is done by delaying negotiations and in the meantime offering contracts on an unspecified price basis to nonmembers.

Our first 1959 tomato contract was not settled until May 9, which is after the beginning of the planting. Then, too, processors are usually evasive and noncommittal about the acreage to be contracted and similar information that growers as raw product suppliers are entitled to know.

On occasion the threat of closing the plant is used as a stratagem to force the association to accept the processors' terms. The first year I was on the job a national processor played that angle to such good effect that the local chamber of commerce put pressure on our board of directors to approve a contract that the membership had rejected.

Price Over-Emphasized

Price is the most disputable item of the contract but the raw product is not the major item of processors' costs. A national canner operating in New York paid in 1958, according to his own statement, one dollar for the containers of a case of catsup and 80 cents for the tomatoes.

An aspect of the raw product price that is often overlooked is that too much attention is given to the contract price and too little consideration to the total cost in terms of the availability of supply, the convenience and cost of fielding, and of harvesting and delivery.

That situation is illustrated in the case of a New York canner who paid $4 a ton less for corn at a plant in the eastern part of the State where there is no grower organization, than was paid by the contract with the same processor negotiated by NYCCGC and who closed out the corn operation at the eastern plant because only one-half the acreage contracted last year was harvested.

Rather than pay a dollar or two more a ton and contract with Co-op members located near the plants on the fertile Genesee flats, processors in that area have in the past two years grown corn and peas in far less favorable situations at a considerable distance from the factory. The consequence of that maneuver was small yields and increased fielding and harvesting costs; and to fi

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Prices Compared

The following table is published in the 1959 annual summary Processing Vegetables report, Dec. 1 1959. U.S.D.A.

Price per ton	*U. S. Average 1948-57*	*Average 19*
Asparagus	$209.80	$197.80
Lima beans	147.40	133.40
Snap beans	117.00	107.30
Beets	20.70	18.10
Cabbage	13.90	14.80
Sweet corn	21.20	19.10
Cucumbers (pickles)	60.50	51.40
Green peas	89.80	87.90
Spinach	41.50	37.90
Tomatoes	26.50	24.40

This is an industry problem.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

out the pack it was necessary to buy substantial amounts of corn grown for fresh market.

Encouraging Low Costs

But price is only one of several reasons why growers negotiate contracts. The cost of seed and harvest and hauling, and the delivery schedules and closing dates of the factory, are matters in which growers have a very real concern and about which they are entitled to exercise their judgment.

One of our tomato contracts which has a 30 hamper per acre limitation clause was interpreted by the processor this past season to mean to apply to a 5 rather than a 7 day week, with the result that growers lost substantial tonnage.

The largest tomato grower of New York State, a director of our Association, who lost 4 tons per acre this season, has decided to fertilize, irrigate and spray less intensively and to grow less tonnage so as to market all that is produced.

This brief discussion of price and of scheduling—which are but two of the many items of contracts—seem to me to indicate that fair and equitable contracts can only be resolved by the joint consideration of growers and processors.

Whether or not processors approve, growers will be under increasing pressure to organize themselves into bargaining associations. They will do this not because of prejudice toward processors, which incidentally is not the motivation of the program, but because of the pressure of increasing costs and declining prices.

No Monopoly

But bargaining associations offer no threat to the solvency of processors because it is quite impossible for an organization in which membership is voluntary to obtain prices much above the cost of production. There are two reasons why this is true. One is that the association does not have monopoly control of the production since there are those growers who will not belong who will contract at the price offered by the processors. And another, and I think equally important reason, is that a relatively high price would result in such competition for acreage among the membership as to create a situation that would threaten the very existence of the association.

Rather than handicap or hamper the processor, bargaining associations can and will be an advantage to the fruit and vegetable processing industry by stabilizing prices between seasons of short and long supply and by somewhat equalizing prices between the various areas of production.

Grower associations very much prefer to work with processors rather than against them. They wish to be accepted as business partners. Grower associations are ambitious to contribute their knowledge and efforts to the betterment of the food processing industry.

Unattractive Alternatives

The situation for that type of cooperation is opportune because there are alternatives that are far less desirable for both growers and processors than bargaining associations of the type I represent.

One alternative is such an organization as the National Farmers Organization which has strong labor union affiliation and support and which would employ labor union tactics and techniques, such as the strike and picket line, to gain its objectives. The other alternative is marketing agreements and orders which would make participation in the program mandatory and result in a closed shop in agriculture.

If the decision is to be their own, farmers will reject both the labor union type of organization and marketing orders in favor of the grower association in which membership is voluntary and which have the intention and purpose to promote the welfare of the industry as well as to represent the interests of the producers.



GARDEN BRINGS CASH

One way for young people living in the country to start a savings account is to grow a garden and sell what is raised at a roadside stand. That's what Karl Schnauer, 17 years old, and his sister Mary Jane, 15, are doing on Route 31 near Weedsport.

They were right in the middle of the season when I took the picture shown above. Karl and Mary Jane have been 4-H Club members for eight years. Last summer they took 19 vegetables to the fair at Auburn and brought back 18 blue ribbons.

Both are juniors in high school, and when they graduate, they are planning to go on to some college. At that time, the money they saved will come in mighty handy.—*H.L.C.*



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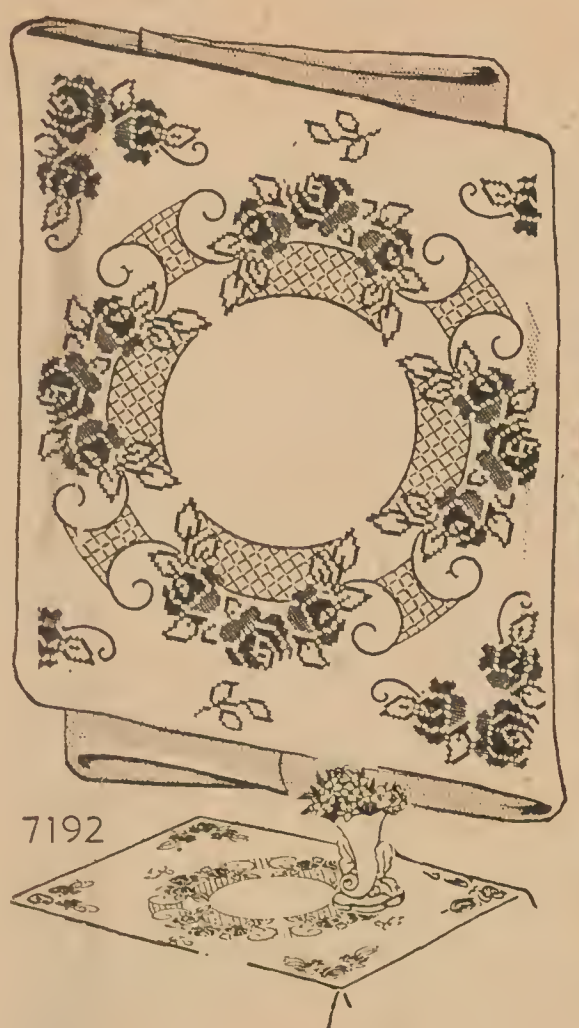
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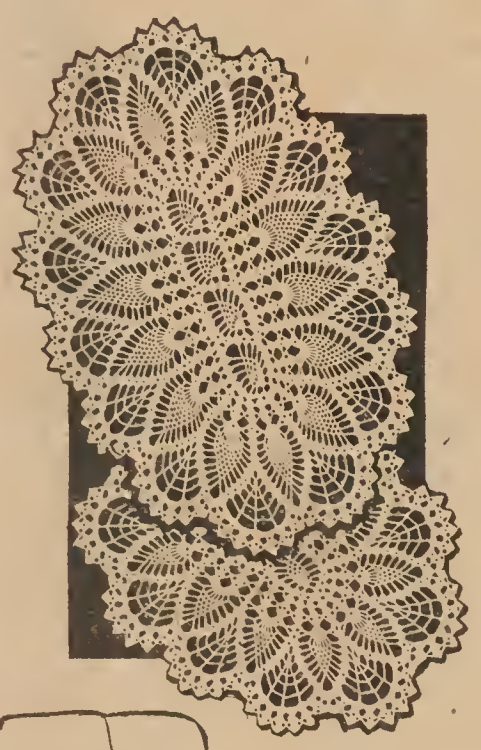


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577. A trio of lacy doilies to use for buffet serving or as a luncheon set. Crochet directions for three doilies: 15 x 18 inches, 16 x 24, and 5 x 9 in No. 30 cotton 25 cents.

7433. Bold, bright, beautiful! Only two different patches for this applique quilt. Use scraps or two shades of one color. Charts, patch patterns, directions. 25 cents.

7169. Tulips, pansies, roses accented by lacy mesh crochet. Directions, charts for 12½ x 16-inch chair back, 6 x 12-inch armrests in No. 50 cotton. 25 cents.

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Needlework patterns are 25c each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service. P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N.Y. Send 25c for new 1960 Needlework Catalogue showing many lovely designs to order.

What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters from Our Readers

Entertains Children

MY HOBBY is clowning. I make up as a clown and entertain children in the Trenton, New Jersey. area and have done so for nearly six years. After I got some instructions from a former circus clown on makeup, my wife made me a suit and there has been no end of invitations since then. We especially like to go to the hospitals and to entertain handicapped children.

I also have made up a 30-minute clown fire prevention program that is given to the children in the lower grades of school. I try to teach fire safety through clowning. Other forms of safety, such as playground and farm safety, could also be taught through clowning.

I know of no better way that a person with just a few cents worth of makeup and an old costume and no talent can have so much fun, and help to bring laughter to children —*Walter "Wobo" Savage, 999 Allentown Rd., Yardville, New Jersey*



Walter "Wobo" Savage, the clow is ready to entertain youngsters.

Ideas for Hobbyists

As a long time AGRICULTURIST reader, may I compliment you on your good feature articles. However, as a teacher of fine arts and former employee of a display company, I would like to make a suggestion for your hobby column.

I have inspected many interesting collections of handiwork, plants, oddities, etc., which country homemakers, particularly, like to assemble. Yet I cannot remember even one that was properly displayed. Not only is the display lacking or very poor, but the home or room is in no way correlated to the collection. Often it is just a hodge-podge.

I suggest that the hobbyist or collector create a "studio" out of an unused room. Perhaps it could be divided between display and work area, such as a painter or sculptor would use.

Where no room is available, a wall area would serve to mount embroidery, crochet work, etc., or in the case of plants, such as African violets, tuberous begonias, and geraniums. one well lighted window corner would be far better than scattering them in utter confusion throughout the house.

Another fault of the hobbyist is to show **too much**. Ten well arranged figurines (a changing exhibit perhaps) are a lot better than 535 all shoved into an old glass china cupboard!

Also, with all the money that hobbyists spend on their collections, they might well buy a gallon of coordinated color paint or a series of mats or shelves, so that their display would really show. In selecting the perfect background color to set off a display, one might find a block of children's colored construction paper a handy device to test for color near objects. This paper, 9x12 inches, comes in many shades and is large enough to give the effect. Most every paint store can now match or mix paint to the chosen colored paper sample. Construction paper could also be used as background for shadow-boxes or shelves or for a wall area.

For the plant collector who tends to turn every window into a gree house, why not select one room as garden center? Garden furnitur birds, flower books, etc., would th really accentuate those speci plants and prove the gardener artist as well as the lady with green thumb!—*Mrs. Lawrence G tersloh, RFD 1, Ridgefield, Conn.*

Tinsel Pictures

My hobby is the making of tin pictures. I had seen and read ma directions for making them, b threw them away and invented own, which are very easy for a one to follow. I have made 65 tin pictures in all, and sold several a given some away.

The 8 x 10 size is the easiest fo beginner to start on. I use art tube oils ½" x 4" size, in mau Prussian blue, Algerian crims cadmium yellow, veridian gre burnt sienna, ivory white and bla For a palette to mix my paints use wax paper.

My designs are usually a fruit floral pattern chosen from a co ing book. The design is center face down, on glass and taped with scotch tape. Then the glass turned over so that the design fa you, and the process of outlin and painting it begins. I use crun led aluminum foil in the final s before framing the picture.

I'll be glad to hear from any interested in learning to make sel pictures.—*Mrs. Janice Grim R. 2, Stockton Springs, Maine*

Makes Pot Holders

My hobby is making and sell pot holders. I enjoy doing it, es cially since I fell and broke my over a year ago. The work keeps busy and brings in money. I star making pot holders at first to h our church fund. Now I make h dreds a year for sale. Two sto buy them from me at 10 cents ea and I also sell them by mail for cents plus postage. I have vari patterns for them.

I also make quite a lot of pa work quilts and aprons. I buy cale patchwork pieces by the pou and some are given to me. Also, material I put inside to pad the h ers. For this, I like old towels, b kets, men's underwear, etc. So times I buy blanket pieces at a in Lewiston, Maine, quite rea ably. I am very much interested things that people make. — *Stella Flynn, R. 2, Freeport, Me*

Molded Salads *for Winter Meals*

By ALBERTA D SHACKELTON



This "Winter Fruit Mold," garnished with frosted grape clusters, makes a refreshing and tempting salad. See recipe below.

—Photo: Knox Gelatine

WINTER FRUITS, combined like jewels in an attractive gelatine mold—an aspic of tomato, mixed vegetable juices or bouillon, plain or with added vegetables, cottage cheese, seafood, or chicken—are welcome additions to almost any meal. At this time of year they have a special appeal, and their do-ahead features make them popular, too.

Your imagination and ingenuity can run wild with the various color and flavor variations you can concoct. If you have a variety of the larger and individual inexpensive molds, they will add glamor to your molded salads. You can combine two salads in layers, allowing the first layer to become firm before adding the second.

Keep a special jar in the refrigerator for the unused juices from canned fruits to use as the liquid in molded salads. Ginger ale and fruit-flavored beverages, canned tomato and mixed vegetable juices, unflavored and flavored gelatines on the pantry shelf will provide the makings for many interesting salads. One envelope or 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatine will gel 2 cups liquid. When using sugar, count it as part of the total liquid, as it goes into solution. One to 2 cups of diced fruits or vegetables may be folded into the mixture after it has chilled until it is sirupy.

To unmold salads (the mold should be filled to very top), dip mold in warm water, loosen around top with edge of paring knife, and place serving plate rinsed with cold water on top of mold and turn upside down. Shake, holding serving dish tightly to mold, and lift off mold.

Here are some basic gelatine salads. You may vary them as suggested.

BASIC EASY VEGETABLE JUICE ASPIC

1 envelope unflavored gelatine
1¾ cups tomato juice or mixed vegetable juices
Seasonings to taste (salt, pepper, seasoned salt, or herbs)

Sprinkle gelatine on top of ½ cup of the juice to soften. Stir over low heat until gelatine is dissolved. Remove from heat and stir in remaining 1¼ cups juice. Pour into 4 individual molds and chill until firm.

Variations to serve 6. Make basic aspic and chill until sirupy. For **Seafood** or **Chicken Aspic,** fold in 1 cup diced or shredded shrimp, crabmeat, or chicken, and ½ cup diced celery. For **Olive Cucumber Aspic,** fold in ¼ cup sliced stuffed olives and 1 cup diced cucumber. For **Perfection Aspic,** fold in 1 cup finely shredded cabbage, ½ cup diced celery, and 2 tablespoons diced green pepper. For **Vegetable Aspic,** fold in 1 cup diced mixed vegetables. For **Egg Aspic,** fold in 1 cup diced hard cooked eggs and ½ cup diced celery and 1 tablespoon sliced stuffed olives.

WINTER FRUIT MOLD

1 envelope unflavored gelatine
½ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
⅓ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup lemon juice
2 cups well drained mixed fruit (fresh or canned grapefruit slices, fresh or Mandarin orange sections, halved white or Tokay grapes, sliced bananas)

Soften gelatine in cold water. Dissolve thoroughly in hot water. Add sugar, salt, and lemon juice. Chill until sirupy. Fold in fruit. Chill in 4-cup mold until firm. Unmold on crisp salad greens and garnish with frosted grape clusters (dip grapes in slightly beaten egg whites or fruit juice, then dip in granulated or powdered sugar and let dry). Serves 6.

Note: For extra flavor or color use 1 cup any reconstituted frozen fruit juice, or any canned fruit juice, or ginger ale in place of the 1 cup hot water and adjust sugar accordingly.

FLAVORED GELATINE SALAD MOLDS

1 package flavored gelatine (flavor depends on additions)
1 cup hot water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1¾ cups cold water
1½ to 2 cups well drained fruits or vegetables or seafood or chicken

Dissolve gelatine in hot water. Add lemon juice and cold water. Chill until sirupy. Fold in fruit, vegetable, chicken, or seafood and pour into molds—about 6 to 8 small molds or a 1-quart mold. You might wish to add additional favorite seasonings and ½ cup diced celery to seafood salads.

(Continued on Page 47)

Home Business Aids

By Mabel Hebel
Home Editor

IF YOU HAD a good idea for starting a home business, would you know where to turn to for advice? Last month, at the meeting of the New York State Council of Rural Women, held in Albany, N. Y., I had the pleasure of hearing somebody talk who knows all the answers to how to develop a profitable business at home—Mrs. Mildred Meskil, Senior Business Consultant of the Woman's Program of the New York State Department of Commerce. This is a rather formidable title, but Mrs. Meskil isn't the least bit formidable. She is a most engaging person and manages in the course of a half hour's talk to give her listeners a number of exciting ideas.

The Woman's Program, Mrs. Meskil told us, was organized a number of years ago by the Honorable Jane Todd, and since then it has helped many women to create a successful home enterprise.

"Of the thousands of women who have come to us from all over the world," said Mrs. Meskil, "there are 18 to 20 who are outstanding. One of these women has been offered $100,000 for her Hollandaise Sauce business. But many other small businesses have grown and prospered with our help.

"We try to take the knowledge and know-how that we have back to the people who make the products. We do this in many ways — through letters, personal interviews, booklets, 'Kitchen Career Clinics,' and more recently, 'Job Horizon Clinics.' We find out the problems that people have and do specialized booklets for them. Sometimes we discourage people from going ahead, in cases where they would be doomed to failure. We think that is just as important as encouraging others who have a good idea.

"A children's clothing and equipment exchange is a good home business. One of the keys to success in it is to take the clothing to a good dry cleaner and have it in tip-top condition. Also, the display should be set up to look like a smart shop, with everything as fresh as can be.

"Our 'Job Horizons Clinics' are for the woman in her forties and fifties. We show these women the opportunities for jobs open to them locally. We usually do this in cooperation with industries. More than 450 people attended a clinic we had in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In many places, there are businesses willing to move in if people want them and will work in them. Power machines are used today in modern factories, and women are often employed to run them. One dress factory I know of has older women working there, and they will keep these older women as long as they can stay.

"Perhaps the one skill a woman may have is sewing. For her we have gotten out a helpful leaflet, called 'Nimble Thimble Shop' which shows her how to go about starting a business and what to do to insure her success. As many women have no idea what to charge for their work, we have included 'Dressmaking Rates' for different kinds of garments and alterations."

"Besides helping individual women to sell their home products," said Mrs. Meskil, "the Woman's Program works with the State Department of Farms and Markets to promote the sale of New York State products; also, it helps to spread consumer education and inform people of protection available under the law; supports Senior Citizen crafts programs and merchandising of their products; and gives expert help in designing attractive roadside stands and one-stop garden centers."

The many good booklets which have been gotten out by the Woman's Program are available free of charge. Besides the "Nimble Thimble Shop" leaflet, they have "Marketing a Home Product," and "So You Want to be a Caterer," as well as many others. For copies, you may write to Mrs. Mildred Meskil, State Department of Commerce, 112 State St., Albany 7, N. Y. She will also be glad to answer your questions if you have in mind a home business that you would like to start, or if you have problems with a home business which is already underway.

HERE COMES FEBRUARY!

By Inez George Gridley

Here comes that old hag, February,
Dragging her ragged petticoats through slush!
Her tattered coat was never ordinary,
Ragtags of velvet and discarded plush.

She puts on airs with no real dignity.
Her laughter's raucous as the first crow caw.
Dreaming of April's young simplicity,
Her tears are warm and maudlin in a thaw.

She'll pound upon the door in blizzard weather.
Keep her outside! Just slam it in her face!
A day will come, bright as a blue jay feather,
When she'll be gone and leave March in her place.

Sew for Spring!



9084. Here's a complete wardrobe that's adequate for a trip around the world and smart for spring, summer and fall! Sew the two-piece dress of a gay silk print; line the woolen coat—short or long length—with the same fabric. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

4894. Cut a smart figure in this slim-waisted style. Suitable for cotton, rayon, shantung. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents

9427. Graceful, slimming style with flared sleeves, smart banding and bow. Silk or cotton print for this. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. 35 cents.

9467. Half-size style with accent on the wide, dramatic collar. Smooth and smart sewn in linen. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. 35 cents.

9478. Sun dress that travels everywhere under cover of its own jacket. Gay in a floral print cotton, as shown. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

4975. Flattering neckline plunges to a tiny midriff; skirt is wide and whirly. Choose cotton, silk or shantung for this. Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

9061. Slimming princess sundress. Easy to make—no waist seam! Choose a spring-bright cotton print for this. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.

9459. Look different every day with this clever accessory dress. Smart in linen or slubbed cotton. Separate collars. and panel can contrast or match. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. 35 cents.

4979. Neat casual with buttoned bodice, round cape collar. Looks well in cotton, linen, shantung. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

9492. Her favorite sundress topped by buttoned jacket. Checked gingham with matching jacket is a pretty combination. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 35 cents.

PATTERN 9061 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9084, 4894, 9459, 9427, 9467, 4979, 9478, 9492, 4975 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 25c for our exciting Catalogue of Printed Dress Patterns. More than 100 styles for all sizes . . . glowing full-color.

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Your Spring Wardrobe

LINES ARE pretty and becoming this spring and the resulting designs are very wearable. For the opposite page we have selected a group of clothes that highlight the 1960 version of fashion and at the same time are more than one-season garments.

Colors that are as perennial as spring showers are navy, black, beige, and grey, but for those who prefer change, there are a variety of greens to choose from — moss green, mint, pistachio, and antique green. Even bright red appears in the spring picture. As for printed fabrics, they are both bold and subdued. Flowers, splashy dots or geometric designs are available for your choosing. Black and white prints or shades of brown are new looking in prints.

There is a general easing of the silhouette, and interest is focused on width at the upper part of the figure. Most waistlines are at the normal position. Soft pleats or shirring around the waistline develop a rounded hipline for the younger figure, as in No. 4975. The classic, casual designs, such as softly tailored models, shirtwaist dresses, and button-front slim dresses have an ageless quality and are always favorites.

Skirts are both softly slim or full, depending upon the design of your choice. Skirt lengths continue short, but always right is the length that is best suited to your figure proportions.

The Chanel influence continues strong for spring, and the straight, boxy jacket may be hipbone length or above, or wrist length. There are many sleeveless or cap sleeves worn beneath these jackets. Such a combination gives the "costume" look which is important for spring.

Look closely at No. 9084 on page 46 — it offers almost a complete wardrobe with its two-piece dress, short jacket, and long coat! You can have an exciting time planning mix-and-match effects with this pattern in the new silks, cottons, mixtures and woolens of spring. The short Chanel-type jacket would be very smart bound with braid.

Another "costume" effect is illustrated in No. 9478. For the more mature figure, this dress has slimming princess lines and the jacket is more fitted. This is also true of No. 9061.

The wide shoulder look is achieved by the collar on No. 9467, and the long front line is charming in combination with the slim skirt. In pattern No. 9427, sleeve interest and bodice width are further emphasized by the trimming detail across the yokeline.

The smart sheath dress No. 9459 has infinite possibilities for variation, with the addition of different collar details and the soft, gathered panel swinging free in the back.

Start your spring sewing soon! It won't be long before you'll need your new spring wardrobe.

Six Quilt Books!

If you are always looking for quilt patterns, here is a collection that is sure to appeal to you—six special quilt books containing a total of 70 quilt patterns. The price of each book is 50 cents.

Q—101 Flower Quilts (12 quilt patterns)
Q-102 Grandmother's Patchwork Quilts (12 quilts)
Q-103 All Year Quilts (12 quilts)
Q-104 Young Folks Quilts (10 quilts)
Q-105 Covered Wagon Quilts (12 quilts)
Q-106 Bible Favorites (12 quilts)

Among the quilts in the new "Bible Favorites" book are Jacob's Ladder, Crown of Thorns, David and Goliath, The Palm, Wonder of the World, Children of Israel, Joseph's Coat, The Tulip, and Garden of Eden.

Each book contains complete instructions for every quilt pattern it contains and also general directions for quilt making. Here is a fine project to fill spare moments and achieve something of lasting beauty and usefulness.

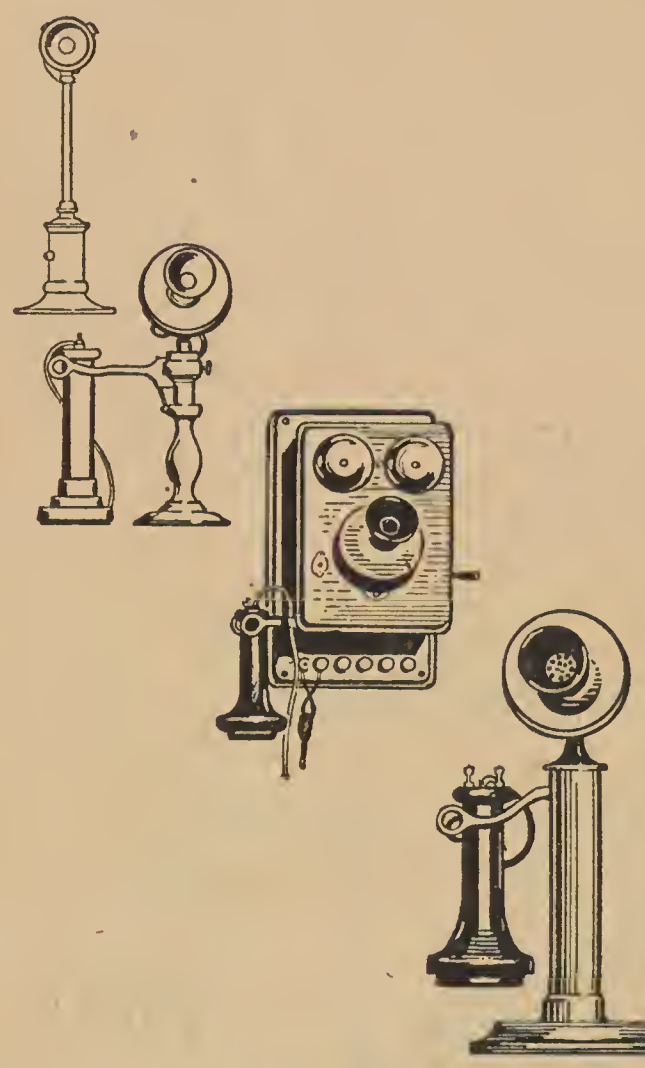
To order: Write to American Agriculturist Quilt Department, 1150 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N. Y. Enclose 50 cents in cash, check, or money order for EACH QUILT BOOK wanted. Please do not send stamps. Write plainly your name and address, and number and name of quilt book wanted.

MOLDED SALADS FOR WINTER MEALS

(Continued from Page 45)

Fruit suggestions: grape-flavored gelatine and white fruits; black cherry-flavor and black cherries stuffed with cream cheese and pecans.

For a **Cottage Cheese Mold:** After adding hot water to flavored gelatine, chill until sirupy, and blend in 1 cup mayonnaise (in place of cold water), 1 cup diced celery, ½ cup diced green pepper, ½ cup diced pimiento, and 1 cup cottage cheese. Pour into 6 to 8 individual molds or into 1 quart mold and chill until firm.



WHY YOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE GETS BETTER!

EXPANSION, REPLACEMENT, IMPROVEMENT

This is the story of the New York Telephone Company's program for farmers and other residents of New York State's rural areas, where almost nine out of 10 homes now have the convenience of telephone service.

New cable has reached areas never before served and resulted in improvements elsewhere. Today, nearly all rural establishments are either directly on a telephone line or within a quarter of a mile of existing pole lines.

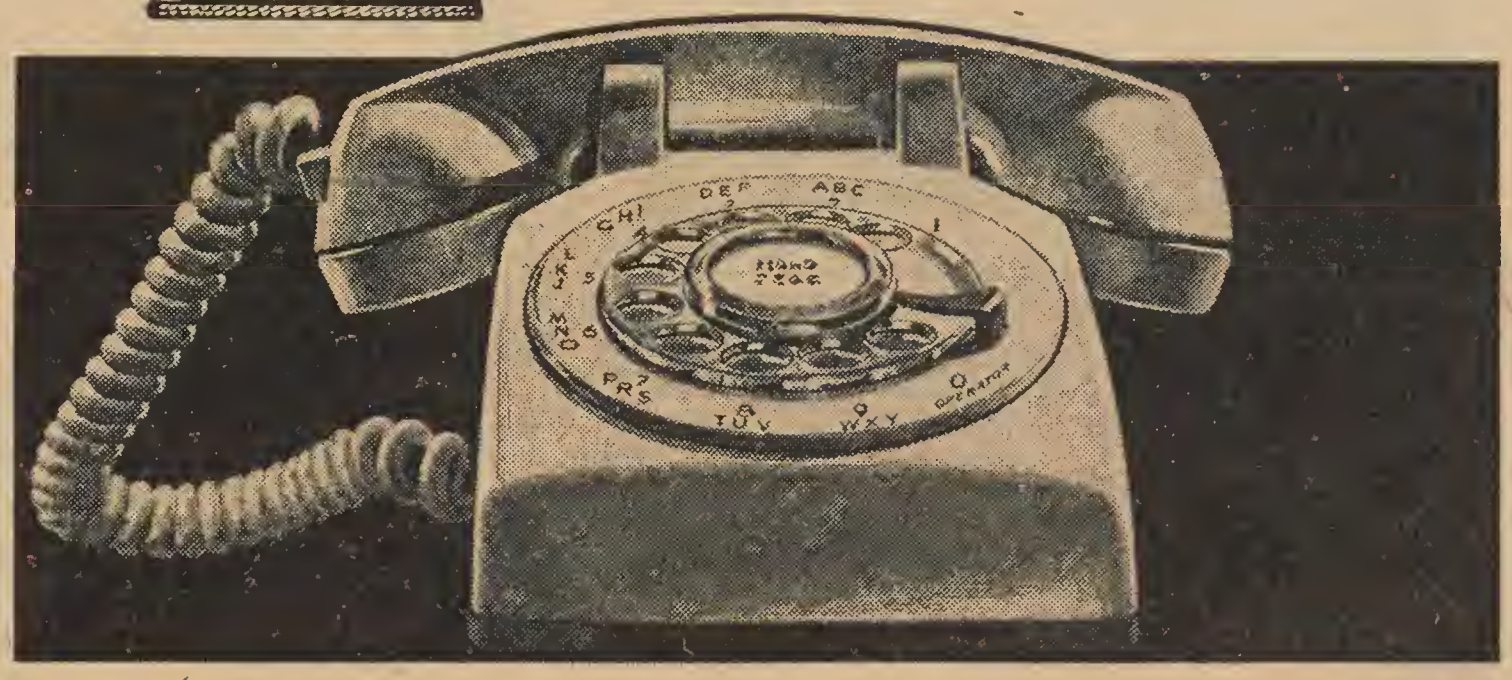
The cables are more reliable than ever thanks to a new weather-resistant insulation and increased use of buried lines. And, when trouble develops, the very latest equipment pinpoints it—often even before your service is affected.

Increased use of voice "boosters" on telephone cables has improved your telephone reception . . . Almost all multi-party line users now hear only one other ring besides their own. . . . And the average farm telephone now goes six years without interruption of service.

Later this year a completely new system of farm telephone communication will be offered in New York State. Designed specifically to fit the needs of many farmers, the system will consist of extensions and microphone-loudspeaker units to permit communication between different parts of a farm.

The rural telephone development program has been an expensive one – almost $43 million dollars spent in the five years ending December 31, 1959. But it's been a necessary one to give our 233,000 customers in rural areas the service that keeps pace with growing farm needs. And it's just one more reason why we say "few things serve so very well, yet cost so very little as your telephone."





NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

—working always to serve the community better



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Anybody Can Grow House Plants

ANYBODY, yes **anybody** can grow house plants. If you live where there is warmth and light, and if you have the desire to grow them, "you're in." Of course, there is no doubt that a "green thumb" helps, but regularity, persistence, and a strong will are really more than half the battle. Many plants will grow with very little light, or you can supplement daylight with incandescent (regular light bulbs) or fluorescent tubes.

Containers and Soil: Probably the best containers are clay pots—they are porous and inexpensive, but I have seen magnificient African Violets growing in ordinary tin cans from the grocer's. Ceramic containers are also used in from 3-inch to 15-inch sizes. Trays or pots with a bottom watering feature are excellent.

In all of these drainage is important, because plant roots must not stand in water. Broken clay pots or pebbles will do very nicely (an inch or two of them in the small containers, up to 5 or 6 inches of them in the largest). Most garden soils need something to make them porous, such as peat moss, vermiculite, perlite or sand. Use about one third additive if your soil is clay, and one fourth if you have normal good soil.

The incorporation of an **organic** fertilizer is desirable. Be very careful of straight chemical fertilizers. If some of these touch the roots, your plants are "gonners." I use only bone meal—about 2 cups to a bushel of soil.

Prepared and bagged potting soils are excellent and are ready to use as they come.

Watering: I wish I could tell you just when and how much water to use, but I can't. I doubt if anyone can be exact on this. Your own fingers in the soil and the looks of your plants are the best bet. Soils for most plants should be damp, but not wet. (Cacti and a few others need less water.) For plants that require extra high humidity, or if your house is hot and dry, place pots over a tray of pebbles and water. I have seen apartment dwellers who had never been able to grow plants have lovely ones with this method.

I think that frequent small waterings are better than infrequent flooding. Everyone has his own pet way of fertilization as the plant grows. A standard and very good procedure is the use of a soluble plant food dissolved in water, according to directions, and used about every ten days. Some of these fertilizers can be used when diluted as foliage feeders. Try this with a clothes sprinkler on your ivy plants. I think you will be pleasantly surprised.

Which Plants? I say "to each his own," but let's go over a few. The hardiest and easiest to grow are probably the cacti, philodendrons, succulents, snake plants, ivies, etc. Many others are not really hard to grow. African violets, gloxinias, and begonias are showy and rewarding. Some of the begonias are my favorites. These and other house plants do not need to be leggy and homely. Prune them and have the shapes that you like! Cut with a slanting cut right over a leaf or bud.

Many seeds will grow into very unusual house plants. You can use marigolds, morning glories, or other early flowering annuals. Try avocado seeds, a sweet potato, or citrus seeds. We have a mammoth grapefruit plant that is espaliering itself on our dining room ceiling — very tropical and different! This has large thorns, but we have learned not to back around that corner of our table!

Then to get really exotic, try orchids! We have some delightful friends who grow fabulous cataleas, denbrodiums, cymbidiums, and others, in just an average house. I mean the house conditions are average; the house itself is gorgeous and truly enhanced by this display of orchids. Some of them stay in blossom three months.

Insects and Diseases: If your house plants are healthy and insect free, make every effort to keep them that way. Isolate new plants until you are sure that they, too, are okay. Most house plants should not need a lot of dusting and spraying but if certain conditions arise, here is a quick key:

Insects — Use a contact and residual spray such as:

1. Malathion, Lindane, and DDT (stronger and better, but toxic to humans). Mealy bugs have always been hard to get, but Malathion will now do it.
2. Pyrethrum and Rotenone.

Soil worms or grubs — Use (1) Chlordane; (2) Sodium Selenate

Fungi Infections and Mildew—Dust or spray with a good fungicide:

1. Phaltan
2. Captan
3. Sulphur

Pep Up House: Just a few greens and flowering plants will pep up your house in winter—and also pep you up almost as much as a good illustrated seed catalog. Don't be afraid to start small and grow with your plants. Other good "house plant growers" will be glad to help you start. Or read your magazines and books. One very good book is "All About House Plants," by Montague Free.

SAFETY SIGNPOSTS FOR THE FAMILY

WHICH room in your house is the most "accident-prone?" In other words, where are accidents most likely to happen? A lot of people would reply . . . "the kitchen" . . . and they'd be right, say the Cornell specialists.

After all, you keep most of the household appliances in the kitchen . . . and they're a big cause of home accidents. But, they only cause accidents if you're careless about using them.

When you're not using your appliances, disconnect and store them in a safe place . . . where they won't fall or get knocked over. Have wall outlets in your kitchen . . . and avoid the risk of connecting them to a light socket.

Those whirling blades of electric mixers really do the trick with cakes and cookies . . . but they can do a lot of damage to your fingers. Be safe . . . and use a rubber paddle or a plunger to feed food into meat grinders or shredders.

The old story of the fire caused by a forgotten iron is almost too well known. But it bears repeating . . . because it illustrates why you need to apply safety rules to appliances.



CHOOSE LOW-COST
HEAT LAMPS
FOR
YOUR
MILKING
PARLOR

Why waste heat or do without it?

Infra-red heat lamps give you instant, on-the-spot heat when you want it, where you need it, at low cost

In fact, from the standpoint of initial investment and operation, heat lamps are your best possible choice because there are no expensive installation costs or wasted heat in far corners.

If you're thinking about heat for your milking parlor, shouldn't you investigate a low-cost heat lamp installation?

Your Farm Service Representative has the full story on heat lamp installation, including fixtures and costs. Ask him to help you plan a low-cost heat lamp installation for your milking parlor.

P.S. *Just a phone call will do it!*

FARM BETTER . . . ELECTRICALLY

NEW YORK STATE
ELECTRIC & GAS
CORPORATION

Dairy Farm Net Income

YOUR Production Costs Will Have The Biggest Effect on YOUR Return

By HUGH COSLINE

ON PAGE 1 of the January 2 issue I said that some farmers in 1960 would end the year with a better net income than they had in 1959. In the case of dairymen—and, of course, milk is our most important source of income in this section—the difference in the size of net incomes on a particular farm will depend very largely on the cost of producing a hundredweight of milk on that farm.

I have been studying the summary of a county Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative. The figures listed point out some important lessons though they by no means cover the entire field of dairy herd management.

The first point that struck me was that some herds very close to the bottom in milk production were also relatively close to the bottom in feed cost per hundredweight of milk. They were the exception and undoubtedly, if you were to divide the herds into two groups, with those above-average in one group and those below-average in the other, you would find the lowest average cost of production in the group with the highest milk production.

Averages May Mislead

To me that illustrates one danger of drawing conclusions on the basis of averages. To get down to cases: The herd with the lowest production costs showed a feed cost of $1.54 a cwt. The herd averaged to produce just under 10,000 pounds of milk. Oddly enough, production of the herd with the highest feed cost ($2.92) was about the same as the one with the lowest cost.

To go a little farther, one herd with a high cost of production averaged to produce less than 6,000 pounds of milk, but another herd in the county averaging better than 14,000 pounds of milk, produced milk for only 6c a cwt. less.

Lest I mislead you, let me say that several herds that averaged from 12,000 to 14,000 were in the low-production cost group.

What is the answer to these apparently conflicting figures? The summary sheet doesn't give it, but I could make some good guesses, and so could you.

One figure that the summary doesn't give is the amount of labor it took to care for each herd, but you can feel certain that the volume of milk produced per man on the low-cost farms was relatively high. You may remember when Ed Babcock suggested the production of 100,000 pounds of milk per year for each man employed on a dairy farm as a goal to shoot at. It sounded like rather a high goal at that time; but now 200,000 pounds per man per year is common, and 300,000 pounds is not considered phenomenal.

Roughage Affects Production

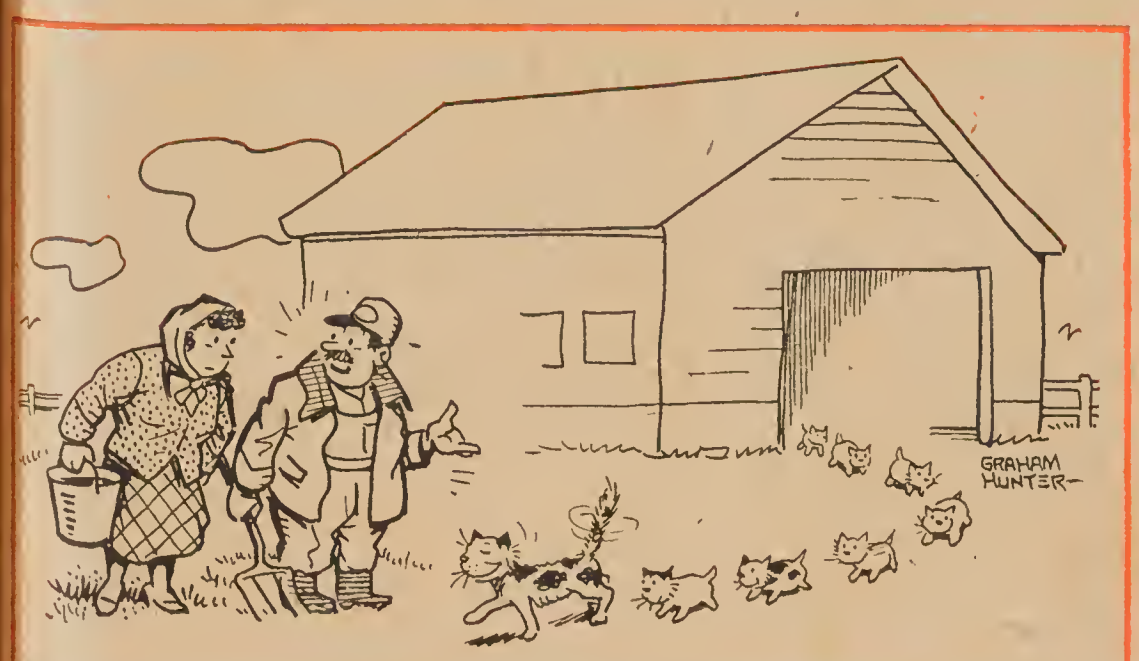
The second set of facts which is not available concerns the roughage programs on each of these farms. But again I am sure you will agree that the farms producing at a low cost per hundredweight have a well-thought-out forage program designed to give the cows high-quality roughage in order to increase their consumption, and in order to cut down on the amount of purchased grain needed to get high production.

I suspect, though I cannot prove it, that the amount of grain purchased per cow is one of the big factors in the wide variation between production cost on herds with approximately the same production.

The arrangement of a dairy barn and the degree of mechanization is certainly important. But it is scarcely necessary to dwell on them too long because they show up in the amount of milk produced per man employed. You just cannot produce 200,000 pounds of milk per year per man employed if you are going to milk by hand, carry it a long distance to a milk house, and do the many other tasks concerned with producing milk with your muscles instead of through the use of gasoline or electric power!

So let's end about where we started. The net profit on your dairy farm at the end of the year will depend primarily on your cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk. It will have little or no relation to **average** production costs per cwt. When actual figures show such wide variations, the high-cost producer who says that there is nothing he can do to increase his income is fooling no one but himself.

To put it another way, progress on the farm these days depends to a very great degree on management, and it takes plenty of management to cut milk production costs to the level of the lowest 25% of the dairymen belonging to the DHIC, the records I have been studying.



"I hope we do half as well with the calves!"



CITRUS PULP IMPROVES MILK YIELD OF WORLD'S CHAMPION

"Our feeding program depends on Citrus Pulp. Whenever it isn't used, we find milk production definitely drops," states Mr. Al Bainbridge, Manager WHITE CLOUD FARM, Princeton, N. J. "Our cows are fed Citrus Pulp 3 times a day mixed with grain. They get a 30 lb. per day ration. There is no question about the cows preferring Citrus Pulp — they dislike substitutes."

Pictured with Mr. Bainbridge is Brown Swiss Champion Ivetta, classified Excellent. As a Jr. 3 year old, Ivetta is Brown Swiss Breed Champion with a milk production record of 26,404 lbs. She holds the world's record as a Jr. 3 year old for all breeds with 1,176 lbs. of Butterfat! The White Cloud herd also boasts of 12 year old Letha Irene Pride whose record of 34,810 lbs. of milk on a 365-3x schedule is 2nd high for the breed. She, too, holds a world's record for all breeds with an amazing Butterfat total of 1,733 lbs.!

Unequaled palatability, bulk value, high T.D.N., ease of handling and storage, plus year around availability are a few of the reasons why you should consider using Citrus Pulp. Order a trial supply from your Feed Dealer today. But insist on Florida Citrus Pulp and accept no substitutes.

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Ed Eastman's Page

Young at Heart

PONCE DE LEON, the Spaniard who discovered Florida, was seeking the springs in whieh he could bathe and restore his youth. Instead, he found death at the hands of the Indians. Sinee the dawn of civilization, man has been seeking the secret of eternal youth. Of course he has never found it but some come nearer this goal than others.

My friend, Fred Rumsey, and his wife, Cora, of Newfield, N. Y. are the best examples I know of staying young in spirit while growing old in years. In July, Fred will be 90 years old and his wife is 85.

One Sunday afternoon this winter, Belle, Margaret, and I drove the ten miles baek into the hills to visit Fred and his family on their little farm. Although they no longer operate the farm, they raise a large garden. Fred was born, raised, and has always lived on this farm, whieh in the past flourished with the raising of sheep and purebred Pereheron horses.

In 1887, when Fred was 17 years old, he exhibited his own Pereheron colt at the Tompkins County Fair at Ithaca, N. Y. and won a blue ribbon. Since that time, he has taken an aetive interest as an offieer and exhibitor in this fair whieh he has attended for 75 years.

Next to his family, Fred Rumsey's greatest interest is for the Grange in whieh he has been active for more than 63 years. His love for this great organization is returned by thousands of its members who have heard Fred speak during the past 40 years when he has attended Grange meetings in 46 counties of the State.

Fred has held every office in the subordinate Grange, in the Pomona, and many of the offices in the State organization. For the past several years, he has been a speeial deputy, reporting direetly to the State Master.

The Grangers' love for Fred and Cora is shown by the faet that thousands call them Grandma and Grandpa. They are truly—"Mr. and Mrs. Granger."

For 28 years, Fred has been an agent of the National Grange Mutual Insurance Company. Although he is the oldest agent in the eompany, he is still one of the top produeers and sets a real paee for men half his age. Although ten miles from his offiee in Ithaca, eome rain or blizzard he makes the trip every working day. Last year, approaehing 90 years of age, he drove his car 14,000 miles.

Fred and Cora have one daughter, Hazel, who lives with them. So does their ten year old great-grandson, named Fred after his great grandfather, who upon the death of his mother eame to live with his Grandma Hazel and Great-grandma and grandpa, Cora and Fred. A grandson, Harold, does eaneer research work in New York City.

The other day when we went to visit the Rumseys, I was not quite sure that I eould find their home so Fred drove part way to meet me. When we eame up behind his car, he was sitting there, waiting for us at the erossroads. He jumped out and almost ran baek to our ear to greet us. Later, Belle ealled my attention to the faet that Fred has the ereet bearing and earriage of a young man. His faee is as unlined as a man of 50. His heart and blood pressure are nearly perfeet. And fat, that killer of so many men and women, holds no terror for Fred. In 66 years he has gained only 8 pounds.

When visiting with a friend, I always try to get his philosophy of life—and what makes him tick—for I am sure that the way we take things and look at life determine our health and happiness. I asked Fred why he thought he had not only lived to be 90 but how he could still be so useful and happy. I asked him if his ancestors, father, mother, and grandparents had lived to be very old. But he said that none of them had. So I asked him again what were the reasons?

"Well," said Fred, "maybe the fact that I have never used tobaceo or liquor in any form has something to do with it." Then he eontinued, "When I was young, we had a neighbor who made an emergency of everything, and my father pointed out to me that the neighbor, for all of his hard work, never did get anything done on time. Father told me it didn't pay to try to do everything in one day except in an emergeney. While I have worked hard every day, I never strain myself.

"Worry," Fred said, "makes people old before their time. We can't do anything about yesterday, tomorrow is not here, and all we have is today, so I have tried not to worry. Anyway, most of the things we worry about never happen.

"But perhaps the most important reason I have lived so long and happily is that I have always had a happy home. Cora was my ehildhood sweetheart and we have been married 66 years. I think Cora is one of the best loved women in the New York State Grange, but I love her best of all."

The very next day after our visit to Fred, he eame into my office in Ithaca and said:

"Ed, maybe I didn't emphasize enough the fact that whatever worthwhile things I have accomplished have been with the help of my wife."

I told him that he had emphasized it the day before but it always made me happy to have a man or woman pay tribute to wife or husband for a sueeessful marriage is the greatest and most important achievement that can be made in life.

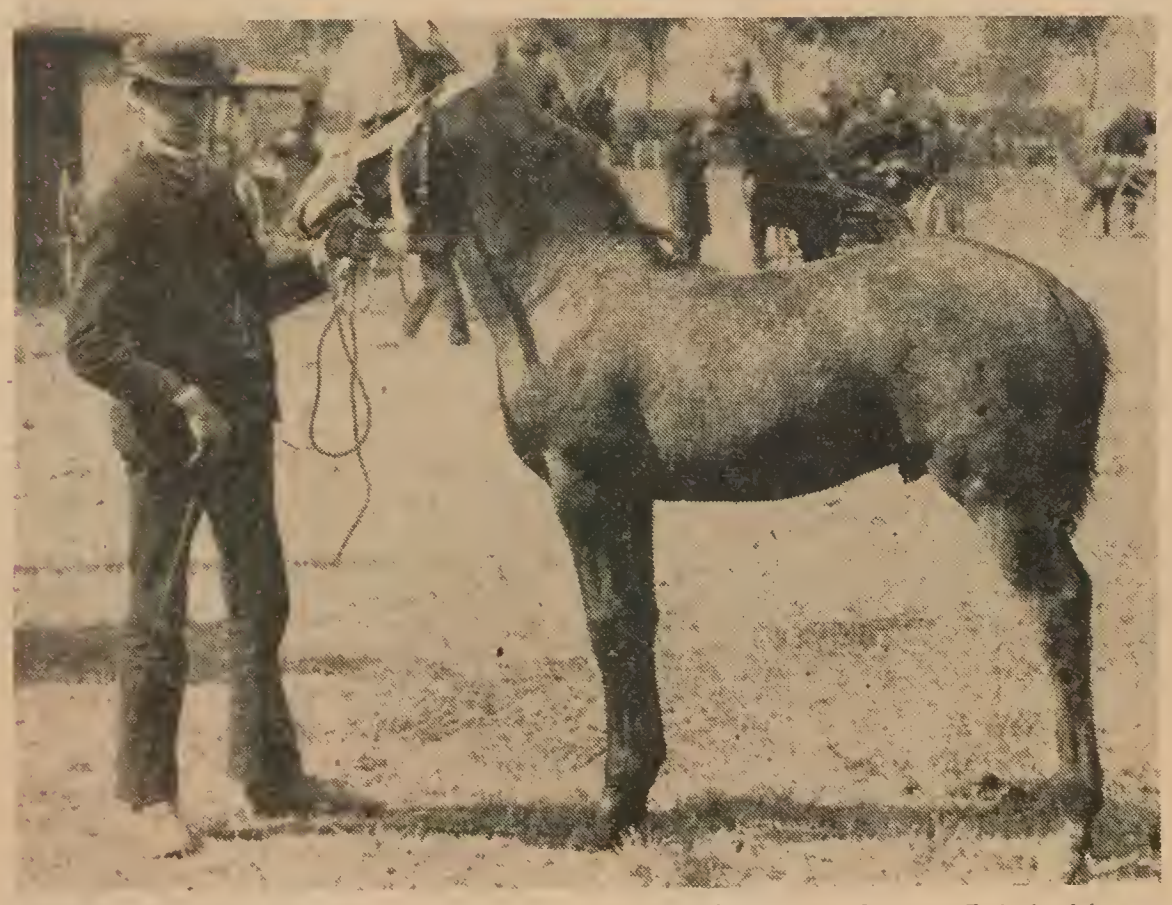
"There is one more thing I would like to tell you," Fred added, "that keeps a man young. I love people and I think the only way to serve God is to serve your fellow man."

Then I asked him the question that I am always asking my friends: "Would you live your life over again if you had the ehance?"

Fred reflected, then answered, "Maybe I would make even more mistakes than I have made, maybe less, but I would try it again!"



Fred Rumsey, 90 years young, and his "young" wife to whom he has been married 66 years. See story on this page. Picture, courtesy of the Ithaca Journal.



Fred Rumsey showing his Percheron colt at the Tompkins County Fair in Ithaca in 1887 when Fred was 17 years old.

FIRST PROMISE OF SPRING

YESTERDAY I reeeived my first seed eatalog. It seems to me that no real eountryman can leaf over a new seed eatalog at this time of the year without a lift of the spirit. Even though the snow covers the land and the blizzard blows down the hills, the longer days and the bright new seed eatalogs are the promises that spring is not far away.

FROM "KIVER TO KIVER"

"I have read your book, THE WORDS AND THE MUSIC . . . every word of it from 'kiver to kiver' which may be pretty good treatment for a book in this book-flooded age. Moreover, I enjoyed it and feel that Daniel Webster is a more real figure than I ever before knew." — *Jay Van Wagenen, Jr.*

It brings much happiness and satisfaetion to Mr. Eastman to receive so many letters like the above about his new book, a novel of the life and times of Daniel Webster.

The book is almost a must in sehool libraries, for young people and for anyone who is interested in a fast-moving story and, at the same time, wants to know what life was like in Ameriea a hundred years ago. The book will be mailed postpaid on receipt of $3.50, address to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. E, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.—*E. W.*

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE JUST read a book written by Wendell T. Card (published by the Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York City, priee, $4) entitled HERE IS MY HARVEST. It is a farmer's refleetions and humorous essays about life in rural Pennsylvania and makes delightful reading.

Among many good stories of days in the eountry in bygone times, Mr. Card tells the one about a eharacter by the name of Alf who drank more than he should.

One night when Alf's wife knew he was "deep in his eups," she draped herself in a sheet and waited by the side of the path that Alf would follow on his way home. When he neared her hiding plaee, she stepped out, saying in a deep, hollow voiee:

"I am the devil—I am the devil."

Alf hesitated just a moment. Then extending his hand, he said:

"Iss about time we met. Shake hands, ole man. You know I married your sister!"

SERVICE BUREAU

PROMISES

"Two years ago we bought a freezer and the company was to furnish food to us at wholesale prices. We received our initial order of food and two others since. When we wrote for more food, their salesman called and asked us to bear with them, that they were having some difficulty with their finance company and should have it straightened out in a few weeks. However, we haven't been able to get any more food as promised.

"We found, upon inquiring, that the price of the freezer was way out of line with comparable freezers, but the saving we were to make on the food would supposedly offset this. We wonder if there is any way to make them compensate for the food."

Unfortunately, there is always a possibility of this happening when you buy on the basis of promises of something happening in the future. There is always the chance that the company cannot make good on the promises, even though their intentions may have been good. We have written the company, but, if they have gone out of business, it looks as though our subscriber is out of luck.

GET THAT LICENSE NUMBER

A subscriber from Reeds Ferry, N. H. has sent us the following warning:

"You might wish to advise other farmers about the new cattle dealers operating around here. One man is taller than his companion and both are described as having florid complexions. They made a trip to my neighbor's in a new Plymouth with a dummy tire cover on the trunk cover. They said they were sent by another farmer whose name they couldn't remember.

"The following week they appeared with a green Dodge truck. They had a good looking Gurnsey, described as 3 to 4 years old, just freshened, with a good udder and good straight back. She LOOKED good. In return for her we traded two heefers and $20 in cash.

"At milking time the cow seemed to shake a lot and the good udder let down but two of a promised ten to twelve quarts, which wouldn't go through the strainer. We called the Veterinarian who said she was no good and 14 to 15 years old instead of 4!

"We called the local police but were advised they couldn't do much without at least a license number to go on. We did give them the tag number on the cow's ear.

"This is not intended as a general indictment of 'strangers,' but to prevent further red faces, I think it would be good for the farmer to look twice at all strangers and 'good looking cows' with 'good looking udders'."

CAN YOU HELP?

If you remember the words to this song, please write Mrs. Pauline S. Blanchette, R. 2, Oakland, Maine: "In a quiet little village not so very far away, There lived an aged man, his hairs were few and gray."

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Any descendants of Edward Edwards, born in England in 1852, son of Edward Edwards and Elizabeth Whitford Edwards. He married Mary Tompkins about 1872 and they had 7 children. They lived in Canada.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Arthur J. Lyons, Highland (refund on plants)	$ 12.00
Mr. Alden C. Payne, Shortsville (Payment for bad check)	17.00
Mrs. LeRoy Kelder, Accord (refund on stamps)	2.00
Mr. Kenneth Stewart, Manlecrest (payment for bad check)	124.99
Mr. David J. DuBois, New Paltz (payment for apples)	40.66
Mrs. Lizzie Miller, Valatie (payment for puppies)	70.00
Mr. H. W. Collins, Ovid (payment on acc't.)	2.00
Mrs. Chas. M. Taylor, Balnbridge (refund on pecans)	3.00
Mrs. R. J. Murdock, Bloomville (refund on dress)	5.91
NEW JERSEY	
Mr. Nelson Beebe, Woodbine (refund on gun)	136.16
MAINE	
Mrs. Effie M. Knight, Naples (refund on subs.)	5.00
VERMONT	
Mrs. Mark Mudgett, So. Royalton (payment on acc't.)	67.25
Mr. E. A. Vosburgh, Ludlow (refund on subs.)	3.00
CONNECTICUT	
Mrs. L. Sanford, Darien (refund on dog)	20.00

More Rewards Paid

SAFECRACKER CAUGHT

Last August, Gile's Socony Service Station at Delhi, N. Y. was broken into, and burglars carried away a safe which weighed about 300 pounds. In the safe was cash in excess of $500, over $100 worth of green stamps, insurance papers, deeds, and bookkeeping ledgers.

The station had been entered by prying open a window at the rear. Edison Giles discovered the burglary when he opened the station in the morning. The only clue was a glove which he found on the floor.

A week later, the State Police from the Margaretville substation arrested a young man in the act of robbing a Margaretville garage. The burglar, 22 years old, also admitted the Gile's robbery, and he told the troopers where the safe could be found. He had dumped it over a wall out in the country. It had been completely smashed and its contents strewn about the ground, where they had received a heavy soaking from rain.

In October the thief was convicted and sentenced to from 2 to 4 years in Attica State Prison by Delaware County Judge Walter L. Terry in county court.

We were glad to send our $25.00 reward check to Mr. Harry J. Gile for having given information to the police, which led to the arrest of this man who had also burglarized 9 other places.

A NICKEL HERE, A NICKEL THERE

We were happy to send a $25.00 Service Bureau theft award to Mr. Arthur Robisch of Callicoon, N. Y.

Last winter the Robisch's went shopping and did not lock their door. When they arrived home, a man was coming out of the cellar door. He had been all through the house and had taken $8.50 in half dollars and a bank of Roosevelt dimes. He was a magazine salesman, and apparently had done this in other places, whenever he found the opportunity.

Mr. Robisch reported to the police in Ferndale and the man was arrested and convicted, and he received a jail sentence of 73 days.

He Lived To Tell



Local North American agent R. G. Ennis hands a $1170.00 check to Clark H. Muckey, farmer from Cortland, N. Y. Pleased with this friendly personal service Mr. Muckey commented:

"My wife and I have carried North American policies for years and though we never had an accident we kept them renewed. We also decided to add the new medical policies to what we were carrying when Mr. Ennis stopped just five days before my accident.

"Now we can appreciate the value of carrying these policies because of this $1170.00 payment.

"We can't speak highly enough for the North American protection and services."



This on the spot picture shows Mr. Muckey pinned under the tractor. He suffered a fractured leg and pelvis and a dislocated hip. Besides medical benefits for 33 days in the hospital he was also paid benefits for the many weeks while laid up at home.

Benefits Recently Paid

Howard Sanders, Cayuga, N. Y. — Caught hand in corn picker—amp. fingers	$367.15	Gordon Watson, South Colton, N. Y. — Fell over log—broke arm	160.00
William Lohrke, Pine City, N. Y. — Thrown from tractor—broken leg, toes	423.50	William Davis, Ludlowville, N. Y. — Horse fell on—injured back, knee, elbow	651.60
Bert Joslyn, Batavia, N. Y. — Tractor exploded—burns of body	330.00	Ruth Martin, Red Creek, N. Y. — Fell—broke leg	490.00
Frank Parsons, West Leyden, N. Y. — Slipped—injured back	328.56	Leo Keem, Arcade, N. Y. — Kicked by cow—injured knee	295.00
Clarence Bell, Sprakers, N. Y. — Fell from wagon—injured knee	226.00	Philip Mosley, Bridgeton, N. J. — Slipped and fell—injured knee	363.06
Leo Tenney, Naples, N. Y. — Tractor overturned—broke ribs, injured back	385.11	Paul Arvidson, Woodstock, Conn. — Knocked down by cow—injured knee	430.55
Avery Yerdon, Redfield, N. Y. — Fell from truck—broke heel	327.40	Francis Stetson, Heath, Mass. — Cutting logs—injured back	807.15

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(In New York State)

The North American Company

FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE (In Other States)

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SAVINGS BANK BUILDING — ITHACA, N. Y.

G.L.F. Announces...

NEW

CHICK FEED REARING PROGRAM

Early Bird, new G.L.F. pre-starter, gives chicks a healthy start, protects them during the "stress-ful" first two weeks of life.

A NEW CHICK FEED



Early Bird Cuts Early Mortality

This high-powered new feed from G.L.F. will help you save chicks that normally succumb to the many stresses of early life. Even with the best care, baby chicks are set back by handling, temperature changes, debeaking, vaccination, crowding . . . all the "normal" shocks which must be withstood by the chick just entering the world.

Before *Early Bird*, these stresses killed some chicks. Others picked up low-level infections. Some didn't eat enough for good growth.

Now you can boost your chicks through this critical period with *Early Bird*.

Complete Nutrition

Early Bird guarantees 25% protein, 5.5% fat, 3.5% fiber, complete quota of vitamins and minerals, and the correct protein-energy balance.

Proved Medication

Early Bird is fortified with 100 grams of Aureomycin per ton. Millions of birds in research and on farms have proved this antibiotic gives protection during times of stress. To build immunity to coccidiosis, *Early Bird* contains NiCarbazin at the preventive level.

2c to Save 50c

You need only ½ pound of Early Bird per chick—5 bags per 1,000 chicks. Just 2c-2½c worth of Early Bird protects chicks that cost you 50c-60c.

A NEW REARING PROGRAM

1 Gro-Matic Program—for the labor saving of all-mash

Day old to 2 weeks—full-feed Early Bird (½ lb. per chick)

2 weeks to 6 weeks—full-feed 6-W Starter (2½ lbs. per bird)

6 weeks to maturity—full-feed Gro-Matic (formerly All-Mash Grower)

Grit available at all times.

2 *Gro-Chik Program*—If you grow your own grain or prefer to regulate diet with scratch.

Day old to 2 weeks—full-feed Early Bird

2 weeks to 6 weeks—full-feed 6-W Starter

6 weeks to maturity—full-feed Gro-Chik (formerly Growing Mash) and start 1 lb. scratch per 100 birds per day. Increase scratch to about half the total feed by the 12th week. Grit available at all times.

3 *PACE-a-MATIC Program*—for lean, tough pullets coming into production a little later than normal.

Day old to 2 weeks—full-feed Early Bird

2 weeks to 6 weeks—full-feed 6-W Starter

6 weeks to 12 weeks—full-feed Gro-Matic

12 weeks to maturity—full-feed Pace-a-Matic (formerly Pre-Lay)

Grit available from 6 weeks.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

A BETTER START FOR BETTER PULLETS

EARLY BIRD GLF Quality PRE-STARTER

FEBRUARY 20, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

FOUNDED 1842



What's Ahead For Maple Syrup?

By Fred E. Winch, Jr.

THE MAJORITY of maple syrup producers are in the business to make money. Unfortunately, many operators of a maple syrup enterprise are not aware of their profits or losses because they keep few records, yet a study of 50 farms in New York points up the fact that they are deriving a good income from the maple business.

The average successful maple syrup operation in New York, in the last few years, has been on a family farm. These family enterprises have involved father and son, and husband and wife combinations. These people, to be successful, must like the work, like to meet people and like to sell a quality product they have produced and are willing to guarantee.

For many years the progressive maple producer has been striving to improve quality, reduce labor and get better income from his operation. Probably the first step toward improvement of quality on a general scale came with the introduction of the plastic bag for sap gathering. Though the plastic bag was either completely accepted or thoroughly disliked by the individual producer it did one thing for the industry—it opened the eyes of a majority to the fact that clean, nearly bacteria-free sap could be obtained, and obtained for a longer portion of the season.

The next step was the adoption of plastic pipe lines by a few innovators in Western New York. With improvement over the last few years, largely sparked by the producers themselves, plastic lines, in many forms and types, opened up large areas of steep woods hitherto untouched because of the almost impossible gathering conditions where buckets and teams were used. In most operations buckets were not abandoned, but plastic lines were added and resulting labor efficiencies were used to expand production. Buckets were largely confined to areas more easily gathered. Plastic lines reduced the strenuous physical labor normally associated with the collection of sap. They also made it possible better to utilize pipelines to transport sap from central gathering tanks.

These transport lines allowed use of fast moving vehicles such as trucks and wheel tractors to move sap from the bush to the

(Continued on Page 33)

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BAD WEATHER—DEPENDABLE SERVICE

In February, farmers can count on bad weather—but they can also count on Atlantic's dependable, direct-to-the-farm service and quality products to help ease them through the tough, cold winter.

In New York State the familiar "Service Station on Wheels" of the Atlantic Rural Salesman is a welcome, regular sight. He offers both quality *and* economy in a complete line of petroleum products, to help keep farm equipment at peak efficiency.

- **Atlantic and Atlantic Imperial Gasolines**
- **Atlantic Heating Oil and Kerosene**
- **Atlantic Premium Motor Oil**
- **Atlantic Multi-Purpose Lubricant**

Your local Atlantic dealers and distributors, too, are ready to provide you with the high-quality products and dependable service that keeps both your farm and your car on the go.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

LOOK TO ATLANTIC FOR
THE ***BEST*** *IN FARM SERVICE*

ATLANTIC

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GOODYEAR TIRES

"They treat you fine at the Goodyear Sign!"

The best tire deal in town can be made right on your farm





To get the best tractor tire deal you ever had, all you need do is pick up your phone and call your Goodyear dealer.

He'll be out pronto with these services:

He'll make most tire repairs right on the spot. He'll take worn tires back for retreading or major repairs—and supply free loaners to keep you going. Or he'll deliver, mount and fill new tires.

HE HANDLES THE TOP-QUALITY

3-T SURE-GRIP

In his full line, the Goodyear dealer carries the all-time farm favorite, 3-T SURE-GRIP. Dollar for dollar, it's the finest tractor tire built.

With longer, deeper, straighter lugs of tough rubber, it bites deep and hard into the soil. Every wheel-turn pays out in more traction.

With 3-T processed Cord—triple-tempered by the exclusive Goodyear process, involving Tension, Temperature and Time—it "grows" less on the wheel, it fights bruises, bruise breaks, cracks. It has phenomenally long life.

Right now, it's Goodyear's Tractor Tire Trade-in Time—a harvest of special values for you. Your Goodyear dealer is especially able to talk turkey on trade-ins and prices. Call him now! Goodyear, Farm Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio.

TRIPLE-RIB FRONT TIRES PROVE OUT IN TEST!



The superiority of Goodyear 3-Rib design again has shown in far better steering qualities, better flotation. "Steps" out of furrows with the slightest steering effort—holds travel straight and true almost by itself. Low-priced, too!

FARM TIRES BY GOODYEAR

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



WELFARE COSTS

LOOKING OVER the 1958 lists of New York State counties and their relative welfare costs, it is interesting to note that New York City stands highest in terms of cost per capita. The next four, in order, are Cayuga, Jefferson, Seneca, and Oswego Counties. It's puzzling why our largest city leads the parade, followed by four predominantly rural counties.

Standing on the other end of the "tote 'em" pole, beginning with lowest welfare cost per capita, are the counties of Nassau, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Dutchess. There doesn't seem to be much correlation between welfare costs and degree of urbanization in New York and doubtless the situation in other northeastern states is similar.

Welfare costs in New York State are an important item, totalling $312,088,725 in 1958 and involving an average monthly caseload of 233,619. Nobody objects to funds spent to help real need, but sometimes it seems that individual initiative (and the taxpayer) is crippled by too easy relief.

I can remember, in the hills of Cattaraugus County where money came hard, that being on relief without good reason was looked upon with about the same emotion as beating babies. It was something to be avoided at all costs, even the cost of hard work.

In a coming issue you will find a discussion of the problem together with some suggestions for improving the situation. Watch for it.—**G.L.C.**

CAKE!

TAXPAYERS are naturally interested in keeping the interest rate on the stupendous national debt as low as possible. Nevertheless, those in positions of authority who promise continued and greater government spending to benefit all groups, at the same time arguing for an interest rate kept low by law, are promising you cake, both to eat and keep.

Here's why. When the interest rate is high enough to attract private investors to purchase government securities, the money invested is not also available to the investors for immediate spending. Therefore, inflation is curbed as the volume of money spent is lessened.

But if government cannot get the necessary financing from private citizens, government securities are sold to banks. Instead of lessening the volume of money in circulation, this procedure increases it. Banks actually have more money to loan, credit is expanded and prices tend to increase, thus feeding the fires of inflation.

To sum up. A realistic interest rate on government obligations attracts private investors and tends to halt inflation. Holding the rate at unrealistic low levels is as dangerous as holding down the safety valve on a steam boiler!

MAKES SENSE

MORE people are recognizing the importance of permitting young people to do a reasonable amount of work for pay. The restrictive legislation, with its unfavorable effect on farmers of many states, was brought about by "do-gooders" with mistaken ideas and by labor leaders who feared competition for jobs.

In its 1960 legislative recommendations, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations proposed that the law be amended " to the end that young people between the ages of 12 and 14 may be legally employed to do limited work on farms, and that there be no prohibition against jobs which legally-employed persons between the ages of 14 and 16 years can perform."

TEMPORARY?

RECENTLY, when I asked for comments for and against the Soil Bank, the letters from most farmers were overwhelmingly opposed to the idea. On the other hand, older farmers, retired or about to retire, who figured that their Social Security checks plus the Soil Bank rentals would enable them to stay off relief and live comfortably, were generally in favor of the idea.

Regardless of how you feel about the Soil Bank, I shall go out on a limb and make two predictions. The first is that if we double the number of acres in the Soil Bank, as has been proposed, the overall production of food will not be curtailed to the point where supply and demand will be brought in balance.

I hope I am wrong, but the second prediction is that regardless of the claim that this is a temporary program, it will be saddled permanently on farmers and the general public.

Why? Because contracts run for several years, making it semi-permanent. Another reason is that the man who proposes that it is time to get out from under this "temporary" program will be reminded of two things: that it is inhuman to pull the rug out from under those retired farmers who are dependent on money from the Soil Bank; and that it would be unthinkable to ruin food producers by suddenly—or even gradually—returning the thirty or forty or fifty million acres then in the Soil Bank to the production of food!

To me it seems absolutely certain that, sooner or later, we will rue the day on which the Soil Bank was born!

WHAT TO EXPECT

WHEN THE members of a farm organization elect officers or hire management, what should the members expect of them?

The American way of doing business is for a board of directors to develop sound policies based on the wishes of a majority of the members, and for hired management to carry out those policies. It is extremely dangerous when management decides that they know better what should be done than the directors or the members.

That points to the extreme importance of electing and hiring the right men, of having a clear idea of what you want them to do, and of checking often enough to be sure they are doing it. If you find they aren't, the obvious remedy is for members to elect or hire men who can and will carry out their wishes.

To sum it up in a nutshell, you cannot afford to set up a new farm organization or join an old one, then forget all about it—and expect to be happy with the results!

WAGES BY LAW

THE THEORY of encouraging or guaranteeing prosperity by establishing a minimum wage by law will not work. It reminds me of the farmer who was interviewing a prospective hired man. The applicant asked about wages, and when told "I'll pay you what you're worth," replied, "I can't afford to work for that!"

The only sensible course for an employer who hires someone who is not worth the wage demanded by law is to fire the worker! He then has **no** job, instead of one where he might grow into a worker worth far more than the minimum wage.

But already it is sometimes difficult to fire a worker. Tighten that situation by more laws and what do we have? A situation which encourages lack of ambition, and which, if carried far enough, will bankrupt the employer and lose the jobs of all his employees.

EXTRA CASH

"It's a sad situation when a farmer must earn money off the farm in order to make a decent living for his family."

SO SAYS a friend, but I do not agree with him. Faced with an unsatisfactory income, a farmer has four choices.

1. Improve the farm business, which may or may not mean some increase in size.
2. Get out of farming entirely and get a steady job.
3. Worry along on the farm with a low income.
4. Add to income by off the farm work.

In many cases the last alternative is the best one. It enables a family to continue to live on the farm with all the advantages that brings to the family and the community.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 4

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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They Say - - - - -

Tho I've taken my legal deductions
(My tax form acumen's transcendant),
There doesn't exist
Any place I can list
The Gov't as a dependent.

—Tom Talman, in Detroiter

$ AA's Farm Dollar Guide

APPLE TREE NUMBERS in four Western New York counties were compiled by the New York Crop Reporting Service. Since 1917, 114,150 apple trees have been set, and 32,950 have been removed. Varieties mostly set include Delicious, Rome, Twenty Ounce, Monroe, and Rhode Island Greening. Trees removed were largely Baldwin and Ben Davis.

ABOUT HALF THE U. S. CERTIFIED SEED POTATO CROP is produced in Maine, with Katahdin the leading variety, Kennebec second, and Russet Burbank third. 1959 U. S. certified seed potato crop was down 7% from '58, but 16% up from the 1948-57 average.

GOOD COWS AVERAGE TO LIVE LONGER THAN POOR COWS, says the USDA. Conclusion is based on forty years of records. Experts are pessimistic about increasing average productive life of cows by breeding.

MILK PRICES WILL AVERAGE SLIGHTLY LOWER for first 6 months, says Administrator Blanford. Chief cause will be higher production and the resulting lower per cent of Class I milk. Production in first six months of '60 may be up 4% above same months in '59.

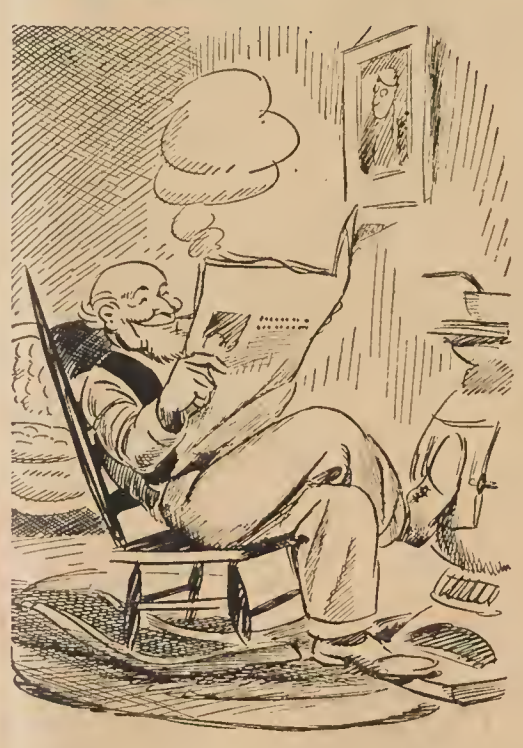
MILK PROMOTION PLAN presented by Robert Hutchings, executive director of the Producers' Milk Market Development Board, has been accepted by officials of four cooperatives serving the New York-New Jersey market, and will be recommended to the organizations for approval. No plan for raising the recommended yearly cost of $1,500,000 was recommended. Meanwhile, the American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council of New York will ask dairymen for voluntary contributions of 3 cents per cwt. of milk.

EXPANSION OF PORK EXPORTS is hampered by foreign requirements that 'hogs must come from farms free from hog cholera for six months.' Requirement is considered unrealistic because Federal inspectors can certify that meat comes from hogs free from cholera. Efforts are being made to change the rules.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH employs 30,000 U. S. scientists and costs $500,000,000 a year. USDA research dollar expenditures have jumped 100% in seven years, but increased costs result in only 40% more research. However, total U. S. agricultural research is but 5% of the nation's total research bill of $10,000,000,000.

CHECKING YOUR TRACTOR GOVERNOR can increase fuel economy and power appreciably. In Kansas, adjustment improved 25% of the tractors to give 9% more power on 4.8% less fuel.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I'M FASCINATED by the pace at which mankind's exploring space. The way we're going we will soon have scheduled flights up to the moon; there'll be a weekly trip to Mars and maybe to more distant stars. We'll find out what makes Saturn's ring and what's on Jupiter, by jing; the braver souls will have to see just what it's like on Mercury. Young men with lots of time to spare may zoom clear out to Pluto where the temper'ture is mighty low; and someday they may even go a hundred jillion miles to see what's in some other galaxy.

I'd like to fly through space myself before I'm finally on the shelf; but all I want's a short, fast run to someplace closer to the sun where it is warm the year around and snow is never on the ground — some little star with tropic seas, with sandy beaches and palm trees, where lots of food grows natur'ly and no one has to work, by gee. Of course, Mirandy'd stay at home, through space she'd never want to roam, so I'd have not a thing to do except relax 'neath skies of blue and dream up reasons why I'd skip the rocket ship's next Earth-bound trip.

"Putting concrete pavement in the barnyard cut our cow-cleaning time by one-third!"

Say GEORGE and LINCOLN PAULSON, Faribault, Minn.



George Paulson *is past president of Rice County Farm Bureau; a director of Rice County Co-Op Oil Board.* Lincoln Paulson *is a director in the Minnesota State Association of Soil Conservation Districts; director of the Consolidated Breeders Co-Operative.*

"ESPECIALLY with our loose-housing set-up, concrete is a big time and money saver. Cows not only stay cleaner, they stay healthier, too. We have less trouble with cows' feet and mastitis has been reduced. And on concrete, cows have firmer footing—can always get to the feed. There's practically no waste, even with a self-feeding operation like ours. Another thing, we save plenty of manure that used to get trampled in the mud."

Concrete is a lifetime investment, yet initial cost of paving is low. It can pay its way just in the labor it saves.

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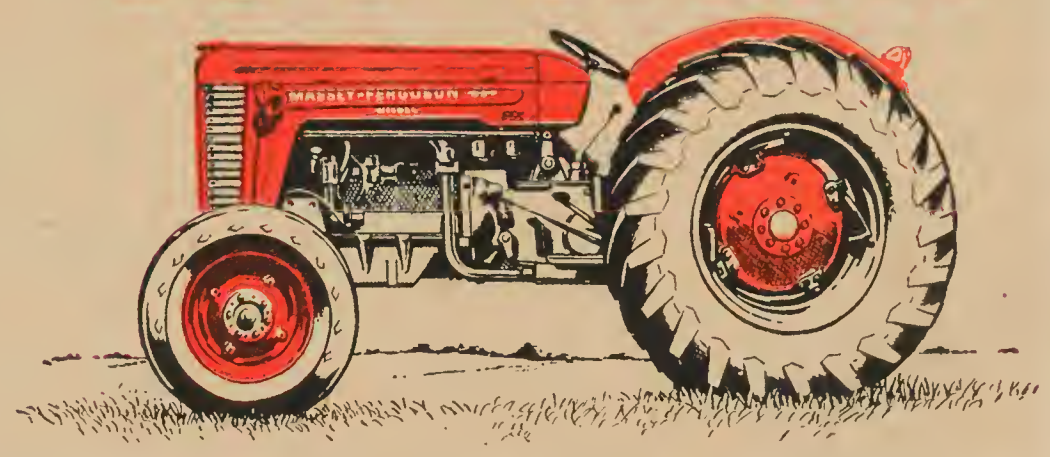
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HURRY—GET IN ON THIS OFFER NOW . . . it's for a limited time only! You'll get a check direct from Massey-Ferguson for $100 cash when you get a new 3-plow Ferguson 35—any model, in gas or diesel. Or get a check for $150 cash with your new, all-job, 4-plow Massey-Ferguson 65 . . . available in your choice of gas, diesel or LPG; four front-end styles. Both tractors have the never equalled, world famous Ferguson System. Make a deal with your Massey-Ferguson dealer today so you can get your Jubilee Cash Bonus while this offer lasts! You'll be money ahead, and own the best tractor you can buy in its power class.



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Star of TV's "Jubilee U.S.A."

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New York State

4-H Livestock Champions

By H. A. WILLMAN, *4-H Club Specialist*

FOR a boy or girl to be chosen as a New York State 4-H sheep, swine, beef, or horse project champion or as a winner for one of the dairy breeds is recognized as one of the finest honors that may come to a 4-H member.

As one part of the entire 4-H Animal Husbandry program, the counties of the State annually may nominate their most outstanding 4-H dairy and livestock members for State achievement honors. This year 45 counties nominated 450 of their current and former county champions for consideration. These nominees represent more than 11,000 New York 4-H boys and girls who are raising dairy cattle and other livestock.

The qualifications which were considered in the final selection of this year's champions included such factors as the member's age, years in club work, effort made, use of opportunities, the size of business, accomplishment in record keeping, judging, demonstrational work and exhibiting, the adoption of new practices, and the influence of first animals in the development of herds or flocks. The participation of members in other 4-H activities, leadership work done, offices held, and their general attitude were also considered in the final selection of the State winners.

Dairy Breed Winners

Ayrshires — Sheldon Atherton, Caniseto, Steuben County; **Jersey** — Diana Fisher, Madrid, St. Lawrence County; **Guernseys** — Alex Huntley, Jr., North Chatham, Columbia County; **Brown Swiss**—Peter Stephens, Manlius, Onondaga County; **Holsteins** — Donald Sawyer, Watertown, Jefferson County; **Milking Shorthorns**—Lolita Loomis, South Otselic, Chenango County.

Hogs, Raymond Walton of Linwood, Livingston County; **Sheep Breeding and Feeding,** Robert Bassett, Valley Falls, Rensselaer County; **Angus and All Breed Beef,** Jan Miller, Millerton, Dutchess County; **State 4-H Horse Achievement Winner,** Linda Sue Butler, Ithaca, Tompkins County.

Besides the ten project champions, scores of other youth also attained a very high degree of success after they purchased their first 4-H animals. Nearly a third of all the county nominees for the 1959 State awards were given a blue ribbon rating for all-around achievement.

Ayrshires — The closest competition for Sheldon Atherton came from Linda Ott, Cayuga County; Veronica Vamosy, Delaware; James Russell, Franklin; Stanley McLean, Jr., Schoharie; Barbara Porter, Jefferson; Harland Barrington, Oneida; Ralph Cooley, Columbia; Douglas De Hart, Cortland; and Lois Youngs, Orange County.

Brown Swiss—Several members had records which closely paralleled the work of Peter Stephens. These contenders for 1959 honors were: Jerry and Dawn Harkness, Onondaga County; Jack Zorn, Allegany; James Warner, Cayuga; Richard Tyler, Delaware; Barrie Baum, Herkimer; Tom Giles, Monroe; Edward Haycook, Orange; John Denesha, St. Lawrence; Marlene Watkins, Erie; Gorden Peck, Saratoga; Ingrid and Carl Goodwin, Chenango; and Sandee Nichols, Madison County. Miss Nichols was chosen as the State winner in the girls division of the Brown Swiss achievement program.

Guernseys — There were several members who submitted excellent records. Among these were: Lyn Huntley, Columbia; Irwin Dent, Delaware; Charlene Rogers, Erie; Harold Allen, Franklin; Robert Shellman, Monroe; Vincent Townsend, Onondaga; Carol Calhoun, Rensselaer; David Martin, St. Lawrence; Walter Johnson, Wyoming; Graydon Stoddard, Chenango; Patricia Watkins, Erie; Robert Parnell, Livingston; Robert Cook, St. Lawrence; and Gail Sine, Tompkins County.

Holsteins—Among the boys who gave Donald Sawyer the most competition were: Ronald Timmerman, Herkimer; Paul Sears, Cortland; Darwin Clark, III, Essex; John Marbot, Rensselaer; John Adams, Chenango; Ronald Scott, Montgomery; Charles Detch, Orange; James Wolfer, Allegany; Edward Driscoll, Broome; Maurice Nelson, Cattaraugus; Stanley Thorington, Delaware; George Beneke, Dutchess; Kelvin Kelkenburg, Erie; Richard Putnum, Fulton; George Crego, Onondaga; Paul Van Almelo, Oswego; Robert Scramlin, Otsego; Bill Barnes, Rensselaer, William Randall, St. Lawrence; Kermit Bossard, Steuben; Leslie Hall, Wayne; James Broughton, Wyoming; David Reese, Chemung; Dale Chilton, Clinton; Theodore Johannssen, Dutchess; Jerry Griffin, Madison; Robert Bassett, Rensselaer; and Henry Harris, Steuben County.

This year, as usual, was no exception for keen competition from the girls. At the top of the list among the girl candidates was Donna Patchen of Cayuga County. The others with superior accumulative records included Anita Mosher, Washington; Nancy Sawyer, Jefferson; DeVeau Harley, Wayne; Roberta Kuhn, Livingston; Sharon Bingham, Yates; Connie Button, Schoharie; Camilla Christman, Herkimer; Nancy Wolfer, Allegany; Peggy Bockmier, Cattaraugus; Linda White, Chenango; Margaret Blatchly, Cortland; Lorraine Vail, Dutchess; Jean Butzer, Erie; Joan Crouch, Ontario; Barbara Wiltse, Oswego; Sandra Keene, Otsego; Lois Bassett, Rensselaer; Crystal Gips, Seneca; Dorinda Upright, Ulster; Ruth Meade, Chenango; and Sharon Wilson, Erie County.

Jerseys—The reserve award went to Russell Danforth of Schoharie County. The chief contenders for Jersey 4-H Queen honors were: Jane Johnson, Delaware; Barbara Chittenden, Columbia; Margaret Story, Washington; Nancy Johannes, Allegany; Charlotte Benton, Steuben; Mary Anne Delancy, Cayuga; Ila Nash, Onondaga; Elizabeth Ferry, Dutchess; Dianne Flannery, Wayne; June Pierce, Chenango; Jean McCord, Ulster; Mary Jane Clark, Oswego; Carol Somers, Cortland; Carol Smith, Schoharie; and Nancy Humphrey, Wyoming County.

Runner-up rivals for the Jersey 4-H King award were: Lloyd Johnson, Allegany; David Watson, Broome; John Blankenberg, Ontario; Edward Kime and Keith Tompkins, Seneca; Carlton Orr, Chenango; Loyal Fisher, St. Lawrence; Judah Currie, Cortland; Gary Nelson, Cattaraugus; Ronald Meeder, Wyoming; Paul Chittenden, Columbia; Robert Mayhew, St. Lawrence; Walter Rich, Delaware; Neal Orr, Chenango and Fred Braun, Jr., Otsego County.

Milking Shorthorns — Lolita's chief competition came from Carolyn West of Columbia County and her brother Lonnie.

Sheep — Based on reports received this year, the members who gave Robert Bassett the most competition for the 1959 State award

(Continued on Page 14)



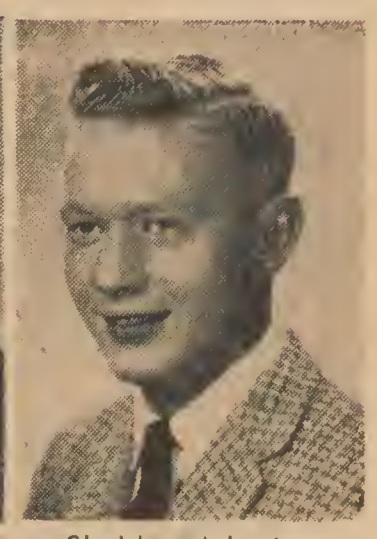
Donald Sawyer



Lolita Loomis



Alex Huntley, Jr.



Sheldon Atherton



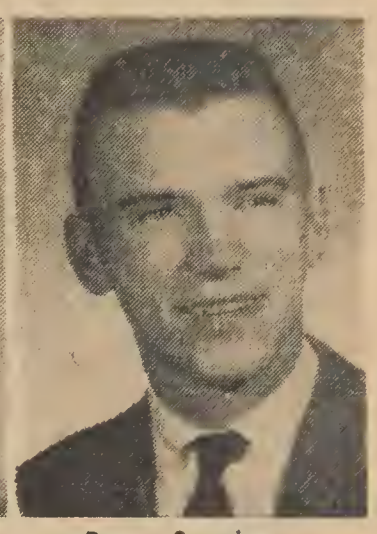
Robert Bassett



Jan K. Miller



Diana Fisher



Peter Stephens



Raymond Walton



Linda Butler

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

My Rules For Culling Cows

IN MY OPINION, any satisfactory culling program must be based on a fairly complete and accurate set of records. These would include both production and health records. The production records could range from those kept by yourself to those under H.I.R. We use D.H.I.A. on our farm and the herd has been tested continuously since 1921. I am sure the cost of keeping these records is saved many times by selling "boarders" and by being able to feed all animals in the herd according to production.

Health records are nearly as important as production records. Cows that have to have repeated medical attention, even though good producers, have two strikes on them as far as staying in the herd is concerned. These records are also valuable to the veterinary in his treatment of concurrent ailments. For example, when a quarter of a cow is treated for mastitis during her lactation this is noted, and when the animal is dry that quarter is again treated.

Now to get down to the actual job of culling. As I see it, there are two types of culling going on in a dairy herd at all times, and I would like to call them voluntary and involuntary culling.

Involuntary culling can be brought about by all types of injuries — stepped on teats, broken legs, loss of sight, etc., or by disease or sickness. Hardware disease and nonbreeders make up most of our involuntary culling.

We usually do our voluntary culling in the fall before the heifer replacements are brought into the herd. First step is to sort out records of all animals in the herd that produced below the herd average for the previous year—these are all culling possibilities.

Of course a large number of these animals will be my two-year-old heifers of the previous year. Those two-year-olds that do not make 350 lb. fat as two-year-olds are set out. Three-year-olds that do not make 425 lb. fat are set out. This leaves three groups to be culled — the 2-year-olds, the 3-year-olds and those over 3 years that did not produce up to the herd average.

Now this has to be balanced with the number of replacement heifers. We have for our 53 cow herd 12-15 heifer replacements ready each year. If my voluntary and involuntary culling has not made enough room for the heifers, then I have a few dairy replacements for sale. If I do not have enough heifers to take the place of those culled, then I reconsider some of those on the culling list, so I end up with a full barn.

My rules for voluntary culling — like all rules — are made to be broken. Extenuating circumstances such as sickness (ketosis, milk fever, hardware) must also be considered. Another factor is breeding and cow families. We have two cow families in our herd that develop slowly and I seldom cull from these families until they reach 4 or 5 years of age. These slow-developing families usually turn out to be our best lifetime producers.

Culling in any sense is a case of judgment, and I would like to say again that the quality of this judgment is very dependent on the quality of records kept on the herd.
— *James A. Young, Jr., Angelica, N. Y.*

DON'T HOLD FOR BEEF

I DO NOT have any hard-and-fast rules about culling cows. I have culled a few yearlings for lack of desirable dairy characteristics. I like to have my two-year-old heifers produce 350 pounds fat and 400 pounds as second calf heifers. I will cull a spring freshening cow that was 50 pounds fat higher than one I keep that freshened in the fall. I also would cull a hard milker or one that had some other features such as holding milk, fence jumping, etc. before I would cull a cow that freshened every twelve months with good milking habits.

I try to sell a cow that is going for dairy replacement near the time she is going to freshen, preferably before she freshens.

I sell the animals that are going for beef when they stop making money. There is no money made in waiting for a higher beef price, because the cost of keeping her more than offsets the higher price.

I have found as the years go by that after the losses from sterility and other dairy cattle diseases have taken their toll, the need for culling gets taken care of very easily.
—*Joe Lane, Unadilla, N. Y.*

CULL AS CALVES

ONE OF THE best times to cull cows is as calves right after they've been dropped. Never raise a calf from a mediocre cow. We raise all good-looking heifer calves from our better cows.

Maybe we have a special situation because we have an excellent market for dairy replacements to farmers shipping milk to Buffalo and Rochester. We often sell a milk cow just as she reaches her peak of pro-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

CULL AS CALVES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

duction if we have a heifer to replace her.

If a cow doesn't hit 10,000 lbs. of milk per year by the end of her second lactation, she goes out. I don't like to have a cow with a test below 3.2, but I emphasize pounds of milk production more than fat.

Of course, there are some obvious things that cause us to cull out a cow. Some of these include things like difficulty in breeding, timid cows (apt to hold up milk, or leak milk). I like to have plenty of size on a cow, and I emphasize an udder with high attachment as well as long legs that keep her off the ground. — *Max Knapp, Wellsville, N. Y.*

NO KICKERS!

I WILL attempt to list the animals that I consider eligible for culling in the order that I would remove them, but first let me say, that this is by no means advice for other dairymen to follow.

The kicker is the first to be taken out. It is hard enough to try to get a living out of milk without having to defend your life twice a day trying to do it.

Next the inconsistent breeder would go, and then the low producer. It is a matter of choice between these two. I feel that through proper mating there is a possibility of getting offspring with a better chance of improved production without the inconsistent breeding habit which might be hereditary.

After these have been taken care of, it would depend on the supply of replacements. Cows with three quarters or less, ones that are allergic to small mishaps or that are subject to outbreaks of infected quarters for no apparent reason, would all have to go, and not forgetting the type that are troublemakers and outlaws.

Possibly I am hard to satisfy, but with plenty of replacements I would not try to make room for those mentioned.— *Howard Burdick, Andover, N. Y.*

Coming Meetings

Feb. 26—Big hay drying meeting, Odessa Central School, N. Y. Farm Shop. 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

March 4—Annual meeting, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass.

March 5-12 — National 4-H Club Week.

March 18-19 — Little International Livestock and Horse Show, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

March 22-24 — Farm and Home Week, Cornell University, Ithaca, N Y.

March 28-31—Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.

April 23-29—National 4-H Conference, Washington, D. C.

May 16-22—Cooling System Maintenance Week.

May 29-June 2 —Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of America National Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

June 28-July 1 — State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

August 5-6 — NYABC Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

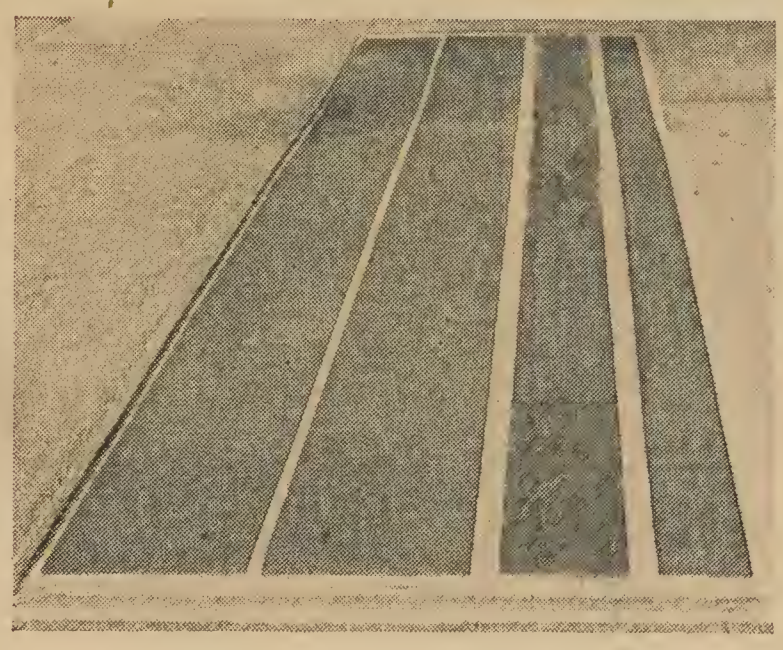
October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

NON-STOP D-TRACTOR DEMONSTRATIONS

prove what you can expect on your farm



*Publisher of a state farm magazine, a state college agricultural engineer, and a national farm publication editor clocking in the D-17 diesel Tractor as it crossed the finish line after plowing ten acres non-stop.



- **10 acres plowed in less than 5 hours with four 14-inch plows; 7½ acres in less than 5 hours with three 14-inch plows**
- **Diesel performance taking less than 1½ gallons per acre**
- **Gasoline models using only 1½ to less than 2 gallons per acre**
- **TRACTION BOOSTER system controlling wheel slippage without added weight or built-in excess tonnage**

These are the kinds of results your Allis-Chalmers dealer is waiting to show you on your own farm with your choice of D-Series Tractors.

Above are some of the performance records from four non-stop tractor demonstrations conducted last fall before impartial judges.* Two new D-17 Tractors plowed 10 acres each with 4 bottoms; a new D-14, 7½ acres with 3 bottoms; a new D-12, 5 acres with 2 bottoms.

It was regular farm-type plowing, with 14-inch bottoms set at a uniform 7 inches, although this was deeper than this land had been plowed previously. Land had been in oats. Soil was sandy loam with some heavy clay spots. Time and fuel were carefully measured by the judges.

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Study the Medic-Aid label a bit more. Look at all that streptomycin—*3 times as much as before.* This, along with penicillin, gives Medic-Aid the high levels of antibiotics necessary to fight off cold-weather stresses and diseases (CRD, infectious sinusitis, bluecomb).

Three vitamins—B_6, E, and K—have been added, making a total of nine. And Medic-Aid is now compounded with a new carrier—dextrose ("corn sugar")—that makes even water-shy birds want to drink.

You'll like the new, convenient 8-oz. pouch, too. Easy to use and economical. All improvements at no increase in price.

Ask for new-formula Medic-Aid at your local dealer's or write direct.

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A Poultryman Asks

Some Questions on Automation

MANY OF US in the poultry industry can remember back to the good old days when the only automatic gadgets in the hen house were a float for the water pan, a clock for the lights, and possibly a fan in hot weather. In this same period it was possible to make a reasonable living on 2,500 to 3,000 layers or approximately $2.00 per bird per year.

Then someone got the idea that if he could apply modern methods of industry to poultry husbandry and utilize mechanical gadgets he could care for 8,000 to 10,000 birds per man. So the merry-go-round of more total investment, more interest, lower prices, and a net result of less profit per bird continued to turn faster and faster. The words to the music accompanying the merry-go-round go something like this: This period of automation is the natural evolution of a backward industry, a process of separating the men from the boys, squeezing out the inefficient, etc.

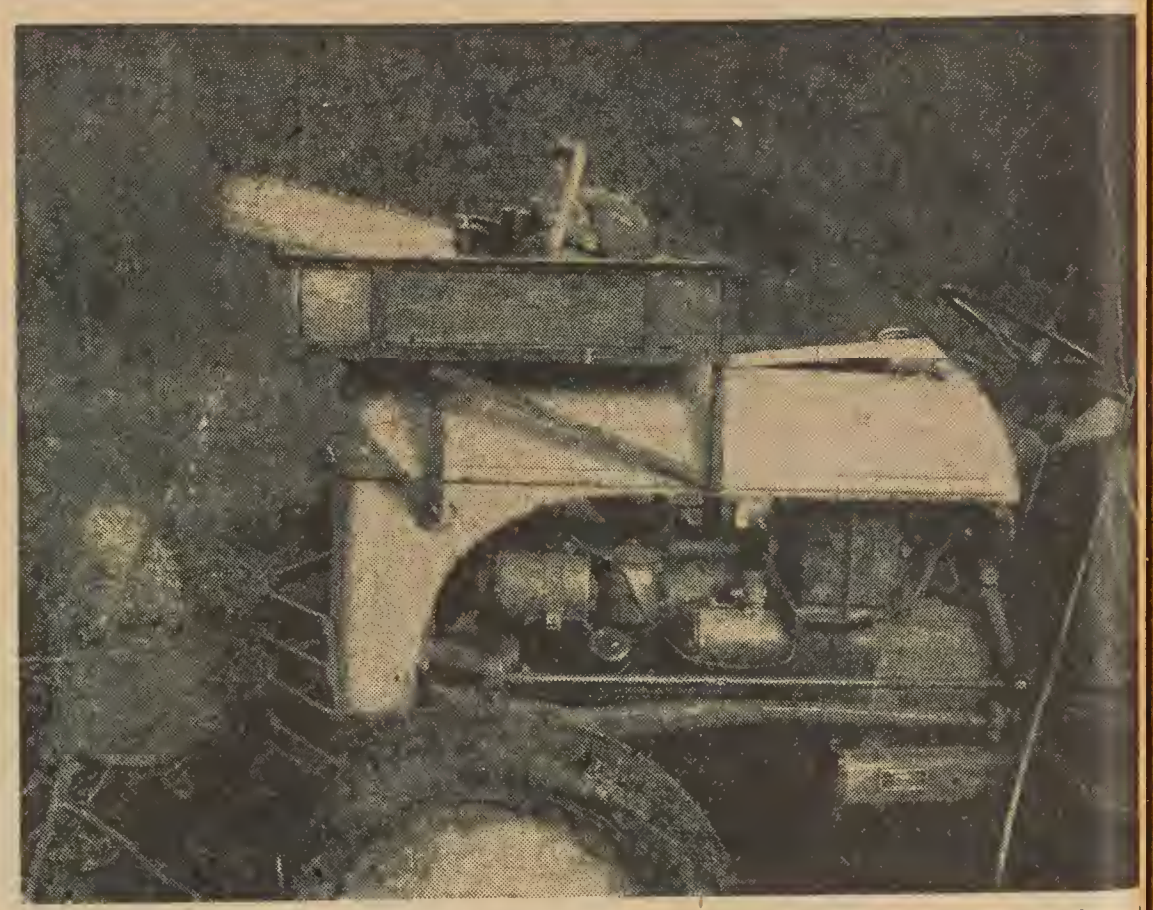
The present unit being held up as the most efficient as well as lowest cost per bird calls for a total investment of $80,000, including the birds. It is a windowless two-story building 150 feet long, completely insulated, automatic ventilation, 100% slatted floor, an alley down the center with metal roll-through nests, automatic feeders, waterers, bulk feed, pit cleaners to clean the entire floor, etc. One man is supposed to be able to care for 15,000 birds, and pack the eggs, with ample time for details.

It is only natural, then, for all of us to ask the following questions:

1. **Are my present buildings adapted to automation?**
2. **In my particular area, is labor less expensive than a large in-**

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Handy In the Woodlot



Box mounted on tractor for saws, wedges, axes, gas and oil saves work and time when harvesting scattered timber.



A mounted three point hitch tractor arch and log tongs save time and energy in logging operations. Arch costs around $30 to build, tongs about $20.

A Poultryman Asks Questions

vestment in automatic gadgets?

3. **Before I invest a great deal of money in equipment, what is the long-time outlook in my area for taxes, zoning, labor, etc.?**
4. **If my children are not interested in my poultry enterprise, can I expect to get sufficient returns on a large investment in automation in the near future?**
5. **After I spend the necessary money to own a modern set-up what guarantee have I that I won't be one of the many to lose the race within five years?**
6. **If I go ahead and invest $80,000 to build and equip a modern poultry unit, who will be able to purchase it from me in the future?**

In short, how can I protect my present investment, and what factors should influence my decision as to how much to invest in a larger operation with modern automation?

I believe we can best protect our present investment by arranging our buildings to house birds at two square feet. There are many poultry houses properly insulated and ventilated that are actually housing birds at less than two square feet Unless labor and buildings are very cheap, we are not using our investment efficiently to house birds at three or even four square feet.

It would seem that if we wish to remain in this fast-moving industry at all, we must insulate our buildings, be sure of proper ventilation either manual or automatic, and use bulk feed. These steps will increase the capacity of our present buildings by 30%, and should result in an increase in the number of birds cared for by each man. Savings in taxes, interest, and general overhead should follow.

Over and above protecting our present investment is the problem of where do we go from here?

In New England we do have the advantage of the highest prices for our product, a climate that is favorable to high production from our flocks, and the lowest transportation costs. On the other hand, we probably have the highest taxes, highest labor costs, and strictest zoning laws of any area in the United States. In addition to these disadvantages is the fact that local industry can offer so much to our younger people. We find ourselves with poultrymen, as well as buildings, whose average age is older than in other areas.

A cool appraisal of our personal situation with the aid of qualified personnel is in order. If we are on the wrong side of fifty years and in a high tax area with strict zoning, high labor costs, and no heirs, it would be unwise to invest in any automation, but rather consider using the buildings and equipment as they are until we depreciate them.

If we live in a reasonable area from the standpoint of labor, taxes, zoning, etc. and we either have a younger person who is interested in continuing the poultry business or we feel we want to continue for at least ten years, then it would be practicable to modernize our present buildings in the following manner: 1. Insulate properly; 2. Ventilate; 3. Bulk feed; 4. Automatic feeders; 5. Automatic waterers.

This will be a compromise to the extent of housing birds at two square feet.

However, if the present buildings are so completely impractical that it would cost more per bird to remodel and equip than it would to build a new automated house, e.g. $3.00 per bird, then by all means consider the new house with birds at one square foot. These houses are models of efficiency and cleanliness, and in ten years will pay for their construction in labor saving alone.

Automation is here to stay, and I believe we all must analyze our own situation in the very near future to decide how far we can and should go toward complete automation.

—Russell Sturtevant in Feathered Fax, U. of Mass.

HEPTACHLOR OUT FOR FORAGE CROPS

THE USE of the chemical, heptachlor, for controlling insects on forage crops can no longer be recommended. The Food and Drug Administration, after studying toxicological data, had previously established a residue tolerance of 0.1 part per million. This meant that a ton of hay might contain not over 1.4 grains of actual heptachlor.

Recently, it has been established that residues of heptachlor in, or on, a plant are converted into another chemical form, heptachlor epoxide. This material appears to be more toxic to warm blooded animals than the original and is more readily excreted into milk. Following this discovery, Food and Drug has rescinded its tolerance of 0.1 part per million and declared a zero tolerance for alfalfa and other forage crops. This means that crops or milk with any heptachlor residue may be seized.

Methoxychlor or malathion will knock out the alfalfa weevil larvae on the plants, but neither one will prevent a quick reinfestation. About a week is the limit for weevil control. Methoxychlor is effective against meadow spittlebug in the spring and potato leafhopper in the summer.



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Roy Kull and Son own a fleet of busses. They take 450 kids to Utica and Frankfort area schools. That means 300 miles of stop-go-stop-go driving every day. They cover all kinds of roads—country and city. Those conditions are rough on equipment. By good maintenance, Roy and Harold get top performance. One bus, a 1947 Beck, has over 100,000 miles on it.

Mr. Hull also uses POWER CHAMP in his Cadillac. He says, POWER CHAMP starts good and "you can't beat the delivery service."





POWER CHAMP HAULS THE MILK, LIME AND FERTILIZER



Royce Cliff, Albion, N. Y., owns a fleet of heavy equipment that travels over 380,000 miles a year. This includes 2 bulk milk trucks, 1 milk van for cans, 1 tractor-trailer outfit, 6 platform trucks (2-3 ton type) and 4 lime-fertilizer spreaders.

Mr. Cliff has put POWER CHAMP and G.L.F. OILS to the test in pastures and crop fields, in mud, snow and cold and hot weather.

Mr. Cliff says G.L.F. petroleum and service stacks up well against other brands he has tried.



POWER CHAMP CARRIES THE MAIL

John Rigsbie is a North Country mailman and auctioneer. He carries the mail on one of the rural routes out of West Chazy, N. Y.

John has a 50 mile run with 200 stops. His late model Nash with automatic transmission averages 16 miles to the gallon with POWER CHAMP regular. John has used G.L.F. Gasoline for 10 years. He also uses G.L.F. Fuel Oil Service.



POWER CHAMP TILLS THE SOIL

Stanley Douglass and sons Manning and Merlin farm 300 acres near Pittstown, N. J. They have 85 dairy cattle and 4800 hens. Their equipment includes 4 tractors, 3 trucks, and 3 cars. They say, "POWER CHAMP gives us top performance. We always get courteous, adequate service from G.L.F."

Mr. Douglass was one of the first G.L.F. members to use the services of the Hunterdon plant when it opened in 1939.





POWER CHAMP TAKES HER SHOPPING

G.L.F. Member Francis A. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis operate a dairy farm near Lakewood, Pa.

They use POWER CHAMP regular in their 1953 Plymouth station wagon, a 1950 International pickup and 3 Farmalls.

They've used G.L.F. Petroleum Service for 14 years.

Mrs. Curtis' shopping trips to Honesdale and other driving totals 350 miles a month. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis say, "POWER CHAMP performs well in all our vehicles."

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THE DAIRY COW from PARLOR to POOL

By GORDON CONKLIN

Assistant Editor American Agriculturist

NOW once upon a time there lived, in the land of Bovina, a cow named Katrinka Carnation Ormsby Belle Madeline Posch Golden Dewdrops (all her friends called her Kate).

For many years, life had moved along pretty quietly for Kate. Oh, she tested the fences occasionally, just for practice, and she gossiped over the back pasture fence with the other girls about the affairs of Sir Henry Meadow Brook Rolling Hills Holbrook III (everyone called him Hank).

The county agent had been telling the boss for years that he should get rid of Hank, giving all sorts of figures on production records, pedigrees, sire performance, etc. It was just a year ago that Hank finally pushed his luck too far and playfully tore down a four strand barbed-wire fence. That same night, the boss sent him on his way to the hot dog factory. Kate's tears had hardly dried when another change loomed on the horizon.

Enthusiastic

The boss went to a Kitchen Konference over at Sam Conrad's place one night after Hank left and looked over Sam's milking parlor. He came back so all-fired enthused that, within two months, he had installed a parlor of his own. Now Kate had to walk all the way from her stanchion to the end of the barn, stand in that doggoned parlor to be milked and then walk back. The boss often reminisced to the hired man about how he used to enjoy a-courtin' in the parlor in his younger days, but Kate was darned if she could see why.

As if all this were not enough, the county agent, A. Wayland Knights, (his wife just called him Away) was reported by an "informed source" as talking to the boss something about a "cow pool." Kate first heard about it when she moseyed up to the fence out back of the corncrib to see if she could reach the apples fallen from a big Pound Sweet tree. The boss always said some pretty unprintable words about that tree every time he repaired the fence, but the Missus wouldn't part with it.

Anyway, Kate had just reached through between the top and middle strand of wire and was beginning to stretch out when she overheard Mr. Knights say to the boss, "Jim, you asked several times about cow pools, so I've asked Mr. I. V. Gottfax to come down and visit you. He's a farm management specialist at the college."

Kate, with tongue suspended in mid-air, decided she'd like to hear this, so she disentangled herself from the fence and sidled up toward the barn. The boss got right to the point, "Mr. Gottfax, I'm wondering how you feel about the future of cow pools."

Mr. Gottfax replied, "Well, I'm convinced that the reason for all the interest in them is because so many dairymen are caught in the squeeze of economic adjustment right at the present time. Do you realize that the number of forage harvesters on U. S. farms jumped from 20,000 to 240,000 between 1945 and 1957; that pickup baler numbers jumped by more than 20 times over the same period? This only indicates the vast mechanization that has suddenly made many farms unable to compete, largely due to small size.

"It used to be possible for major changes in farming to take place between generations, but now this change has been speeded up and cannot wait to be made between generations. Bulk tanks have been the trigger for the most recent intensified change in the dairy business. As in the poultry business, it's not a question of weathering a temporary storm, but of adjusting to a change in climate. The family farm is still the strongest in terms of labor organization. is still in an excellent competitive position, but it's going to be a bigger family farm.

"As for the pools, I wonder if they aren't merely a stepping stone from farmer-owned cows to pool operator or corporately-owned cows. It's pretty tough to be accountable to fifty to a hundred different owners. In fact, figures from some of the existing pools show a pretty rapid change from farmer-owned cows to investor-ownership. After all, if the deal pays many owners, why shouldn't one person or a small group own them all?

Less Investment

"All the figures we find show that the physical efficiencies of pools are only slightly greater than those of the larger efficient dairy farm. Now, of course, in certain areas of the country, the pools have enabled farmers to ship from a manufactured milk market to a Grade A market without investment in all the facilities necessary to produce Grade A milk. That doesn't apply to the Northeast, however."

Mr. Knights asked, "What about the idea that pools will be the salvation for the small dairyman, giving him a chance to stay in farming without buying all the expensive equipment to 'go modern'?"

"Well," Mr. Gottfax replied, "If a farmer has other alternatives for which he could use his land, okay. He can grow cash crops on his land or crops to feed other livestock. But then he is really an investor in the pool, hoping to earn an income on his investment; he's not really in the dairy business. That's why I said, that ownership of cattle moves away from farmers to investors, oftentimes even to investors with no connection with farming.

(Continued on Page 27)

Q. What convinced you to build RILCO?

Asks the Rilco Reporter

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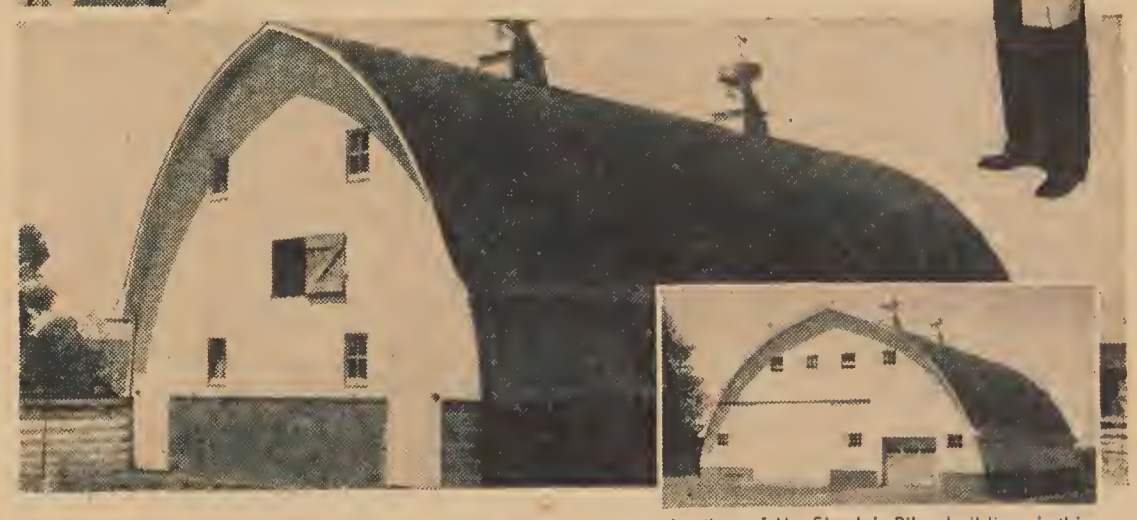
William Sipple

A. Answer: "I had to rebuild in a hurry after a storm wrecked my buildings. I found RILCO construction is fastest and best."

Says William E Sipple

Lafayette, Indiana





Rilco 2-Story Barn on the Sipple Farm

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4-H Livestock Champions

(Continued from Page 7)

were: David Pierce and Susan Miller, Niagara; Patricia Karn, Allegany; Bonnie Brown, Cattaraugus; James Baird, Monroe; Nancy Crouch, Ontario; Conrad Cook, St. Lawrence; Kenneth Carnes, Tompkins; and Billy Erikson, Schoharie.

Hogs — Several other youths submitted records that closely paralleled the work of Raymond Walton. They included George Beyer, Erie; David Bushover, Erie; David Oderkirk, Genesee; and George Poorman, Seneca County.

Beef Cattle — Those having records most nearly like Miss Miller's were: Pamela Williams, Dutchess; Steve Hartman, Cayuga; Katherine Blood, Genesee; Sam Oswald, Yates; Lawrence Smith, Monroe; and Betsy Lacko, Schoharie County.

Light Horses — Besides the State winner, eleven other nominees received an award of excellence. They were: Ronald Loeber, Albany; Beth Acomb, Genesee; Arlene Foreman, Niagara; Carole Rider, Oneida; Edith Breckenridge, Ontario; Jo Anne Corp, Saratoga; Gail Grienert, Saratoga; Kaye Fisher, Madison; Mary Lou Dauchy and Carol Parshall, Otsego; and Alice Franklin, Steuben County.

Develops Leaders

Since this annual State 4-H achievement program was started, more than 175 young people have been honored by the various State dairy and livestock breed associations. An ever-increasing number of success stories annually come out of the 4-H program. Actually most of these attainments started fifteen to twenty-five years ago through 4-H projects.

During this period, enrollments in dairy and livestock projects also have increased more than four times. While 4-H Animal Husbandry project enrollment increases may come less rapidly in the future, the program should remain in a relatively strong position because of the excellent foundation which has been laid. One example of this foundation is revealed in a summary of the State Holstein achievement program which has been giving a citation to a future breeder for the past 27 years. Among the first fifteen 4-H boys who were chosen, twelve are now full-time farmers.

These men have become large, efficient dairy farm operators and have their herds enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative testing. They are active in church work and are leaders, committeemen and officers in local and county organizations.

Of the other three former achievement winners, one is employed part-time in a milk plant, another went into the insurance business after returning home from a ten-year period of United States Army duty in Europe, and the third is a teacher.

It is well established by now that not all rural youth will remain on farms. Either there will not be a place for them or they may not be interested in following their parents' occupation. Therefore, the important point about much of the training which 4-H work offers is not entirely a matter of developing farmers, but of teaching youth the importance of learning to do jobs well through planned effort, study, and by assuming responsibility.

Proving Good BULLS



More Sampling Is Needed. Here's A Suggestion on One Way to Do It

By E. S. (Ed) Harrison

BEFORE the days of artificial insemination it was necessary for every breeder or dairyman to keep one or more service bulls. The problem during this period was to find enough bulls to go around that carried the inheritance that entitled them to become herd improvers. We are all aware of the fact that many bulls were put into service that really held at best only an outside chance of serving profitable producing daughters, but a more significant fact was that, with few exceptions, all bulls carrying a desirable inheritance saw some service.

With the development of the proved sire program and the birth of the artificial breeding ring the picture changed rapidly. With hundreds, yes thousands of farms no longer maintaining a service sire, the demand for bulls took a sharp drop.

In many ways this represented a healthy situation for the industry. Breeders and dairymen alike developed a much greater appreciation of the importance of the herd sire. The indiscriminate use of the stock yard bull was greatly reduced. With the sharp decline in the number of bulls needed for service came the opportunity for greater situation in the choice of a herd sire.

While applauding these healthy advancements in the industry, we cannot afford to ignore a very serious problem that becomes more real every day. Each year a smaller and smaller percentage of our young bulls are being sampled. The fates of these young bulls must be decided shortly after birth. Who in the industry is qualified to make this important decision? We have living evidence that some of the bulls selected for service should have been converted into chops, but unfortunately we are not able to gaze into the crystal ball and count our mistakes on those sent to the butcher.

On most farms, heifers present a real breeding problem, a problem that can be solved best by having a young fertile yearling bull to turn with them. With milk prices favoring fall freshening we like our heifers as far as possible to calve from late August to mid-October. Whenever we have had a young bull to turn with them this has presented no problem, but on the other years we have had too high a percentage calving late.

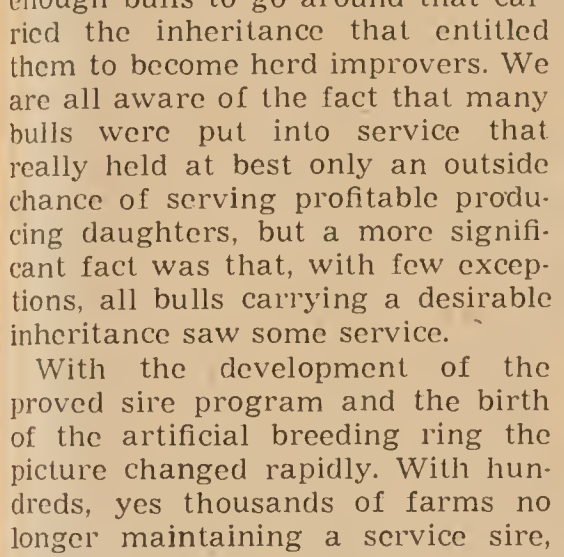
We estimate that for each month a heifer is late calving we lose from 50 to 75 dollars in income. When a number of heifers are calving late, this represents quite a substantial sum. Equally important, however, is that when a heifer calves late the first time it is difficult ever to have her at the peak of production during the period of better milk prices.

From discussions that I have had with dairymen throughout the Northeast, I know that many of them have experienced the same difficulty in getting their heifers bred to calve when they wanted them to calve. I believe that a yearling bull offers the only simple solution. Not only would a young bull solve this costly breeding problem, but it would increase the number of potentially good bulls that were provided the opportunity to prove their value as a herd improves.

The program of the artificial breeding ring is based upon the proved sire. As they continue to grow and breed a higher and higher percentage of the nation's cattle, the greater becomes the demand for desirable proven bulls. Before there can be a proven sire someone must select and sample him.

Therefore, besides helping to solve one of our most costly breeding problems it could also help provide an adequate supply of tested bulls to meet future demands.

It might also be possible for a group of farmers to join together in establishing a central boarding station where these bulls could be cared for until their true value was known. This program could very well save many herd-improving sires from an untimely death.



FORAGE KING

At the left is Donald Shelmidine receiving the Jefferson County, N. Y., Forage King Award from William Walldroff. The Forage King title was won by Donald and his brother Clarence, who operate a partnership farm at Ellisburg. The judging was done on the basis of farm practices and crop programs as well as samples of hay, grain and silage.



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Sul-Po-Mag is a water-soluble, fast-acting source of magnesium . . . and it stays in the soil to feed crops all season

Truck-crop failures or losses due to magnesium deficiencies have been reported in most vegetable growing areas in the eastern half of the U. S.

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UNIFORM MILK INSPECTION

The editorial on Uniform Milk Inspection in the January 16 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST may have missed one big point that makes uniform inspection desirable.

How many different rules and regulations are now being enforced by how many inspectors in each of the many milk sheds throughout the United States? Dairy farms and milk handling plants are in many instances inspected by representatives of several health authorities, each with a different set of standards requiring different kinds of compliance.

Manufacturers of milking equipment find that they frequently must make specialized equipment to meet the requirements of different inspectors. This is costly for the company and for the farmers. — *C. L. Dickinson, Director of Research, Farm Equipment Institute.*

BAD!

The disastrous effect of western milk would more than offset any small gain New York dairymen might be given by access to the few desirable markets left in New England.—*Albert J. Silvernail, Stephentown, N. Y.*

WHAT'S "FREE"?

Your editorial "Pure Arrogance" really shows the way to clean and clear up this rotten union situation, but it isn't strong enough. Something must be done to curb the union heads of the power they are seeking. In the past a lot was done for the laboring class; now the members are told what they can and cannot do.

What keeps the strikes on so long? Easy money, unemployment, and the men have to chip in with contributions out of their pay when they pay their dues or no receipt is issued. Why isn't there a way to stop these gangsters? If you want to work you must join. It is a **must** in our **free** country! Keep the good work up. Perhaps someone will take the decent side of labor and put it in the right lane again for the good of America. If you use this, it wouldn't help my union member husband if it were signed.—*Name withheld.*

NOT RESPONSIBLE

The president of our Association, Mr. N. E. Sampson, is a subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and asked me to forward you some information in view of your editorial, "Dangerous Mixture," in a recent edition.

Concerning the recent contract entered into between 25 milk producers and the Greenville Dairy Company, we would call special attention to the fact that this is not a contract between the teamsters and Greenville Dairy, but a contract between 25 signing farmers as individuals and the dairy company.

The wording of the contract is such that the teamsters union is absolved of any responsibility for the terms of the agreement, since the union, as such, is not a party to the contract.—*Homer H. Martz, Assistant Manager, Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Assoc., Pittsburgh, Penna.*

ALL THE CARDS?

I enjoyed reading the column by Tom Milliman on chain stores in the January 16th issue. How true the article is in presenting the facts of the case, and why hasn't more been said publicly, one would like to know?

In connection with Mr. Milliman's last paragraph on whether food chains should have a sense of responsibility to grower, processor, I point to Dr. George Luke's recent remarks at a Rutgers Farm Policy Forum. He indicated that responsibility by these people is long overdue, and that if something is not done soon they will get a dose of medicine that they won't like, that farmers won't like, and that nobody will like.

And that, of course, is **government price setting**, which could well start on the farm and extend through the processor level and, naturally, **from there to the shelf price level.** The big chains could well examine themselves in this light, I think. They seem to hold all the cards.—*Clifford B. Ross, N. J. Farm Bureau*

TWO VIEWS!

Was exceptionally pleased with the account of Mr. Eastman's visit to President Coolidge, as I've always been "for him." Very displeased at folks who call him the "do nothing" President. . . .

* * *

In the January 16 issue Ed Eastman wrote "A Visit with Cal Coolidge." This is the most nauseating article ever written.

Editor's Note: As the old-timers say, "it's a difference of opinion that makes a horse race!"

LATE—OR EARLY?

"Late Hay!", referred to on page 2 of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. January 16 issue. Did you say "late hay?" My husband was sick all summer and didn't cut any hay. Usually he hires a tractor to cut, then gets it in with the horse. He couldn't beg, borrow, or hire a small tractor and started haying. It was slow, hard cutting, wet rainy weather, but he kept cutting and getting in as he could. Some was only good to bank the house. He cut quite a lot on December 18, and in the p.m. we got in a load while it was snowing. He left it on the wagon at the back of the house, and the horse and two heifers that run loose ate about one half of it before he unloaded it. Does this make a record?

Now! Who cut hay the earliest this year? On January 18, he started up the tractor and ran it around a field cutting a back swathe through the snow. — *Mrs. Fred H. Putnam, Winchester, N. Y.*

SASSAFRAS FOR CIDER?

Some time ago I wrote you asking if you had ever heard of using sassafras for keeping cider sweet. You had not, but advised me that if I could not find out you would ask your readers.

This method was used by the farmers about 50 years ago out in the Schoharie and Cobleskill areas. I would like to know in what form the sassafras was used, and the amount used per gallon of cider.—*Ruth L. Pitts, Hadley, N. Y.*



Bob Petzold, right, and hired man, Merton Hines, feeding silage.

Tioga County Farmer Grows 28,000

Corn Plants Per Acre

BOB PETZOLD of Owego, New York, decided in 1959 to try out an unusually high per acre corn population. Bob Gridley, then Assistant County Agent in Tioga County, checked over a field carefully and calculated there were 27,760 corn plants growing on an acre. A standard recommendation is around 18,000 per acre, with many farmers growing far less.

In the Corn Belt, where most corn is grown for grain, Dr. Kermit Burger of the University of Wisconsin reports seeing a yield of 140 bushels of shelled corn per acre where sowing rates were at 25,000 plants per acre. Bob, whose position as president of the Tioga County Farm Bureau gives him wide contacts, had heard a number of others make similar comments. He had studied these comments and noted that the agronomists advised pushing plant population up on soils high in fertility and moisture-holding capacity.

The Petzold farm, whose 80 milkers plus young stock provide plenty of manure for fertility and moisture holding capacity, has about 176 acres of tillable land in Newark Valley. Even though Bob has about 200 acres of tillable land on the surrounding hills, he grows all corn on the Unadilla silt loam on the valley floor.

During the winter and spring, all corn ground was liberally covered with manure from young cattle pens. He planted in 32 inch rows around the 15th of May, about a month after bulk spreading 350 pounds of 12-12-12 fertilizer per acre. The variety was K-24, a 115 day corn, so Bob was particularly interested in planting early. Application of lime over the years has brought soil pH up to 6.9 and Bob feels lime has been one of his best investments. As proof of his belief, he reports sowing 100 tons of lime each year for the past 16 years.

Providing fertility was only the beginning of the corn growing procedure, however, for the problem soon arose of running so much seed through a planter. Bob ground the planter plates so the notches were almost egg shaped and drove the planter at 3 miles per hour to get high seed drop. He maintains that slow driving is very important in any corn planting, regardless of sowing rates.

Just before the corn pricked through, he drew a well adjusted spring tooth harrow parallel to the rows. This killed weeds and took the place of that first snail's-pace cultivation. "Be sure you don't look back," says Bob, "you're actually doing very little damage to the corn."

The summer of 1959 was a mighty dry one in this part of Tioga County, but Bob's 45 acres of corn provided silage to fill and refill two silos, one 16 x 50 feet and a 56 footer 18 feet square. In addition, it provided green chop forage to replace burned up pastures from July 10 to barn feeding time. By consulting various tables, the calculated yield comes out to just over 18 tons per acre, not bad for a large acreage and a dry year. The average corn silage yield in this Plateau Region of the State is 9.5 tons per acre, about ½ Bob's figure.

Not only was tonnage high, but most stalks had one good ear, making the tons worth something in feed value. There was no problem of corn (averaging 11 feet in height) going down, although no really bad windstorms occurred. High plant population shaded the ground quickly, an important factor, Bob feels, on his type of soil during a dry year.

The Petzolds (brother Fred has a dairy farm nearby) like the results of "thick planting." They don't claim that their planting methods are the right answer for every farmer, but their experience convinces them of the value of liberal liming and fertilization, at least higher than average plant population, and slow planting speeds.

This year, when the "oak leaves are as big as squirrel's ears" (or is it when the bobolinks return?), an extra rapid rattling will be heard again in the planter hoes on the Petzold acres.

Do You Wonder What Makes You

SO DARN TIRED?



Open this page for a Sensational

FREE

HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULE

OFFER

Do You Wonder What Makes You

SO DARN TIRED?



A dramatization posed by professional model

I used to feel weak and run-down from the moment I woke up in the morning to the time I tumbled into bed at night. Believe me, doing a full day's work is hard enough even *when you feel good.* But trying to be a good worker, husband and father when you're "dead on your feet" would make any man a nervous wreck!

As if being tired at night wasn't bad enough, I found myself getting upset by almost everything. I was "touchy" all day long, cross and irritable with my own children. I'd start arguments with my wife over the smallest things. I finally realized that something had to be done — so I went to see our family doctor.

After examining me, the doctor explained that my tiredness and nervousness were caused by a lack of important vitamins and minerals in my diet. This deficiency, he explained, caused otherwise normally healthy men and women to feel run-down and irritable. To help correct my condition he recommended I add a good food supplement to my daily diet.

That's when I sent away for a trial suppy of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules that I had seen advertised. In just a few short weeks my energy came back. I felt like a new man, and I was glad to continue with the wonderful Vitasafe Plan. If you feel tired, nervous and miserable as I did, why not see how Vitasafe Capsules may help you, too? Send for your trial supply by mailing the certificate today!

"Our fights have turned to kisses!"

IT'S hard to believe that my wife and I used to fight. She would start nagging at me the minute I got home from work and I would snap right back at her! We argued and bickered so often that we suddenly realized our marriage was breaking up! There wasn't any real reason for it except that both of us always felt so tired that we got on each other's nerves!

Our family doctor gave us some advice that probably saved our marriage. Otherwise normally healthy people, he told us, may become run-down and over-tired because their diets do not contain enough vitamins, minerals and lipotropic factors. This could easily cause us to feel worn-out, tense and short tempered.

To correct this condition, each of us started taking Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules. Before long we had more pep, more energy — and our dispositions improved. Instead of fighting, we were back in each other's arms.

If you or your wife have lost the pep and energy you used to have . . . if over-tiredness makes you nervous and bad-tempered with the ones you love, you owe it to yourself to try proven Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules.



A dramatization posed by professional models

10¢ to help cover expenses of this

FREE 30 DAY SUPPLY

GH-POTENCY CAPSULES

LIPOTROPIC FACTORS, VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 27 Ingredients: Glutamic Acid, Choline, Inositol, Methionine, Citrus Bioflavonoid, 11 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B-12 and Folic Acid) Plus 11 Minerals



MEN RECEIVE IN EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE:

Choline Bitartate	31.4 mg.	Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Inositol	15 mg.	Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.
dl-Methionine	10 mg.	Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Glutamic Acid	50 mg.	Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.	Calcium	75 mg.
Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Phosphorus	58 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Iron	30 mg.
Vitamin C	75 mg.	Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Vitamin B_1	5 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin B_2	2.5 mg.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.	Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	2 mcg...	Iodine	0.075 mg.
		Potassium	2 mg.
		Zinc	0.5 mg.
		Magnesium	3 mg.

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation.

ALSO AVAILABLE, A VITASAFE PLAN WITH A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FORMULA FOR WOMEN. CHECK CERTIFICATE IF DESIRED.

©1958 VITASAFE CORP ® VITASAFE REG. T.M.

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C, and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkable nutrients science has yet discovered—a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body organs.

Glutamic Acid, an important protein constituent derived from natural wheat gluten, is also included in Vitasafe Capsules. And to top off this exclusive formula, each capsule now brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

WHY YOU MAY NEED THESE SAFE HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

As your own doctor will tell you, scientists have discovered that not only is a daily minimum of vitamins and minerals, in one form or another, absolutely indispensable for proper health . . . but some people actually need *more* than the average daily requirements established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. If you are a normally healthy person, but tire easily . . . if you work under pressure, subject to the stress of travel, worry and other strains, with resulting improper eating habits . . . then you may be one of the people who needs this extra supply of vitamins. In that case, VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES may be "just what the doctor ordered" — because they contain *t…dy recommended food supplement f… in this category!*

P…URITY GUARANTEED

There i…itamin potency. As you probably know…rnment strictly controls each vitamin …requires the exact quantity of each vi…l to be clearly stated on the label. This…urity of each ingredient, and the sanit…f manufacture are carefully controlled…tion! When you use VITASAFE C.F.…u can be sure you're getting exactly w…s . . . *pure* ingredients whose beneficial …en proven time and again!

…ANT YOU TO …SUPPLY — FREE!

We offe… free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F…or just one reason. So many persons h… them with such astounding results . …ave written in telling us how much bet… only a short trial . . . that we are absol…at you, too, may experience the same …ed well-being after a similar trial. In f…vinced that we're willing to back up o…h our own money. *You* don't spend a p…ins! Yet this valuable formula is not av…else — even at several times the price.

…S PLAN SLASHES …N PRICES

With yo…pply of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules …ve complete details regarding the benef… new Plan that provides you regularly …-fresh vitamins and minerals you will n…ing in the Vitasafe Plan now you are never under any obligation! When you have received your first 30-day trial supply, simply take one VITASAFE Capsule every day to prove that this formula can help you as it is helping so many others. But you remain the sole judge. If you are not completely satisfied, and do not wish to receive any additional vitamins, simply let us know by writing us before the next monthly shipment — or you can use the handy instruction card we will provide — and no future shipments will be sent. Yes, you are under no purchase obligation ever; you may cancel future shipments at any time!

But if you are delighted — as so many people already are — you don't do a thing and you will continue to receive fresh, additional shipments regularly every month — for just as long as you wish, automatically and on time — at the low Plan rate of only $2.78 plus a few cents shipping for each full month supply. You take no risk whatsoever — you may drop out of this Plan any time you wish without spending an extra penny, by simply notifying us of your decision a few days before your next monthly shipment. Take advantage of our generous offer! Mail certificate now.

A VITASAFE PLAN FOR WOMEN

Women may also suffer from lack of pep, energy and vitality due to nutritional deficiency. If there is such a lady in your house, you will do her a favor by bringing this announcement to her attention. Just have her check the "Women's Plan" box in the certificate.

Help yourself or someone you love to new health and happiness! Mail Certificate Now

DETACH CERTIFICATE, PLACE IN ENVELOPE AND MAIL TODAY

$2.78 VALUE

FREE TRIAL CERTIFICATE

VITASAFE CORPORATION,
23 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y.

25-L

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in American Agriculturist.

Send me my FREE 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ Men's Plan ☐ Women's Plan

I ENCLOSE 10¢ PER PACKAGE for packing and postage.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ... State .....

Offer limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply under each plan per family.

IN CANADA: Vitasafe Plan (Canada) Ltd., 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont. [Canadian formula adjusted to local conditions.]

$2.78 VALUE

Mail Certificate To **VITASAFE CORPORATION, 23 We… …ew York 23, N.Y.**

IN CANADA: 394 Symington Avenue, To…



Blank Page Digitally Inserted

Over and over again-It's the same old story...

Finally a formula that really works

Why Does Daddy Sleep So Much?



Sometimes I couldn't blome my little bay for wandering. It seemed as thaugh the anly thing my husband enjoyed was SLEEP!

Night after night my husbond came home from work completely worn out — nervous and irritable. He often skipped supper and fell right into bed. Whot kind of componionship was this far his children, his friends, his wife?

Fronkly, I wos warried. My husband used to be such on active, energetic man. But for some reason he now seemed too tired to da anything. Even an weekends, when other men went ploces ond had fun with their fomilies—he complained of being just too tired! I wondered what I could do to help him.

One day I saw a Vitasafe ad in a mogozine. It said that some men, just like my husband, could easily lose their naturol pep and energy, feel wornaut and run-down, oct nervous ond irritoble because af a *pralonged deficiency af essential vitamins and minerals in their diets*. The od revealed that thousands of otherwise normally heolthy peaple had increased their pep ond vitolity thraugh the famous Vitosafe Plon. Maybe this Plan could help my husband too.

A dramatization posed by professional models

I sent for the 30-day triol supply af Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules that wos offered, and when they arrived, my husbond started toking just one a doy. Before long he wos acting like his old self again — peppy, energetic, and wide awake!

If you'd like to help your husbond as I did mine, mail the certificote below for a 30-doy trial supply af praven Vitasafe High-Patency Capsules withaut risking a penny!

I COULDN'T STOP Torturing HIM!



A dramatization posed by professional model

MY poor husband. Living with me had become tarture for him, I'd become such a nag. And the warst part af it wos I just couldn't help myself! I felt sa tired and worn-aut — even on afternoon nap didn't help. When Phil came home from work, I was so nervous ond irritoble I jumped an every word he said.

I loved my husband dearly, but instead of being an understanding wife, I storted orgu-ments over nathing at oll. I could see the strain telling on Phil. After all, no man likes a woman ruining his life!

"Whot's wrong?" he asked. "You're not acting like the girl I morried. You're sa tired and jumpy lotely — it's just not normal. Moybe you ought to see the doctor!"

Sure enough, our doctar had the answer. After exomining me, he explained thot my condition wos merely the result of o prolonged nutritionol deficiency. He exploined thot o lack of vitomins and minerols wos actuolly moking me tired ond cronky. All he recommended was a good nutritional formula to supplement my doily diet.

I storted toking Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules, and it wosn't long before Phil ond I naticed the wonderful difference. My tiredness disappeared, I wasn't nervous anymore — ond thonk goodness I stopped nogging. Phil ond I ore os hoppy os honeymooners agoin!

If you ore otherwise normolly healthy, but ore suffering from o vitamin-minerol deficiency, why not see if Vitosafe Capsules con help you? You don't risk o penny. Simply mail the certificote for o triol 30-doy supply.

MAIL THIS CERTIFICATE TODAY to receive a FREE 30 days supply of HIGH POTENCY CAPSULES

THIS VALUABLE CERTIFICATE
WILL BRING YOU
A FREE 30 DAY SUPPLY OF SAFE
VITASAFE HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

JUST FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON REVERSE SIDE AND MAIL TODAY!

These are excerpts from actual letters in our files written by men and women who were suffering from a vitamin-mineral deficiency . . .



FEEL LIKE GOING OUT – "I am very pleased . . . I used to feel tired but since I take Vitasafe I . . . work better and feel like going out again." – *Mrs. S. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.*



GRATEFUL – "I feel that Vitasafe has helped me more than anything I ever took previously. I am grateful." – *Miss P. J., Ukiah, Cal.*



DONE SO MUCH – "They have done so much for me in such a short time. My whole life has changed. I was always tired before . . . Thanks again." – *R. H., Berwick, Pa.*



NEVER FELT SO GOOD – "My husband and I both use them and I have never felt so good in my life. I used to have a tired and run down feeling but since taking two bottles I feel great." – *Mrs. C. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.*



TOPS WITH ME – "I used to feel so pepless and tired . . . now after taking Vitasafe I can truthfully say I feel fine. Your product is tops with me." – *J. M. C., Hayward, Calif.*

Posed by professional models.

Europe or Alaska?

OUR BUSIEST YEAR



This week, the members of our large California Tour party are enjoying one of the most thrilling sights of their trip—the awe-inspiring Grand Canyon, before heading homeward after a memorable three and a half weeks' tour. Last month, another AA party went on a Caribbean Cruise and visited five glamorous islands in that tropical paradise.

Next on our travel schedule is the American Agriculturist **Spring Scandinavian Tour,** May 11-June 21, which will visit France, Switzerland, Germany, Bavaria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and England. On May 25, our party will be in the fairy-tale village of Oberammergau, and will attend a performance of the famous Passion Play, which can be seen only once in ten years. Although this tour is presently sold out, we are accepting reservations for it on a waiting list basis.

At least three more American Agriculturist tours are scheduled for this year:

Summer European Tour, June 8-July 20. This will be similar to our Spring Tour, but instead of going to Scandinavia, we will tour England, Ireland, and Scotland. This is a special feature that many of you have asked us for. Our tour party will also have the opportunity to attend the Passion Play in Oberammergau. The Cunard Line's beautiful SS Queen Elizabeth will be used for the transatlantic crossings of both of these tours (or if you choose, you can fly to Europe).

Alaska Tour, July 30-August 19. This will be another of those perfect Alaska Tours for which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is famous. On our way westward, we will stay at Chateau Lake Louise and the Hotel Banff in the heart of the spectacularly beautiful Canadian Rockies. From there we will go to Vancouver, where we will board the Canadian Pacific's SS Princess Louise for one of the most thrillingly beautiful cruises in the world—through the famous Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun, with stops at such colorful seaport towns as Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, capital of Alaska, and Skagway, where the Trail of '98 begins. We'll see giant stands of timber, snow-capped mountains that rise out of the sea, ageless glaciers, fishing villages, historic Gold Rush places—and we'll have a wonderful time aboard our comfortable cruise ship, enjoying the delicious meals and entertainment features, and relaxing in our deck chairs as we watch the beautiful scenery go by.

The trip homeward from the West Coast will be just as exciting. More details will be announced soon.

Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, October 6-November 21. This will be a fascinating six and a half week's cruise-tour that will take us to Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the Italian and French Rivieras. Our ship will be the SS Independence, and for our cruise among the Grecian Islands, the MS Stella Maris. This tour is also one that many of you have asked us for, and it is very reasonable in price.

This very brief outline of our 1960 tours does not begin to tell you all that they include. There is much, much more, and you will find them described in detail in the printed itineraries which we will be glad to send you on request.

Whichever one of these delightful tours you decide to take, we can assure you that you will enjoy every moment of it, and will get more than your money's worth. The great popularity of American Agriculturist tours is based on the fact that we and our competent tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, go all out to make them as perfect as possible. Our tours are escorted and reasonable in price, with everything possible included in the all-expense ticket. You'll enjoy the wonderfully relaxing feeling of just following our tour leader and having no travel worries, and you'll also enjoy the pleasure of traveling with a congenial, friendly group of people.

Write us today for the itinerary you are interested in. Don't put it off, as American Agriculturist tours have a way of filling up fast! Just fill out the coupon below and send it to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.



Luxurious Chateau Lake Louise.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your (check one or more):

Scandinavian Tour, May 11-June 21——

Summer European Tour, June 8-July 20 (by ship)—— or (by air)——

Alaska Tour, July 30-August 19——

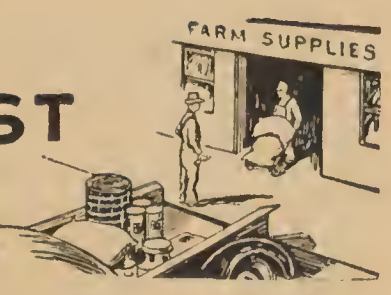
Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21——

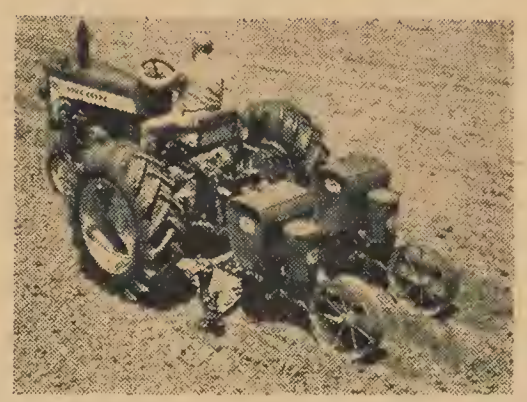
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





There are more than two dozen different items of extra equipmnt available for these new JOHN DEERE planters. Hill-drop attachments are available, making it possible for the owner to hill-drop his corn and drill his beans and other crops. Dry and liquid fertilizer attachments are available for applying starter fertilizer to one side of and below the seed. Herbicide and insecticide attachments enable the owner to wage chemical warfare against weeds and soil insects. Ground-working equipment is available to meet any soil or planting requirement.

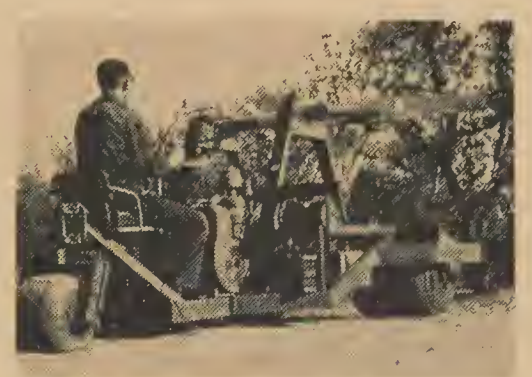


A 4-plow diesel tractor has been announced by MASSEY-FERGUSON. Called the M-F 65 diesel, it is the first medium-sized diesel tractor with the Ferguson system of implement control, and the first U. S. tractor whose standard equipment includes a differential lock to control spinning a soft ground, ice or snow. It has dual-range transmission with six forward speeds and two reverse, and comes in four models: 4-wheel high arch; dual wheel row-crop, and a single wheel row-crop.

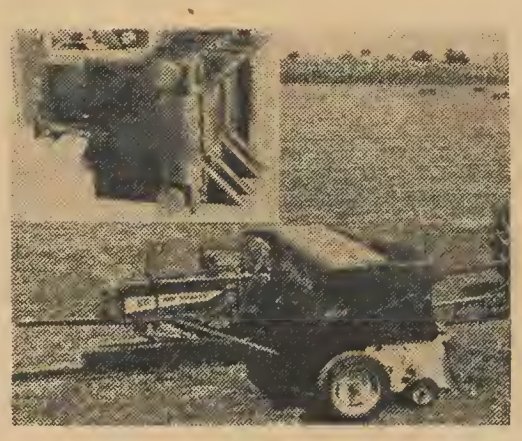
A new edition of "Balanced Home Grown Dairy Rations" has just been released by THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, a division of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc. It is available without charge to commercial dairymen in the 13 northeastern states.

The folder provides several formulas to make maximum use of locally grown grains in milking, fitting and heifer rations. In addition, it contains an interesting section on the cost of production of home grown grains.

Copies may be obtained by writing to the Company at Cayuga, N. Y.



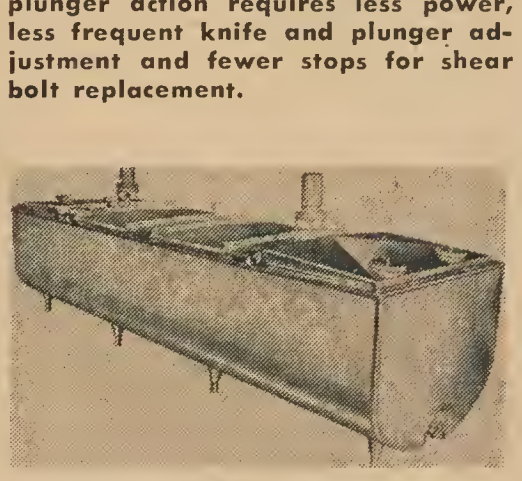
This is a Tricycle Pneumatic Tree-Knocker, manufactured by A. D. GOODWIN & SON, of Manteca, Calif. The unusual vehicle is used to butt nut trees, knocking the nuts to the ground. To avoid crushing the nuts, the vehicle is equipped with soft, smooth-skinned Terra-Tires, manufactured by GOODYEAR, enabling the tree-knocker to virtually "tip-toe" through the pecans without damaging them.



Smooth sailing is the course set for a new baler equipped with a "floating plunger." The new plunger, designed by NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY for its Super Hayliner 69, "floats" with eight sealed bearing rollers. New Holland reports the new plunger action requires less power, less frequent knife and plunger adjustment and fewer stops for shear bolt replacement.

A new folder is now available on "Urox" weed killer, a new, granular herbicide which is sprinkled or spread on soil to kill all weed growth in non-crop areas. It keeps soil weed-free for 8 to 18 months and can be used any place where complete, low-cost kill of all vegetation is desired.

Copies are available from ALLIED CHEMICAL'S General Chemical Division, Dept. AA., 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y. The folder is illustrated with photos showing some of the weed control results that can be expected. General use information and application data are given.



SUNSET EQUIPMENT CO., St. Paul, Minnesota, has announced the addition of a 1,000 gallon unit to their line of bulk milk coolers. Known as the Big Standard, it employs the same direct expansion principle used on other Sunset models. Sunset's Big Standard is made of all welded stainless steel, inside and out. Two agitators provide positive agitation. The control may be set for completely automatic or manual operation.



The new D-17 ALLIS-CHALMERS tractor is now equipped with long-reach spark plugs, which are in a single heat range and take care of all operating loads whether heavy or light. This new type plug takes the place of hot or cold plugs and eliminates the need of changing them from heavy work to chore jobs. A new oil pump for the Power Director doubles the oil flow for additional cooling under severe conditions. Other new features of the D-17 tractor are completely redesigned final drive gear, pinions, and a new brake system designed for firmer braking.

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GLF Quality

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Granular Chemicals Make

Weeds "Take A Powder"



REMEMBER what the old timers used to say about sowing turnips? "A thimbleful to the acre," was their way of dramatizing the smallness of the seed.

Today's granular chemicals are in the same class, for row applicators must distribute a cupful of material along a quarter-mile of row—and do it uniformly. Equipment must be precision built for such precise application.

There are a number of reasons for the increasing popularity of granular chemicals. Most obvious is the "no muss, no fuss" elimination of water lugging. Furthermore, spray drift can be a real problem from the viewpoint of the man spraying or from that of his neighbor. Anyone who has breathed all day the spray drift of di-nitro can appreciate using it in non-drifting granulated form. Anyone who has seen 2,4-D drift on beans can understand why neighbors remain bettter neighbors if all chemicals stay on the side of the line fence where applied.

Possible Spray Error

Another angle is the fact that mixing chemicals in water gives plenty of room for error, ending up with a solution that may be too strong or too weak. Granules are pre-mixed so there is no danger from human failure to divide, add or subtract correctly while loading the tank.

An additional chance for error comes when calibrating the sprayer. In order to apply an exact amount of material, the amount of fluid passing through a nozzle during a given time must be known, then corrrelated with rate of travel. Width of spray swath per nozzle, plus previously mentioned items, all get into the act in figuring out application rates. After working all this out, one must still be sure that he holds his tractor speed fairly constant in order to do the job right.

Granular chemicals, however, are applied from distributors powered from a ground driven shaft of the planter. If operating speed goes up or down, application rate remains constant per area covered.

A number of folks in the chemical business feel that chemicals carried in a granular material will do a better job than a fluid. The carrier protects the chemical and releases it more slowly and uniformly, making it useful over a longer period of time. At a rate depending upon volatility and weather, a sprayed-on material may go into the air rather rapidly.

Weather also plays a part with the granular materials and research shows certain types of weather makes them more potent; the reverse may lower their effectiven There is still room for explora of the best conditions for app tion, even as equipment makers tinue to improve the machines t the job.

There are some general rules checking row applicator equipm for granular chemicals. First, a tive feed seems to be superior gravity flow mechanism. Withou there is always a possibility lumpiness in the material, caus improper application.

Second, check whether the chine can be accurately adjusted various rates. Granular mate comes with different particle si varying concentrations, and dif ent application rates. Density of carrier will also vary, so the ap cator should be adjustable from low to high rates.

The last item to look for is same as for most every thing attaches, "A child can do it in minutes using only a screw drive In addition to simple attachm the mounting should hold the per so it won't weave in a

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Kill brush this new, easy way with dry pellets —use Du Pont DYBAR®
fenuron weed and brush killer

Now you can control undesirable brush far easier than ever before. Just spread Du Pont "Dybar" pellets on the ground. One application of "Dybar" kills brush effectively in fence rows, rights-of-way, and other non-cultivated areas.

You apply "Dybar" just as it comes from the bag or drum—by the tablespoonful around individual clusters or stems by broadcast equipment over large areas, even by airplane or helicopter. As a result, it is easier to apply in hard-to-reach areas.

Moisture carries "Dybar" into the ground, where it is taken up by the roots. "Dybar" is non-flammable, non-volatile, non-corrosive and low in toxicity to man and animals. Start your brush control program with Du Pont "Dybar" now before it interferes with other spring work.

On all chemicals, always follow label instructions and warnings carefully.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY
fenuron weed and brush killer



Here's a typical example of the complete kill possible with just one treatment of Du Pont "Dybar" The photo of dead brush in fence row was taken at the height of the growing season.

Mutual Members Meet, Elect

THE Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc., recently held its annual meeting in Utica, N. Y. A high percentage of the fifty-three local cooperatives were represented.

Dr. Kenneth A. Shaul, president of Mutual, said that the adoption of a new milk order in New England has "worked intolerable hardship on New York farmers." He went on to comment that the order causes "a ridiculous disparity between the prices received by New England and New York pool farmers."

Dr. Shaul condemned the proposal to hook New York milk prices to the Midwest condensery price and reported that united opposition by all Northeast dairy groups has held this plan in abeyance. He restated Mutual's stand on bulk milk prices supporting at-the-plant pricing, rather than at-the-farm.

A resolution to this effect was passed by representatives present, in addition to resolutions calling for consolidation of New York-New Jersey and New England Federal milk order regulations. Another resolution advocated uniform sanitary inspections standards for all Order No. 27 producers and for "its companion State orders." However, a resolution was passed against uniform sanitation standards on a national basis.

In other resolutions, unfair practices by producers of imitation dairy products were condemned and coloring of rejected milk was opposed. The price support program for milk was called essential "until such time as a satisfactory producer financed stabilization program can be put into operation.

Elections

All officers were re-elected including Dr. Kenneth Shaul, Cobleskill, president; Adolphe Walkley, Lakeville, vice president; Clarence Bolliver, Lowville, secretary; Warren Davy, Greene, treasurer, and Edwin G. Ferber, Callicoon, executive committeeman.

These men, all Empire Staters, formerly comprised an executive committee of five, but are now to be joined by two others. Newly elected members are Fenton Murphy of Exeter, Pa., president of Penn York Milk Milk Producers Cooperative and Paul Thompson of Millheim, Pa., president of Cooperative Dairy Farmers of Spring Mills. Mr. Thompson served as chairman of this year's Resolutions Committee.

A group of outstanding young folks, all sons or daughters of Mutual members, formed a panel to discuss problems of modern farming. Richard Church, president of the New York State FFA, was one of the members of this group.

The day was rounded out with a talk by Stanley Andrews of Michigan State University, discussing the international impact of U. S. farm policy and the contributions to other nations made by American aid. Technical aid ("help them to help themselves") to foreign nations has brought about some remarkable changes and in many cases it has benefited relationships much more than gifts of food.

A successful meeting over, delegates drank an extra cup of coffee to stay awake and headed home. Milking time somehow seems to come around awfully fast after a night meeting, but judging from the comments, it was worth the effort.

—*Gordon Conklin*

HOPALONG CALFITY

THE GENES and chromosomes went on vacation when this calf was conceived on the farm of Gilbert H. Flint, Vo-Ag. teacher at Washington Academy, Salem, N. Y. This three-legged Jersey calf is a very rare oddity, according to the folks at the Cornell Veterinary College. It grew nicely, however, and was last reported as getting around fairly well.



WEEDS "TAKE POWDER"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Yield and it should fit a variety of machines. A split sprocket will save wear and tear on the language when you're in a hurry, allowing you to drive a shaft for power without dismembling the planter. Like any piece of equipment, of course, it should be built with enough horse sense so it can be easily lubricated and kept in shape a long time with reasonable care.

Judging from the pattern left in my cup by the 2,4-5T leaves, I predict we'll see more weeds "taking powder" in the years ahead.

—*G.L.C.*



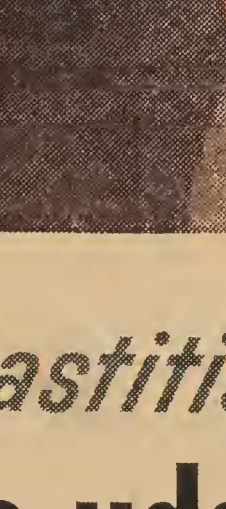
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Sanitize udders before milking

consult your veterinarian

he knows best

—what's best



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Fort Dodge, Iowa

Nolvasan is a remarkable new type of sanitizing agent, high in germ-killing power. Comparison tests in herds chronically crippled with mastitis have shown it more effective in halting the spread of infection than other types of approved disinfectants.

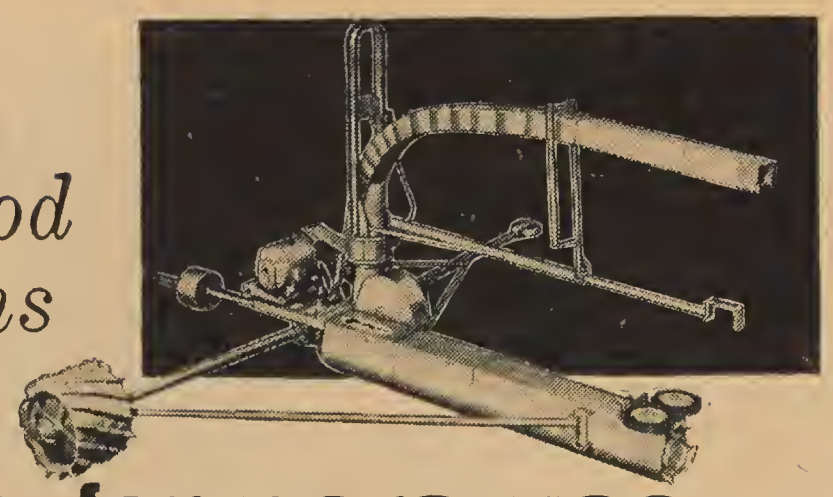
To keep mastitis from getting a start in your herd and from spreading, use Nolvasan regularly. Wash udders before each milking. Dip teat ends after milking. In a solution of one tablespoonful per gallon of water, Nolvasan destroys mastitis-causing bacteria. Keeps them from invading udder tissues. Stops their progress from cow to cow.

Nolvasan hastens the healing of scratches and injuries, reducing exposure to infection. Provides continuing bactericidal action that protects from milking to milking. Non-drying. Non-irritating. Will not cause chapping. Powerful, yet gentle. For economy, buy Nolvasan by the gallon. Available from veterinarians.

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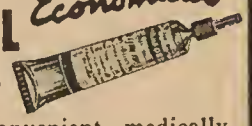
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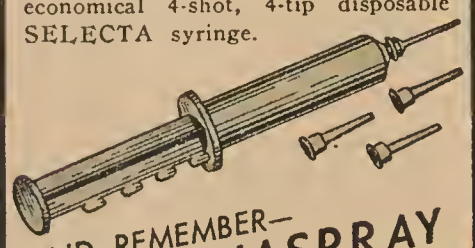
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(See Opposite Page)



—Photo by Dairymen's League N

STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y., FAMILY

THE EARL HAYES family of Camcron, N. Y.; was nominated by a committee of five retired Steuben County farmers for citation to the Order of Century Farms of thc New York State Agricultural Society at its annual dinner in Albany, N.Y., on January 13. Governor Rockefeller presented the citations to this and three other families from as ma parts of New York State. On the is Loren Hayes, 18, a student at fred Agricultural and Technical stitute, who will rcturn to the fa upon completion of his course. L en's married sister arrivcd too late be photographed. The little lady Mrs. Hayes's mother and a real w

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Oyster Stew

THE BEST known and best liked oyster bar in America is in the lower level or bowels of Grand Central Station, New York. It is part of a great restaurant; and the restaurant section, because of declining rail passenger traffic, is now poorly patronized. Not so the oyster bar, which is crowded for three hours at midday and again at night, with many mcn waiting in line for the counter stools to be vacated.

These men even look different. They are quietly dressed conservativcs, without city pallor. Few young fellows arc among them, whether bccause of the $1.50 price for the big oyster stew and crackers, or because of the out-of-the-way location, is unknown to me. Liquor is available, but few order it.

The occasional self-possessed woman is seen perched on a stool. Shc is well groomed but there are no frills about her in manners, clothes or diet. It is not a social occasion. She is there for the best oyster stew in the world, and nothing else.

For 40 years, whenever possible (and all too infrequently), I have been a member of the club, so to speak. In all that time a stubby and pleasant little man named Nick has made my stew in a steam-jacketed kettle on the other side of the counter, four feet distant from my eyes. His voice is melodious, and he is an artist in his profession.

The formula below is not offered as the equal of the recipe used at The Oyster Bar, with its big select oysters, fresh clam juicc, etc., for it falls short of that; but it does result in a better stew than I can find anywhere away from Grand Central Station.

Put a heavy kettle on the stove, preferably a round-bottomed one of cast iron, and start heating it over a moderate fire. Add a piece of real butter slightly smaller than a pullet's egg, and before it burns add several generous dashes of Lea anc Perrins Worcestershire sauce. Quickly add the oysters direc from the container, a whole pint them.

I discard the oyster liquor, haps erroneously. If possible, av frozen oysters. Stir, and th sprinkle with celery salt to taste, ing conservative in the amount. S some more.

Now comes the triggcr, or g mick, or priceless ingredient wh sets Grand Central stew apart fr all others. Pour three-fourths t full teacup of clam broth into kettle; any good brand will do, I like Snow's or Doxee's best. S the bubbling stew, and when edges of the oysters have been m erately crinkled or curled, add heated whole milk, but not cream half-and-half. Just whole milk, wh was never put to a nobler use.

After stirring some more, brin up to a point of really being "t ted," as my Grandmother K would say. But stop this side of boiling point, else the stew will foaming all over the stove and oysters will be tough.

We're through now, except setting the kettle off the fire, add a pat of butter and a gener sprinkle of paprika, for looks m ly How many servings? Depend on the amount of milk, the ap tites, and other foods, if any, collation will serve two to four six. At thc Millimans', it does three as the main dish, with sa bread and filling dessert.

In my ignorance, it took a l time to learn the exact proced even though Nick and his coh made no secret of it. It is prese now as the best recipe I've ever lished. I'm no cook, except on a specialties.

I shall feel badly if any rea react unfavorably to this metho preparing one of America's fav dishes. Farm people owe it to th selves to have a good oyster s a few times during cooler weat even at the present price of oys



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New Early Tomato

An extremely early tomato, often ripening big red tomatoes by July 4th, has been developed at the Jung Farms in Wisconsin. You can obtain a trial packet of this tomato by sending 10¢ to the Jung Seed Co., Box 79, Randolph, Wis. They will not only send you this tomato seed but also a packet of the glorious Giant Hybrid Zinnias and a copy of their 53rd catalog, America's most colorful 1960 seed catalog.



Dwarf Tomatoes — Researchers at Purdue University are working toward a combined solution to the problems of yield and harvesting through the use of drawf-type tomatocs. The term "dwarf" refers only to the size of the plant and not to the size of the fruit; normal-sized fruits are produced on these plants.

The 1958 season was unfavorable for tomatoes becausc of excessive rain, but even on a wet ficld dwarfs produced 15 tons pcr acre in two pickings. Another promising aspect of dwarf tomatoes is the possibility that thcy might be harvcsted, either partially or fully, with mechanical pickers. In the past, the greatest deterrcnt to the development of such pickers has been the large amount of vine on standard type tomatoes which makes it virtually impossible to get to the fruit.



—Photo by Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Tile From A Spool—A new method of laying drainage tile involves a spool of specially perforated vinyl mounted on a subsoiler. A shaper forms it into a plastic "root" over hole opened by a bullet shaped object on the subsoiler blade.



Fat's On The Fire—A method of installing electric heat in the concrete floor of hog farrowing and fattening pens to prevent piglets from freezing in severe winter weather, has been introduced. According to the manufacturer, the new product will enable piglets to eat, creep and sleep on uniformly even heat. Heater mats may be placed end to end, side by side or in any special layout pattern desired, as long as they do not overlap. Most common installation, however, incorporates an unheated area for the sow, bordered by a heated run for piglets on either side.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 5 Issue.....Closes Feb. 18
Mar. 19 Issue.....Closes Mar 3
April 2 Issue.....Closes Mar. 17
April 16 Issue.....Closes Mar. 31

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BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards. Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday—Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

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COLORED HOMERS — RACING type, $3.00 pair. Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y.

CAPONS

STARTED SURGICAL CAPONS. Shipped to arrive at four weeks completely healed. Cornish Cross (white) Silver Cross(barred) and White Rocks. Free Facts 'n' Figures. Alan Rhodes, Kingsley, Penna.

GEESE

GOSLINGS, WHITE EMBDEN. Alive delivery guaranteed. Mother Goose Hatchery, DeGraff, Ohio.

DUCKS

WHITE CRESTED AND White Runner Ducks. Trios $10.00. Embden Ganders $7.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

DUCKLINGS, EGGS, BREEDERS. Wild Mallard, White Crested, Crested Malkin, Pekin. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

MALLARD TYPE $5.00 pair. Silver Hamburg chickens, trio $9.00. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

TURKEYS

U. S. APPROVED. USDA Beltsville Whites. Broad Breast Bronze, Large White turkeys Our 33rd year. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm. Richfield 2 Pa

BROAD BREASTED Beltsville Whites and Medium Broad Whites. Franchise hatchery for Harts Schneider Broad Breasted Bronze. Write for poult prices and literature. Hanes Turkey Farm, Potsdam, New York.

GAME BIRDS

RINGNECK PHEASANTS. Pullorum clean chicks, eggs, flyers. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Penna

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE A "SECOND INCOME"! Make $40 extra weekly. Evenings, Saturdays, show friends amazing low-priced shoes, boots. Samples supplied Charles Chester Co., Dept. 275, Brockton, Mass.

SERVICE YOUR AREA — agents, dealers farmers make $125 up weekly distributing nationally advertised Campbell's Gro-Green Liquid and 100% Soluble Crystal Fertilizer Concentrates. No investment. Demonstration kit furnished. Campbell Co., Est 1928). Rochelle 25 Illinois.

RUN A SPARE-TIME greeting card and gift shop at home. Show friends samples of our wonderful new 1960 All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn up to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 3. Ferndale, Michigan

FARM MANAGEMENT

IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding let us tell you how to make it so. Preliminary discussion without cost or obligation. Write Dept. B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 62 West State St., Doylestown, Pa. or 150 South St., Annapolis, Md.

HELP WANTED

DAIRY FARM OPERATORS on several farms in the northeast. Write Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., Box 348, Doylestown, Penna.

SINGLE MAN AGE 40 to 60 to work on dairy farm. Must be sober or moderate drinker. Good milker especially requested. Small apartment with own bath, television and meals furnished. Reply to Box 514-1A, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

EARTHWORMS

FREE PICTURE FOLDER, "How to Make $3.000 Yearly. Sparetime. Raising Earth worms!" Oakhaven 5, Cedar Hill, Texas.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 146, N. Y.

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTION SCHOOL, FT. SMITH, Arkansas Free catalog. Also Home Study Course.

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PACKAGE BEES. MY northern-bred Italians and Caucasians are very gentle and productive. They will produce your honey and pollinate your crops. Two pounds $4.70; three pounds $5.75, queen included. Parcel post $1.20 per package. None COD. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

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ALFALFA, MIXED ALFALFA and timothy delivered. Vern Burlingham, RD3, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone Holcomb 541-C.

HAY WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Alfalfa. clover and straw. S. A. Rauch, New Hope Penna.

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SECOND CUTTING ALFALFA, dried with Holland dryer. Excellent quality. Carlton O'Mara, Lyons, N. Y. Phone WH6-4353.

SEEDS

EMPIRE BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL Seed—Purity 98.66—Germination 94—$73 per cwt. Truckage prepaid. Grown by Eugene F. Dietz, Mason. Wisconsin.

FOR SALE: NEW Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. Merrimac, Saco, Huron, Plymouth, Kennebec and 1335's. Thompson Farms Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: LIMITED quantity new Blight Resistant early. Plymouth Certified seed potatoes. High yielding. Good chippers. Thompson Farms. Clymer New York.

TREE PLANTER

FOR CHRISTMAS TREE planting use "Forest View" Tandem Tree Planter for better survival. Write. Forest View Evergreen Nursery, Germania, Pennsylvania.

FLOWERS & BULBS

AFRICAN VIOLETS—America's finest. Write for free folder. Fischer Greenhouses. Dept AA Linwood. New Jersey

PANSIES—MAMMOTH MIXED, rich colors. 25¢ packet. 90 seeds. Norman Co., Box 177, Farnham, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

FAMOUS BG SCOTCH pine seedlings, non yellowing short needle. Regular Tree Tip publications, prices from $8 thousand. List on request. Denton Nursery, R #1, Conneaut, Ohio

CHRISTMAS TREE SEEDLINGS: Grow trees for profit, for future timber returns; for a family hobby; for beauty on idle farm land Blue-green Scotch pine from our own select seed. Write for price list of quality pine, fir, spruce, and ornamental evergreens. Paint Creek Nurseries. Shippenville, Penna.

CHRISTMAS TREE SEEDLINGS — write for price list and free Tree Planting Record for recording your tree planting data. Raymond Nelson, Christmas Tree Nursery, DuBois, Penna.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS, ornamentals, flowering shrubs and roses. Free price list and planting guide. Flickingers' Nursery, Sagamore 3, Pa.

SEEDLINGS & TRANSPLANTS for Xmas trees, reforesting, etc. Pine Grove Nursery, R. Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

SCOTCH PINE SEEDLINGS — French Strain make best Christmas Trees. Two years trees 100-$3.50; 1,000-$13.00, prepaid. Free catalog. Mellinger's AA. North Lima, Ohio.

EVERGREEN SEEDS—Easily grown with our instructions. Six assorted, large packets $2.0 Free catalog Mellinger's AA. North Lima, O

NEW YORK GROWN evergreen seedlings and transplants grow best! Pines, spruces and for ornamentals. Christmas trees, windbreak We feature Abells blue-green Scotch pi Special: 25 Colorado Blue Spruce Seedlings $3.95, postpaid. Free price list. Genesee Valley Nursery. Belmont, New York.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTING stock. Guaranteed to live. Hardy, vigorous roots. Grow without irrigation. Turn idle land into profit Free Price List and Planting Guide. Hill Cre Nursery. Box 723 Indiana, Pa.

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50th ANNIVERSARY SALE Christmas tree Scotch pine, Norway spruce, white spru 2 yr 2/4'. $2.00 per 100 — Austrian pi balsam fir, Colo. blue spruce $3.00. 3 y Douglas fir, Colo. blue spruce 5/7" Norwa spruce. Scotch pine 8/12" $5.00 per 100 prepaid. Free list. Unadilla Nursery Farm Johnson City, N. Y

PLANTS

HYBRID ONION AND tomato plants. Fre color catalog also lists cabbage, pepper, le tuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet po tato. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Dept 301, Albany, Georgia

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Blueberry Blackberry Plants including the new Ozar Beauty and Ogalalla Everbearing; Earlidawn Earlimore, Surecrop, Blaze, Merrimack straw berry plants. Write for free catalog and plant ing guide describing 70 small fruit varieties Walter K. Morss & Son. Bradford, Mass.

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TOMATO, PEPPER; CABBAGE, onion plants Field grown. healthy, vigorous, full-bearing plants. Write for free catalog price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. H. Evans and Sons Dept. 5, Ty Ty, Georgia.

STRAWBERRIES: RED, BLACK, purple raspberry plants. Guaranteed to grow. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, New York.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Old and new varieties. Fresh Spring dug. Free catalog. Redford Sprout. Waverly, New York.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — Certified. Fresh dug. Catskill, Empire, Sparkle, Fairfax, Robinson. $3.25 per hundred, postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Braman Bros., Penfield, N. Y.

GIANT BRITISH SOVEREIGN strawberries from Canada now available. Berries almost large as eggs . . plants grow 18 inches high three feet across. Write for brochure. Exclusive importer, Maynard Jacobson, 175 Raffert Gardens, Littleton, Colorado.

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MECHANICAL FEEDING WILL save you time and hard work. Send for free picture and plans Built for years of dependable service, the proven Silo-Matic Unloader and Self Feed'r Bunk Conveyor will feed your cattle in a matter of minutes. Write Van Dusen and Company, Inc Wayzata, Minnesota.

UP to 30' DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, N. Y.

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PLASTIC CLOTHS TWO Clear 9x12'—$1.25 Tripleweight Tarpaulin 9x12'—$1.98. 9x20'—$3.24. Postpaid. 1001 uses. Plastic to 40x100' Free catalog. Adval. Box 439E. Hackensack New Jersey.

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CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reenforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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BE A MEDICAL assistant. Learn at home spare time. Good paying positions waiting Education, age unimportant. Free placement service. Write for bulletin. No obligation. College of Medical Assistants. Box 1181-AA Minneapolis. Minn

COMPLETE YOUR HIGH school at home in spare time with 63-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information book let free. American School, Dept. X253, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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EXCELLENT USED ARMY surplus trench coats with removable wool lining. Govt. cost $24.50—your cost $5.00. New insulated tanker jackets sizes 36-50 $6.00 New insulated vest o.d. red, yellow s/m/l/exl $3.35. 100% satisfied or money refunded. Write for list of govt surplus bargains Gildick Sales Div., Rock Hill New York.

JEEPS—$223.00, TRUCKS—$212.00, Tractors —$68.00. tools, guns. Typical Government Surplus prices. Buy direct. List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises, Wall Street, Box 402—L-3, New York 5.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

SIGNS

FARM SIGNS ALL wordings, metal, enamel. No Trespassing etc. Free sample — catalog. write. Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York Dept. G.

DEFEND YOUR PROPERTY, use durable No Trespassing signs 75c, not enamel. Civil Rights Signs. 322 W. Seymour St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders. 4 mil plastic silo covers 2c sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Barn cleaners, heavy duty spreaders, silage unloaders bulk milk tanks, bulk milk trucks, Herring bone milling systems, pipeline milkers, silos grain and feed storage bins, low cost steel buildings. Terms. Nold Farm Supply, Rome New York.

GOVERNMENT SELLS: Surplus farm machinery; jeeps; trucks; tractors' farm implements; misc. Send for U.S. Depot Directory & Procedure $1.00. "Government Surplus Sales." Box 425-AA, Nanuet, N. Y.

FREE 25TH ANNIVERSARY tractor parts catalog. Loaded with money-saving specials. World's largest stock. Guaranteed parts, new and used. Central Tractor Parts Co., Des Moines, Iowa

FANS: 2-SPEED 16" $65.00. Free folder. Farm-Aids, Southwick, Mass.

FARMERS' AND CONTRACTORS SPECIAL Bolts & nuts—New government surplus. Assorted sizes—⅜ to ⅞ to 4 inches long—$15.00 per 100 lbs. FOB money, order or check with order. Rolling Equipment Co., 1127 Military Rd., Kenmore 17, New York.

FOR SALE: DIRECT cut grass head, fits Case Model 200 forage harvester. Nearly new. Reasonable. John L. Unekless, W. Seneca Tpk., Syracuse, N. Y. Phone HO-9-2367.

20 ACRES FARM AND industrial equipment. 35 crawlers $350, up; 8 AC Roto Balers and 10 AC Rakes; two speed tedder—make offer. 3 New Holland 68 demonstrators; 20 used choppers; Gehl with sickle head and row crop $650 Used blowers. Eight self propelled combines $450, up. 40 used pull-type, 120 used tractors; 90 balers; used loader for Ford Major; 9 backhoes. We deliver Don Howard, Canandaigua New York.

OLIVER 77 — Never used—sacrifice. Fowler Root, Brainard, New York.

BULLDOZER, INTERNATIONAL TD-9 with Bucyrus Angledozer. Richard Klingler, East Chatham, New York

LENNOX HOT AIR furnace 102,000 BTU cap., thermostat control, humidifier, pipes, 500 gal. oil tank. Like new. Salvatore Zarba, 300 Pleasant St., Marlboro, Mass.

SAVE $$ ON CHAINS for all makes saws. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

TRACTOR PARTS

DEPRESSION PRICES. WE sell cheap. Save 75% off—new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors, 190 makes and models 1960 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, N. Dakota.

GARDEN TRACTORS

BUY AT DISCOUNT. Nationally known garden tractor. Eliminates all hand hoeing, also tills. Thousands satisfied users. Patented. Discount catalogue free. Autohoe. DePere 49. Wisconsin.

WANTED TO BUY

$9,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY Head Nickel We paid $6,500.00 for one Silver Dollar, $2,300.00 for one Cent. Thousands of others we paid $20.00 to $1,400.00 each. Wanted Certain Dates—Cents before 1932—$2,000.00; Nickels before 1940—$275.00; Dimes before 1943—$4,000.00. Canadian Coins—1921—Nickel $200.00. 1889—Dime—$250.00. 1875 Quarter $75.00. 1921—50¢—$1,000.00. Hundreds of others listed in our Catalogue worth $100.00 to $25,000.00 each. For Complete Allcoin Information, before sending coins, purchase our large Illustrated Guaranteed Buying-Selling Catalogue $1.00. Catalogue dollar refundable. Thousands of persons have sold us coins. Incorporated 1938. Worthycoin Corporation (K-432-C). Boston 8, Massachusetts.

WANTED: OLD AVIATION books, World War I aviation. No fiction. Private collector. S. Feldman, Rosendale, New York.

REAL ESTATE

WANT A BUYER FOR your farm? Quick way to find prospective buyers for your property is to look where they are looking for you. In the rich New York area and surrounding territory, that means The New York Times the source prospects go to first because it has more to choose from—more farm advertising than any other New York newspaper. Good time to advertise is between February 21 and March 27—the period when Farms & Acreages will be featured in The Times Classified Pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 550,000 families on weekdays, 850,000 on Sundays. For full details see your local real estate broker. Or if you wish, contact The New York Times direct. We'll help you write your ad from facts you supply, send you proofs and quote costs. Write The New York Times, Farms & Acreage Desk No. 106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

NEW STROUT SPRING Catalog. Just out! Free! Farms, homes, businesses; over 3600 bargains described. Coast-to-Coast. 36 states. 50 years service. Strout Realty, 251-FC Park Ave South. New York 10. N. Y.

FOR SALE: 240 ACRES. 40 milk cows, fully equipped. Drive-thru barn, good house with bath and automatic oil furnace. Fine location. Sadlon Real Estate. James Vickerson Salesman. East Springfield, N. Y.

ACRES 240. SUPERLATIVE dairy-beef; main highway, level, deep, rich, progressive! Impressive buildings. Lovely home! Garages, immense freezer, washer, dryer. Gambrel 110' barn, two others, three large silos, auto. unloader, bunk feeder, 72' shed, hennery, Riverlet, pond. Trickey Realty, North Cohocton, N. Y.

325 ACRE DAIRY farm—56 ties, barn cleaner, new milk house. 10 room house $35,000.00. Ithaca Real Estate Agency, Ithaca, N. Y.

9 ROOM, 1½ BATH HOUSE. Oil heat, drilled well, 100 acres, 150-ton hay barn, 15 stanchions. Numerous out-buildings. Productive soil, $250 month. Lease. Eleanor Klenen, Realtor, Califon, N. J.

WANTED TO RENT: 40-50 cow farm, drive-through or barn cleaner. Howard Thompson, Sharon, Connecticut. Endicott 4-5072.

TWO ADJOINING DAIRY Farms, Long Valley, New Jersey, 300 acres, 150 tillable, dairy barns, modern equipment, 3 silos, large house and outbuildings, $250.00 per month. J. Borgenicht, 1333 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Longacre 5-0030.

42 ACRES, 7 room farmhouse, $16,000. Other farms; retirement homes, acreage investments, camp sites. Request spring list. Please state wants. Paul Boughton, 1½ Dolson Ave., Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

FLORIDA—3 BEDROOM HOME furnished, $8500. Others $6000 to $50,000. Motels, Business Opportunity Lots. Ann Barkman, Associate, Woody Lee Realty 139 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Florida.

FOR SALE: ¼ ACRE Homesite in Florida. Private lake, free country club privileges, white sandy beaches right at property. Fishing pier, club house, dock site lovely homes, hard-paved roads, electricity, phones, tested pure water—all available. Certified high, dry land near healthful bubbling waters of Silver Springs. Only $10.00 monthly. Between Ocala and Dunnellon. Total cost $595, no hidden extras. Free photos, booklet. Write to Rainbow Lakes Estates Dept. A-17, 819 Silver Springs Blvd., Ocala, Florida.

FLORIDA'S BEST HOMESITE value; no money down. Lovely ¼-acre sites in Central Florida hills, lake, grove area. $395. No money down. $10 a month. Suburb of Ocala, high and dry. Streets, utilities. 22 mi. to Gulf beaches. Fish, hunt. Invest or retire. Free color folder. Write Dept. #M-6, Rainbow Park, Box 521, Ocala, Florida.

TOO GOOD TO pass up. 250A dairy farm (½ tillable) on paved road. 32 head of stock. All equipment necessary to run farm including new bulk milk tank, & auto. barn cleaner. New silo w/unloader; 2 tractors, field chopper. Sacrifice for family reasons just $36,000. ½ down. Mang and Bowne Agency, Inc., Sidney, N. Y. Ph. LO3-9333 Sun. & Eve. LO3-1256.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY equipped farm, 140 acres, 90 tillable, better than average buildings, good location, 17 milking Holsteins, 9 heifers, tractor and farm tools, household goods, furniture complete. Immediate possession, local bank financed. Price $17,500. Information—Huffman Real Estate, Chautauqua, New York. Tel. Chautauqua 3873.

BIG INCOME — 75 dairystock, modern barn, houses, equipment, $30,000. down. Crop, dairy, poultry, beef farms — wants? Homes, businesses, motels. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—1000 SIMULATED engraved business cards $4.25. 500 name and address labels $1.00. Cards, wedding and birth announcements, personal stationery, billheads, envelopes, ruhber stamps free samples and literature. Chas. A. Cloos, 84 Walbridge Ave., Bayshore, New York.

1,000 NAME AND address labels—free plastic box, $1.00 postpaid. Lynnette's, Box 1-A, Noroton, Connecticut.

ECONOMY STATIONERY — 50 sheets, 25 envelopes Name, address only, $1.00 postpaid. Lynnette s, Box 1-A, Noroton, Connecticut.

1000 NAME AND ADDRESS gummed labels, plastic box. Beautiful printing, $1.00. Other personalized items and books, free brochure. Livingston's, Stamford, N. Y.

STAMPS AND COINS

$500,000,000 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $35,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins worth $10.00-$10,000.00 each. Estimated $500,000,000 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc., waiting for discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Indian pennies before 1909 $1,000.00 each; Half-dimes $3,000.00; Dimes before 1916 $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces $3,000.00; Quarters before 1916 $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1915 $4,250.00; Silver dollars before 1926 $12,000.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1929 $35,000.00; Other types of gold coins $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates, are scarce). These are just a few of the coins we want to buy. Send $1 today for Endwell's large, illustrated complete catalogue of United States coins giving all information and prices we pay. Mintage figures of all United States coins are included as an extra feature. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalogue. Thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "The finest coin catalogue available." Endwell Union Co., Inc., Endwell 39, New York.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different, 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908. Virgil, Ontario.

OLD AMERICAN AND Canadian coins in good condition wanted for my collection. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail to John C. Cove, 49 Hartley Webster, Massachusetts.

25 ATTRACTIVE PICTORIALS Worldwide different 10¢. Approvals. Linstamp, St. Catharines 387 Ontario.

FRUIT

TREE RIPENED CITRUS. Oranges $7.50 bushel, grapefruit $6.50. Mixed $7.00. Prepaid. Ray Bolles, 301 Citrus, Dunedin, Florida.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

PEARL SNAPS FOR western wear. All styles and colors. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company, Dept. AA. Box 13464, Dallas, Texas.

SEWING SUPPLIES at Wholesale prices. Free list. Button Shop, Dept. A, 717 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago 7, Illinois.

RUG WOOLENS. Strips for hooking and braiding all selvedges. Preshrunk, from coat factories, no dirty mill ends. Used by teachers. Send 15¢ for samples. Introductory offer. Braiding mixture 50¢ lb. plus postage. Minimum 5 lbs. Quality Coat Factory, 477 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport 8, Conn.

THE DAIRY COW— FROM PARLOR TO POOL

(Continued from Page 13)

"I predict, if we do see the number of pools grow, that privately owned cow pools will be replaced by large milking units in which both cows and facilities will be owned by the operator or a corporation using investment capital. Farmer-owned cooperatives could, of course, enter into this field.

"I'm still convinced that the efficient family farm of sufficient size will continue to produce the milk in this area."

Kate, try as she might, still couldn't tell exactly what "the pool" was. She decided that apple was really the thing most important, so she reached through the fence again and made a final lunge. The outraged squawk of staples pulling away from locust posts brought the boss out the back door with a yell.

Kate beat a hasty retreat, munching happily on a huge Pound Sweet. The day was certainly starting off in fine fashion. She not only had the apple, but also enough dope on cow pools to pose as an expert at the morning water break. The boss was still yelling, but he'd cool down by milking time.



David J. Roberts of Sauquoit, N. Y., recently received his twelfth Progressive Breeders' Award from the Holstein-Friesian Association.

KNITTERS — FIRST GRADE cashmere and wool yarn at 39¢ per ounce. Free samples. Mabel's, Dept. A, Box 80, Keene, N. H.

CHURCH GROUPS, GRANGE, clubs. Raise extra cash. New exciting gifts, useful kitchen items. Also hanquet paper, napkins. Write for special fund-raising offer. Brisko Products, Shaftshury, Vermont.

WASHABLE SPRING WOOLS—make stunning skirts, suits, dresses. Finest quality wool-nylon blend. 54-60 wide. Rich colors. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AW Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAZOR BLADES, DOUBLE edge 200 for $1.00 postpaid. Barnett Equipment Co., South Glens Falls 2, N. Y

RUBBER STAMPS — 3 Lines $1.00, 4 lines $1.35. Personal, stock, business and signature stamps. Business printing. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg 2, Vermont.

PRESERVE YOUR PHOTOS, valuable cards, clippings, etc. in clear plastic. Do a professional laminating job yourself. Send $1.00 for kit of 12 pieces. Vision Industries, Norwalk, Conn.

BE A WINNER. with "Instant Word Finder." For all word puzzles, anagrams, scrabble, etc. Electronically compiled. Approximately 600,000 key groups instantly available; any 3-letter combination, any place, such as: The 7-letter word group with this combination in this location: "—ZZW—." Takes 30 seconds. $4.50—free trial—send no money. Box 41, Camden, New Jersey.

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed, 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

"BACKWOODS JOURNAL"—$1.00 year, 20¢ copy. Old Forge 16, New York.

MAKE YOUR WILL. Two will forms $1.00. National, Box 48313NY, Los Angeles 48, Calif.

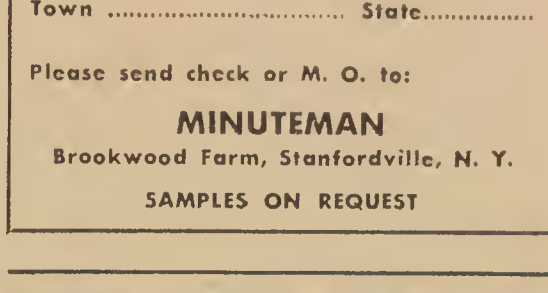
PRESERVE YOUR PHOTOS, valuable cards, clippings, etc. in clear plastic. Do a professional laminating job yourself. Send $1.00 for kit of 12 pieces. Vision Industries, Van Buren Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

PARTS FOR STOVES, heaters, furnaces. Coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

POST YOUR LAND with PLASTIC SIGNS

NEW — INEXPENSIVE — DURABLE

2 YEAR GUARANTEE!



STYLE No. 1 12"x12" STYLE No. 2

Yellow or White Flexible Vinyl Plastic

Quantity	NO Name & Address	Name & Address
25	$ 3.00	$ —
50	5.00	7.00
100	9.00	12.00
250	18.00	23.00
500	35.00	43.00
1000	65.00	80.00

White— Yellow— Style No. 1— Style No. 2—

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State ..... Please Print

Ship Postage-Paid to:

Name .....

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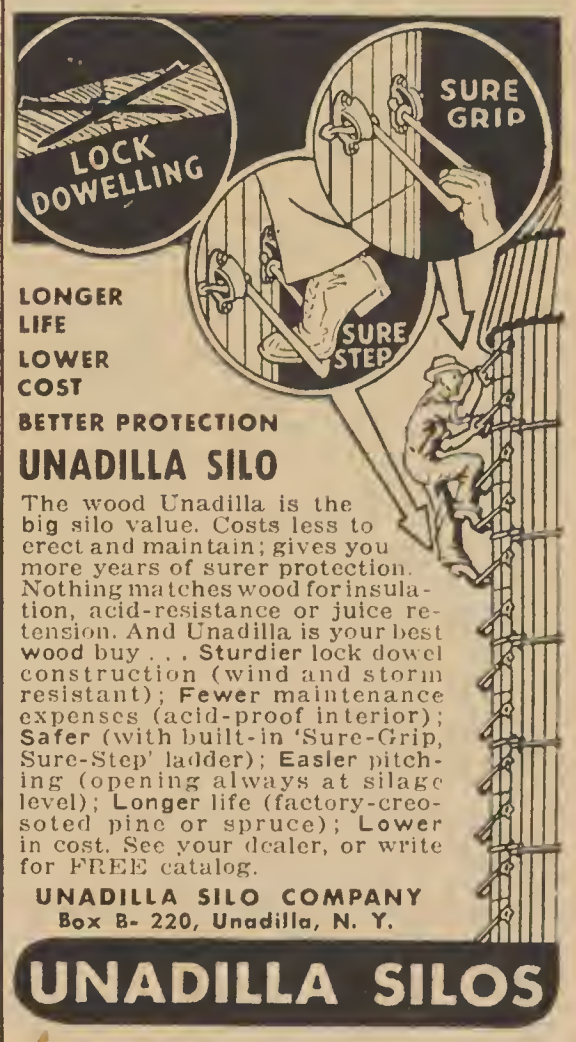
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Brookwood Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.

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LONGER LIFE
LOWER COST
BETTER PROTECTION

UNADILLA SILO

The wood Unadilla is the big silo value. Costs less to erect and maintain; gives you more years of surer protection. Nothing matches wood for insulation, acid-resistance or juice retension. And Unadilla is your best wood buy . . . **Sturdier** lock dowel construction (wind and storm resistant); **Fewer** maintenance expenses (acid-proof interior); **Safer** (with built-in 'Sure-Grip, Sure-Step' ladder); **Easier** pitching (opening always at silage level); **Longer** life (factory-creosoted pine or spruce); **Lower** in cost. See your dealer, or write for FREE catalog.

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For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

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My Mother Taught Me To Sew



Mrs. Isabel Douglas Powell as she looked at the time she was teaching her daughter Helen to sew. The dress she is wearing, an elegant ankle-length white lawn with inserts of sheer embroidery was one of her own creations.



Helen Powell Smith at the age of twelve, wearing the first complete dress she made, a pink linen embroidered in white, with hair-ribbons to match.

By Helen Powell Smith

American Agriculturist Clothing Specialist

THIS past year, when I broke up my parents' home, I sold my mother's sewing machine after 63 years of excellent service from it. The instruction book was still in the drawer, and all the attachments in perfect condition were in their original box. If the machine continues to be cared for by its new owner, it can easily give another 25 years of service.

The sale of it brought back many memories to me, for when I was a little girl, my mother taught me to sew—not as a chore or discipline, but for the creative joy that I might have from learning to use my head and my hands. I did not sit for hours and do just "stitches," and become tired and bored and long to go out and play with my friends. Instead, when I was only six years old, Mother showed me how to use her sewing machine.

At first, the machine was unthreaded and I guided a sheet of smooth paper, with curves and squares marked on it, under the needle. What fun it was to watch the holes get punched in the paper and to see how accurately I could follow the pencil lines and make a design! It was better than any of today's expensive educational toys to teach muscle and mind coordination. I learned to treadle the machine evenly and smoothly and at the same time guide the paper; to go fast and slow; and to stop at such strategic points as the corner of a square when I needed to make a sharp turn.

Mother watched me and impressed upon me the need for care and safety, and only once do I remember nipping my finger with the needle. I used to watch her clean and oil the machine, and I knew it was an expensive and precious tool that must be cared for properly. So, I also learned to care for it.

First, Doll Clothes

At first, I sewed for my doll — a big one—so that my small hands could manage the pieces of cloth. I hemmed tea towels and did all sorts of straight stitching, such as on aprons. Then Mother put the ruffler or tucker attachment on the sewing machine for me, and I made ruffles and tucks for my panties and petticoats, for in those days such undergarments were made at home out of fine muslin. I felt I was really accomplishing something!

But the guiding spirit was my mother—patiently showing me and working with me; giving me ideas and incentive; creating standards of workmanship for me to achieve. Of course, I made mistakes, but Mother was instilling in me the desire to have things look nice. If I was unhappy with the finished result, we would talk it over and decide what was wrong with it.

She was wise enough to know that the thought of ripping is most discouraging to a beginner, so at first she said, "I will rip this out for you and then you can do it over correctly." That seemed like a very satisfactory arrangement to me, and I was saved the heartache of ripping out my hard work. Then the next day, when I was refreshed and eager to sew, I would get at the job again.

As my knowledge and skill increased, I made fewer and fewer mistakes. Also, I learned to go slowly enough to think through the problems first. Ripping became less frequent, and when it was necessary, I felt that I was "a big girl" and could do it myself and not have to fall back on Mother. As I look back now, I realize that this was another lesson of life learned at this stage—being able to accept the responsibility of my own mistakes.

Pink Linen Dress

The first real dress I made for myself entirely alone was when I was twelve. It was pink linen and had a pleated skirt. Hand embroidery was fashionable at that time and I had learned to do some satin stitch embroidery work. So I drew a simple design of flowers and leaves and stems on a piece of paper and then transferred it to the front of the plain pink linen. I embroidered it in white. I was proud of my accomplishment and apparently my mother was too, as she had a professional photographer take a picture of me wearing it.

I really can't remember a time when I didn't sew, with Mother always guiding, counseling, and encouraging. Whenever I could help on a garment that she was making for me—dress, suit, or coat — she would let me. Too often, a skillful sewer will say impatiently to a beginner, "Here, let me do it. I can do it faster and easier." But what of the person who is trying to learn?

Women are usually the main planners and purchasers in a home. As every girl grows up and becomes a homemaker, she is confronted with the important duty of not only feeding the family, but of seeing that they are clothed and that the home is made attractive and adequately equipped with bedding, table linens, curtains, and draperies. It does not mean that she has to make everything, but if she has learned the art of making such things, she will find that she may frequently have a price advantage by doing some things herself.

Today we hear and read much about the activities for the later years. As the age of retirement approaches, many people are fearful of boredom or loneliness. They begin, frantically, to look about for something to do, and often they turn to crafts. But why wait until age 65 or 70 to learn the joy of creativity that can come through sewing?

You do not get bored if you are creating. Your mind and your hands are busy. And if you are doing a routine type of sewing with which you are familiar, you will find that this becomes a "quiet hour." Problems that are troubling you can be thought through carefully and calmly while your fingers are busy. Sewing is a natural homemaking art, and for millions of homemakers a simple needle and thread and piece of fabric can bring happiness.

Sewing Is An Asset

The older woman who sews is not lonely. She finds herself in demand to help with church bazaars; she may like to dress dolls for little girls; she sews for her grandchildren. She can keep young by gathering two or three little girls around her and teaching them to sew as she was taught. Through them, she will keep up with the new fabrics and new ideas. She will have fashion magazines on her table, and she will always want to "look her best." Over the years, like my mother, she will have been in the habit of knowing what was going on in the fashion world and she will know there is no need to be a "frumpy" looking little old lady.

If you have a daughter, help her to learn this creative joy. If you never learned to sew as a girl but want your daughter to have this experience, perhaps you will find this a way of working together. Educational groups can do much, both schools and organizations, but the mother - daughter relationship in making a garment has much in its favor.

Where To Start

Youngsters like to get things accomplished quickly and it is a great boon to be allowed to use the sewing machine. Hand sewing is important too, and such skills need to be learned as the work progresses.

What to make for a start? One can never have too many potholders. These might be square or round depending upon the girl's skill in handling the machine. Use bright scraps of washable fabric for the covers. Cotton batting or scraps of woolen fabric can form the padding.

Place mats for the table are another idea. The hems may be done by hand or machine. Then rows of bias tape can be basted on and stitched in place. Match the tape to the color in the dishes.

A simple apron can be made from one yard of fabric. Tear off two 3-inch widths for the apron ties. Put narrow hems on each side of the apron piece. Then press down a three-inch hem for the top and a two-inch hem for the bottom. Stitch these in place. Make a casing at the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Mrs. Helen Powell Smith
American Agriculturist
Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send your directions for making a simple skirt. I am enclosing 10 cents to cover postage and handling.

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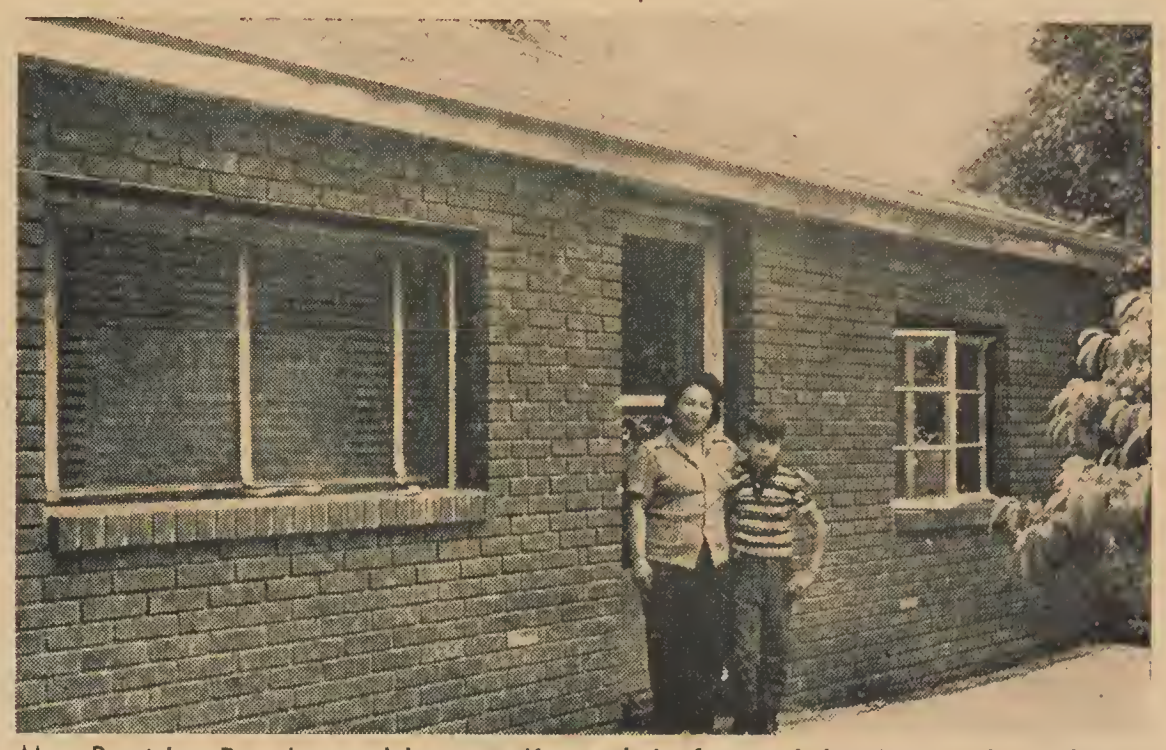
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What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters from Our Readers



Mrs. Beatrice Renzler and her son Kenneth in front of the 6-room brick house which she built herself and which brought her fame on the Garry Moore "I've Got a Secret" show. She is now building a 12-room house.

Builds Houses

I guess you might say that my obby is designing and building ouses, even though I have had no raining for the work. It all started ack in 1949 when we bought a 4- cre place in the country that had n it a 50-year-old apple storage hed, 12x20 ft. I asked my husband f we couldn't fix up the shed and ake it into a livable cottage, but e laughed and said I'd better con- act a builder and have a small ouse built. I did talk with builders, ut the prices were far beyond our eans, so I decided to see what I ould do.

I bought a do-it-yourself book, a ood saw, a level, etc., and made a ew plans on paper, but first I fixed p the apple shed for weekend use. hen I started to build a 6-room rick cottage 24x30 ft. My husband s a roofer, so he put on the roof. We had no electricity, running ater, or plumbing, but made do ntil the next year when we were ble to install conveniences.

I next started to plan for a real ountry estate, and I called in a ulldozer to level off a place for a arge home 40x100 ft. I told my hus- and and children that some day we ould have one of the most beauti- ul estates in this section, and that would design and build it all my- elf. It has taken me nine years of ery hard work, plus lots of equip- ent and supplies. The big house ill soon be finished, and I am now lanning a pool 18x30 ft. and a ten- is court 20x40 ft. and hope to be nished by next year. I have also mproved the grounds with a lawn and flowers. I have hundreds of roses.

Many men have come to see these houses built by a woman, and I was invited to be on CBS-TV's "I've Got a Secret." My secret then was "I've built a 6-room house by myself," but now I can add to that "I've built a 12-room house." I plan to take a much needed vacation when everything is finished.

I hope that my hobby will entice a lot of other grandmas to start similar projects, just so that we can show the world that we are still young and vigorous. I hope that your readers will write to me for help in regard to any building project they may want to start.—*Mrs. Beatrice Renzler, French and Underhill Roads, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.*

Basset Hounds

We are brand new subscribers to your very good magazine. We like the whole thing from one cover to the other.

I have two hobbies. The first and foremost one is my real live bassets. There's no more affectionate and loyal dog than the basset hound — and better than having one is having many. I have seven females and a male and enjoy all of them.

Of course, they must help support themselves, so I raise and sell puppies out of my females. The interesting part is in trying to breed and produce nicer pups than any other basset breeder in our section. The hard part is turning the puppies over to their new owners when sold. They are so cute that the whole family loves each and every one and we all hate to see the little fellows leave us.

My second hobby is growing house plants. I have about 75 plants and my favorites are all kinds of begonias. When I pass a home with many plants in the windows, I always wish I could go in that house and see the plants at closer range, even though I don't know the owner. —*Mrs. Shirley B. Naab, Long Hill Road, Afton, N. Y.*

Many Hobbies

I enjoy reading about other people's hobbies in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I have quite a few of my own. I am a great lover of plants indoors, and flowers outdoors. I am interested in old-fashioned quilts and have made many of them. I love cats, and people who come here often speak of the many cute cat pictures that I have framed.

I also have a fair collection of stamps and old buttons. For some time I have been interested in archeology. I thoroughly enjoyed reading the "Voyage of Kon Tiki."

I like to write poetry and have set many of my verses to music. Last, but not least, is something that may not be called a hobby, but is very interesting—Bible study. — *Mrs. W. C. Porter, Sr., Dixfield, Maine*

Likes to Swap

I have been a collector for many years and have gained many friends through swapping and trading with other collectors. I collect post cards (views), stamps, old and new coins, old buttons, vases and map handkerchiefs from different states. I still lack several hankies. I have many spare coins to trade and would be pleased to hear from other collectors. I may be able to help you in your hobby. — *Mrs. Raymond Hayward, Box 133, Derby, Vt.*

Mother Taught Me To Sew

(Continued from Opposite Page)

op, leaving a one and one-half inch eading. Stitch the two apron ties ogether and then hem all around. ull this strip through the casing. resto! An apron that pulls out flat r ironing.

With a little more skill, the apron ould have shirring put across the idth, about one inch from the top. ake a one-inch hem at the top and elow this put in four rows of stitch- g for shirring. Gather up to the aist length needed and stitch on a ain band. Attach the apron ties. hink of all the variation in color nd trimmings that can be used for coration and the extra techniques be learned!

How proud mother, or grand- other, or auntie would be to have e of these items for a gift! Or at about some simple, straight rtains for the girl's own room? e trimming might be one of the etty braids from the notion de- rtment.

No girl ever has enough separate irts—full and gay. To make one of ese is just a step beyond the apron. The side seams are simple; the shirring at the top is like that on the apron; then the placket piece, waistband and hem. Write to me and I will be glad to send you directions to help you in teaching a child how to make this simple skirt. Please enclose ten cents for handling costs and use coupon on page 28.

Any girl will love making pretty things. Give her your help and encouragement.



Young sewers can easily make potholders and a simple apron. See directions on this page for making the apron sketched at right. No pattern is needed.



New Pattern Book

IN OUR NEW 1960 Fashion book, you'll find a big selection for Easter and after—100 styles to choose from, all illustrated in full-color in this inspiring catalog of printed patterns!

It contains designs that you will love to make for yourself and for the girls of the family. There are sizes for misses and women, juniors and teens; children and half sizes. You'll see attractive casual styles, enchanting "date" dresses, and skirts and blouses that are easy and fun to make. In addition, there are designs for men's and boys' wear, dolls, aprons, and gifts.

To get a copy of our American Agriculturist Pattern Catalog, send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

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Robin Hood is milled from a variety of high protein wheats. This high protein richness gives you better baking—better nutrition, too! Use Robin Hood for everything you bake!

Robin Hood Jell-O Pudding Roll

3 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ cup cold water
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
2 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
1 pkg. Lemon JELL-O Pudding and Pie Filling
½ cup sugar
1 egg

BEAT . . . . eggs until thick and lemon colored (5 minutes).
ADD . . . . sugar gradually, continuing to beat until light and fluffy.
ADD . . . . water and vanilla. Add sifted dry ingredients and blend until smooth. Pour into greased, waxed paper lined 15-inch jelly roll pan.
BAKE . . . . at 375° for 12—15 minutes. Turn out immediately onto tea towel sprinkled with powdered sugar. Remove waxed paper. Trim any rough edges. Roll cake up in cloth and place on rack to cool.
MIX . . . . . contents of JELL-O package with sugar. Substitute one whole egg for two yolks as indicated on package and prepare as directed. Cool.
UNROLL . . cake and spread on cooled filling. Roll up again and chill until ready to serve.
YIELD . . . . 8 to 10 servings.

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1960 CATALOG *now ready*

Three Good Cooks

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

HERE are three recipes which won fame last year for three contestants in the National Grange Baking Contest. All were winners in the New York State Division in their class, and one of them went on to win first in the regional contest and third in the national contest.

We tested in our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST kitchen this first recipe, which won first place in the yeast bread class in New York for **Mrs. Bruce Scudder, Pine Plains, N. Y.** Her bread is firm and on the heavy, dark side characteristic of some of the dark European breads. It is highly nutritious and makes excellent toast for breakfast.

MRS. SCUDDER'S "HEALTH BREAD"

1 medium potato
2 cups water
2 tablespoons creamy peanut butter
1 tablespoon shortening
¼ cup molasses
2½ teaspoons salt
1 envelope active dry yeast
½ cup skim milk powder
2 cups unsifted enriched all purpose flour
2 cups unsifted whole wheat flour
1 cup wheat germ
About ½ cup unsifted rye flour

Peel and quarter potato and cook in water until soft. Rub through a fine sieve and add enough water to make 2 cups of liquid with the potato. Pour over peanut butter, shortening, molasses, and salt in a mixing bowl, stirring until peanut butter and fat are melted. Cool to lukewarm. Sprinkle dry yeast over surface and stir until yeast is softened.

Add skim milk powder and all purpose flour and mix well. Cover bowl and let stand to rise slightly in a warm place for 30 minutes.

Stir in whole wheat flour and wheat germ and mix well. Remove dough to board on which has been spread the rye flour. Let rest, covered, for 10 minutes.

Knead dough gently for 5 to 8 minutes until smooth and elastic. If it sticks to the board, use up to another ½ cup rye flour on the board. Form dough into a round ball about 8 inches in diameter. Place ball of dough on a greased round pan. Prick evenly over top with cake tester or large darning needle. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise in a warm place until about double — about 45 to 60 minutes.

Bake in a moderate oven (350°). After 10 minutes, cover bread with a large paper bag cut to fit over ball to prevent over-browning. When bread has baked 30 minutes, reduce temperature to 325° and continue baking for another 30 to 45 minutes or until bread tests done. Remove to wire rack to cool. Spread top with butter and cover lightly with a towel. If you wish, you may place the bread in a greased 8- or 9-inch round pan for baking.

This next recipe won first place in the cake class in New York for 11-year-old **Loretta Loucks, R. D., Ravena, N. Y.** Loretta went on to win not only the regional contest and third place in the national finals, but also the hearts of all who her.

LORETTA LOUCKS' DUCHESS SPICE C

¾ cup soft shortening
1¼ cups brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
3 eggs
2¾ cups sifted flour
1½ teaspoon soda
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
¾ teaspoon nutmeg
¾ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon salt
1½ cups buttermilk

Grease and flour two 9-inch l pans. Cream shortening and su together until fluffy. Beat egg thoroughly. Sift together f soda, salt, and spices, and sti alternately with buttermilk. P into prepared pans. Bake 35 t minutes at 350° or until cake t done. Frost with Comfort Icing.

COMFORT ICING

Mix in saucepan thoroughly:
2 cups brown sugar
½ cup water
2 tablespoons light corn syr
1½ teaspoons vanilla

Boil slowly without stirring u syrup spins a 6" thread (242°). K saucepan covered the first 3 min to prevent crystals forming on s of pan. While syrup is cooking, b until stiff enough to hold to a p 2 egg whites (⅓ cup). Pour syrup very slowly in a thin str into stiffly beaten egg whites, b ing constantly. Add 1½ teasp vanilla. Beat until frosting holds shape. Spread between layers on top and sides of cake.

Cookie lovers will enjoy these licious Filled Cookies, which first place in the cookie class in N York for **Mrs. Bernard Bailey, Fayette, N. Y.**

MRS. BAILEY'S FILLED COOKIES

1¾ cups all purpose flour
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening—half butt
1 egg
2 tablespoons milk
1 teaspoon lemon extract

Sift together the flour, sugar, ing soda, baking powder, and Cut in the shortening or mix in the fingers. Combine egg, milk, extract and add to the mixture. well. Chill dough.

Roll dough about ¼ inch th Cut with cookie cutter in des shape. Place half the cut cookies a lightly greased baking sheet. P a spoon of Raisin Filling (re follows) in center of each. Top w remaining cookies. Press edges gether with fingers or with the t of a fork.

Bake in a quick moderate o (375°) about 12 to 15 minu Makes 12 to 18 cookies, depend on thickness of dough.

RAISIN FILLING

1 package of seedless raisins chopped
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup hot water

Combine ingredients and slowly until thick. Cool.

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



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Sunday Breakfast Cake



"My coffee cake has been a favorite for years, but I fancied it up for the contest . . . made it a ring and added bright red cherries," says Mrs. La Verne Buckley, of Collins, who won the new Gold Ribbon for yeast baking at the New York State Fair. "I'm sure you'll like it, too. But use Fleischmann's Yeast—as most prize-winning cooks do. It's so fresh and fast rising my yeast baking always turns out perfect.

"Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast and try my recipe soon. It's the same one that won me the Gold Ribbon and fifty-dollar premium."

Sunday Breakfast Cake

1½ cups milk
2 pkgs. Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
½ cup warm (105-115°) water
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
½ cup soft shortening
2 eggs, beaten
7 to 7½ cups sifted flour
2 tablespoons soft margarine
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped nuts
6 maraschino cherries, thinly sliced

Scald milk. Cool to lukewarm. Add yeast to warm (not hot) water and stir until dissolved. Add milk. Stir in sugar, salt, shortening, eggs and half of the flour. Beat until smooth. Add enough of remaining flour, to make a dough which does not stick to bowl. Knead on lightly floured board until smooth and elastic. Turn dough in greased bowl. Turn greased side up. Cover with damp cloth. Set in warm (85°F.) place and let rise until double in bulk, about 90 minutes. Punch down. Cover, let rise again until double, about 30 min.

Divide dough in 2 parts. Roll each into 15 x 9 inch oblong. Spread each with soft margarine—sprinkle with mixture of sugar, cinnamon, raisins, nuts, cherries. Roll each up tightly beginning at wide side, sealing edges. Place sealed edges down on greased baking sheets. Shape into rings, sealing ends. With scissors, cut ⅔ through ring at 1-inch intervals. Turn each section on its side. Cover and let rise until double. Bake 30 min. at 375°F. While warm, decorate with confectioner's sugar icing, nuts and cherries.



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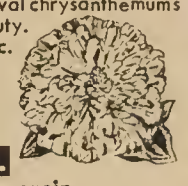
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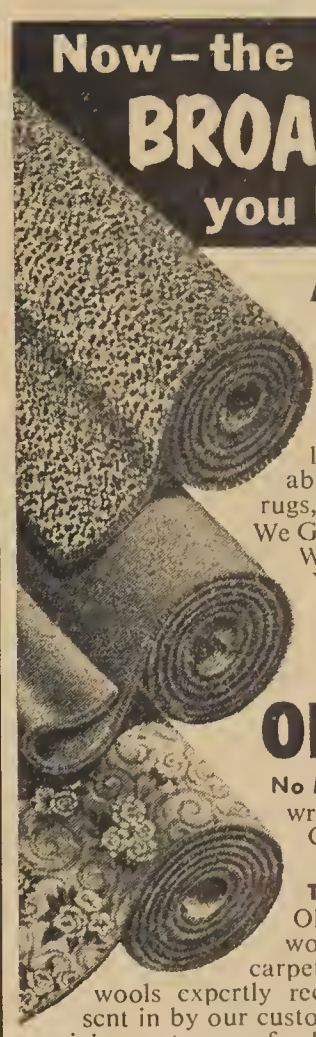
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SNEAK PREVIEW OF QUALITY HOLSTEINS

An IMPERIAL daughter with an outstanding udder—17,650M, 719F at 6y.

A top 600 lb. TRIUNE daughter—she's "VG" and due at sale time.

A bred heifer by COVE from a 187,000M lifetime dam.

A "GP-84" KORNDYKE with 19,184M, 621F at 2y. Another KORNDYKE with a tremendous udder and a great record.

An ADA daughter with 21,000M and 733F as a Jr. 2 yr. old and from a great family.

Highest record daughter of BUR with 18,090M, 864F at 3y.

Two stylish daughters of the Gold Medal ILEX bull. They are young with top production, real dairy and quality udders.

SELECTED FOR THE NYABC ALL STAR SALE

11 a.m., March 2, Earlville, N. Y.

If you're in the market for specially selected, typy, high producing, registered NYABC-sired Holsteins, don't miss the ALL STAR SALE featuring about 40 top daughters of NYABC bulls. Sale sponsored and managed by R. Austin Backus, Inc. Catalogs will be available from R. Austin Backus, Inc., Mexico, N. Y.

NYABC

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC.

P.O. Box 528A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

New York State Farm Folks



CONGRATULATIONS!

From left to right: Donald Henderson, Sharon Ann Schultz, and Kenneth H derson, all of Lincoln (Wayne County), New York, are congratulated by P Hamelink for winning the National Grange Talent Contest



CAN SHE BAKE AN APPLE PIE, BILLY BOY?

Pictured from left: Peggy Brockmier, 15, of Cattaraugus County and a m ber of the "Five Miles Cowpokes" 4-H Club; Linda Broadbent, 16, of Mon County, member of the "Just Us—We Alone" club; Janice Cohoon, 19, Erie County, member of the "Sunbonnet Girls" club; and Brenda Krause, of Genesee County, member of the "Alabama Busy-Bees" club. These g received "Excellent" awards at the 4-H Apple Pie Baking contest held cently in Rochester.



BUCKETS OF MONEY

To prove the importance of farming in Cayuga County, New York, many fa ers recently cashed milk and produce checks for two dollar bills. The pro was designed to assist the fund drive for a Cayuga County Farm, Home 4-H Center, but it's an idea that could be used by any group to dramatize contribution to the economy of an area.

Receiving bills for publicity use from John R. Niemiec, Auburn Trust Co pany teller are leaders in the fund campaign, left to right: Donald W. Pa Auburn; Charles W. Shepherd, Weedsport; Lawrence R. Dutcher, Montezu Harold A. Giles, Union Springs; Kenneth J. Holland, Auburn.

Here's The Way To Curb A Rupture

Successful Truss That Anyone Can Use on Any Reducible Rupture, Large or Small

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, will get you FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Collings Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture openings, prevents escape, without need of harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc. Box 717 T, 5 Bond St., Adams, N. Y.

CLIFFORD ADAMS DISPERSAL

Forkston, Pa. Wyoming Co., on Route 87, 16 miles west of Tunkhannock, Pa. Friday, Feb. 26, 10:30 A. M.

37 Grade Holsteins—15 Registered Holsteins—23 cows in milk, 8 bred heifers, several young heifers. The complete dispersal of this fine herd of Holsteins with records up to nearly 15,000 M, 519F this past year.

The sale will feature many popular daughters of N.E.P.A. Area Health Charts for each animal. Complete line of modern farm machinery to be sold at 10:30 A.M. Cattle at 1:00 P.M.

MERTON BUNNELL, *Auctioneer & Sale Mgr.*
Springville, Pa. Phone 7521

For Quick Action

Use The

Classified

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

More Than A

Quarter Million Readers

THE MARK OF QUALITY PRODUCTS ISF

"Grow-'Em" Milk Replacer and Mineralized Stock Food for all livestock. Ask your nearby International Stock Food representative.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CORP.
Waverly, New York

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLEY STREET BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

What's Ahead for Maple Syrup?

(Continued from Page 1)

saphouse. With these vehicles a trip of 10 to 15 miles to pick up sap was no drawback. Often an operator could pick up more sap in a shorter period of time 10 miles from home with a truck than he could with a tractor in a "sugar bush" adjacent to the saphouse.

Cleanliness in handling sap has been stressed in very recent years by most operators. The fact that the sap from plastic lines was free of debris, dirt, and, to a large extent, bacteria, has pointed up the need for cleanliness in handling sap from normal tapping methods.

Experimental research evidence shows that a taphole treated with a bacteriacide tablet produced 35 gallons of sap, while the normal taphole produced 12 gallons. As yet this product has not been approved by the Pure Food and Drug Administration, but it shows a potential for increased yield and cheaper sap. Filtering of all sap has been a practice that has paid off in cleaner evaporator pans, and consequently lighter colored syrup with a fine maple flavor.

Evaporation changes have been a result of increased production of sap. One of these changes has been to go to large evaporation rigs—not larger evaporators, but two or more evaporators run in series. By and large, regular evaporators 12 to 14 feet in length have proved to be more efficient than longer rigs.

Many operators now draw sap off at lower densities, filter it and then finish it off in gas fired or steam heated "batch pans" where control is easy and accurate. Filtering after finishing assures quality.

Elimination of steam with completely covered evaporators has been tried in several areas of the State with excellent results. Since no steam escapes into the room from these pans, the work area is free of steam. This idea will spread rapidly in the next few years.

With the above refinements, it follows that the end product is of better quality; more nearly standard and, with larger production, available during the whole year.

Syrup Integration

The operator who has tended to expand has modern equipment, housed in an excellent evaporator house serving as both the factory and the sales room. Such operations usually need more sap than the owner can produce, thus there has developed what has come to be called the "central evaporator house." At first, such operations purchase sap from one or two producers, with both the seller and buyer feeling their way along. Usually both parties have been satisfied and as a result the transactions grow.

This has meant that the central evaporator owner must and does develop new techniques of operation and new equipment. The first step is to develop a system of handling purchased sap; good dumping stations; calibrated tanks for volumetric measurements; accurate hydrometers for sap sugar tests; pumps to move sap to and from storage and a good bookkeeping system. In addition, storage must be built to hold sap at low temperatures so that the peak production periods will be cared for and the work load of the evaporators leveled out. Evaporators need accurate, easily read instruments to test for syrup and a filter capable of handling large production. In some cases, storage for bulk syrup may be needed. Several producers have taken many or all of these steps.

Such central evaporator houses have been good for the industry, since they have tended to raise the quality of the product. In most cases both parties have been well satisfied with arrangements for purchase of sap. It often occurs that the central evaporator owner has more offers of sap than he cares to accept.

Not all the problems of such arrangements are solved. Volume and sugar content of sap can be measured, but quality cannot. However, research is under way to develop a quick test for bacteria and for "buddiness." Trial runs of these tests appear simple, but have not been used in the field. Until that time, the sap buyer must control quality by contract and education. One such operator has succeeded in having his producers disinfect tap holes twice during the season by refusing to take sap where this is not done. Buddiness control is more difficult, but usually sap producers have been willing to shut off when told. It remains for the buyer to know the "bush" where the sap comes from and curtail operations in time or store sap from each "bush" separately.



What goes on here? Looks like a knot-tying exercise or maybe the trials of putting up a clothesline. Actually, it's a man hooking up plastic tubes to carry maple sap from tree to storage tank.

Marketing

Markets in New York have been changing over the past decade. They have been influenced by several factors but the main ones are as follows:

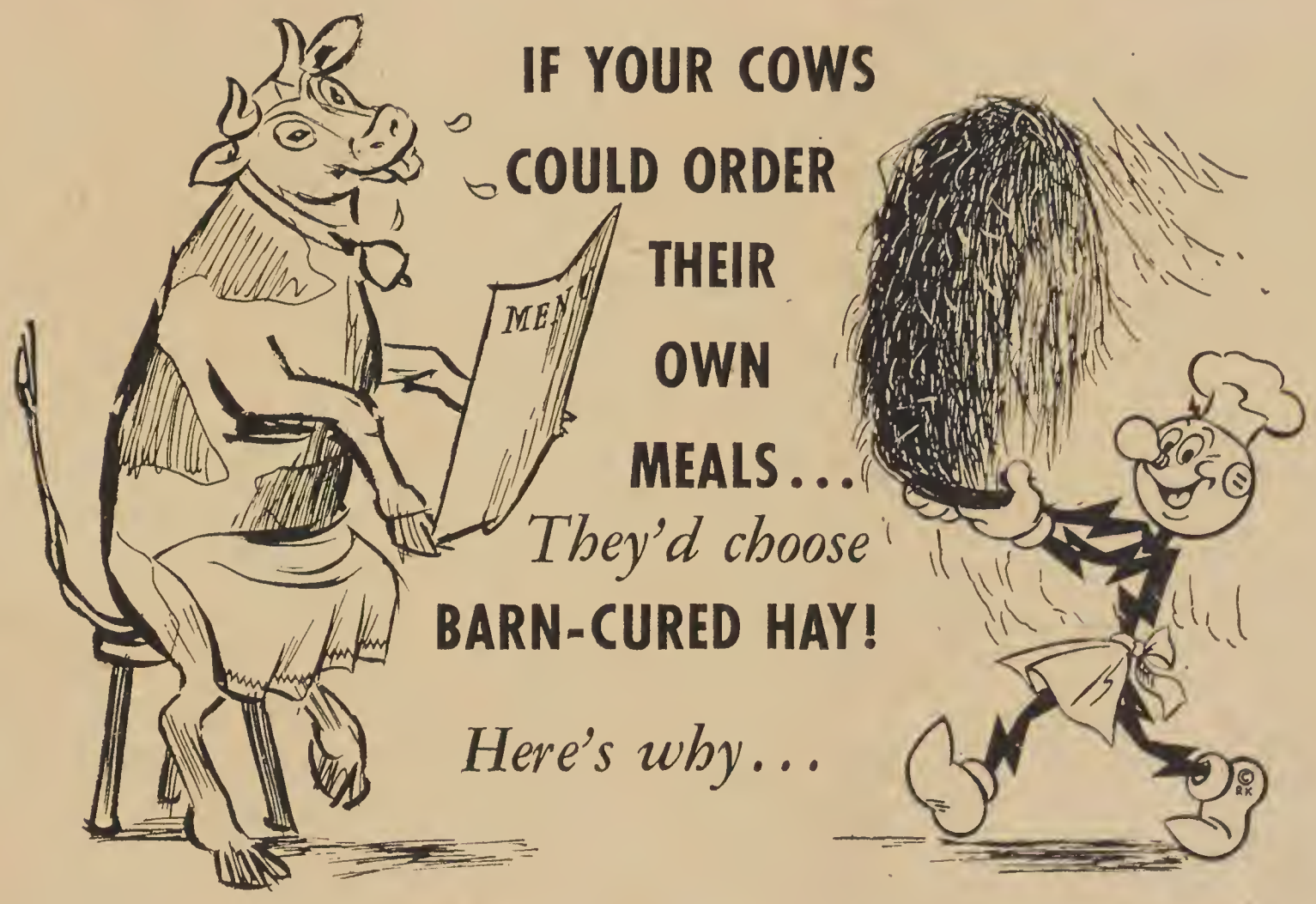
1. The **higher quality product** brought about by better, more modern equipment housed in easily accessible roadside sugar houses.

2. The development of **family enterprises** involving the husband and wife; the father and son family combination, or brothers working together in the operation.

3. **Population shifts** in parts of the state, notably northern New York, where industry has brought in a new population and such tourist attractions as the Seaway have opened up new markets.

4. In the last eight to ten years there has been a **shift in customer preferences** for maple products. In the past, syrup in gallon cans had been the large retail outlet, now smaller containers such as pint, quart and half gallons take more syrup than the gallons. Other products such as maple sugars, both hard and soft, and maple cream are taking increasingly larger percentages of maple syrup.

Family operations have tended to build up the value of the maple business. Bulk syrup, in most cases, represents the lowest profit outlet for the enterprise, but still profitable for those not interested in marketing their products. Profit is increased by putting more family labor into the better packaging of syrup; the manufacture of maple products, and by holding syrup for better sales periods such as the tourist season, hunting season or Christmas. A year-round market means that a small carryover from one year to the next is looked on as a good insurance policy, rather than a drawback.



Cows are not easily fooled. They know good, nutritious food when they taste it. And barn-cured hay *is* more nutritious than "the other kind." That's because it can be cut early, at just the right stage of maturity. There's less leaf-shattering. More carotene and other digestible nutrients are retained. This means you can cut down on expensive supplemental grain feedings, yet your milk production will go up.

Don't risk heavy losses in forage crops this year! Plan now to dry your hay in the mow . . . electrically.

Just call your nearest RG&E office or your farm equipment dealer. But do it *now* so you'll be all ready for the first cutting.

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
ROCHESTER GAS RG&E and ELECTRIC
OWNED BY MORE THAN 18,000 SHAREHOLDERS



Ed Eastman's Page

Operates An 80 Cow Dairy at 92

"I want to compliment you for the article on your page about Cal Coolidge. I enjoyed it very much as I have always admired him. It is just too bad that we don't have more people of his type in public service.

"I enjoy your paper very much and have not forgotten that Mrs. Way and I went on your American Agriculturist tour to California. I would like to go again.

"On the 13th of March I will be 92 years old. Mrs. Way is 85. I still operate a dairy farm of about 80 cows."—C. Daniel Way, Gilead, Connecticut.

With Mr. Way's letter there was a picture, shown on this page, of his pole barns, showing some of his dairy in his loose or pen stabling operation.

In 1956 Mr. Way's barns burned. His character and spirit are indicated by the fact that when approaching 90 years of age, he rebuilt his barns and continued his big dairy operation. Moreover, he went completely modern by building pole barns and by providing pen stabling with a milking parlor with the milk piped to a bulk tank. An endless chain in the mangers distributes the silage. Everything is done to save labor. Mr. Way commends highly his foreman William Brimby and his wife.

Mr. Way is very enthusiastic about his whole modern set up. The barns were constructed by the North East Pole Builders. One of the barns is 105 feet long and 50 feet wide, while the other barn is 105 feet long but not quite so wide. In the milking parlor eight cows are milked at once and the entire herd can be milked with comparatively little help in slightly over two hours.

The average production per cow is high with several of the individuals yielding over 15,000 pounds of milk annually. No home grain is grown but there is plenty of alfalfa. Both grass and corn silage are used, with the silage corn heavily eared.

Mr. Way and his father before him were born on this farm. The Ways have one son, a graduate of the Veterinary College of Cornell, now practicing at Westport, New York.

I asked Mr. Way what he thought about the future of farming. To this he answered, "A young man with good health, willing to work and who knows how to manage, can have a good future and a good life on the farm." "Much depends now," he said, "on good management, for farming is a business. There is still more independence in farming than there is in anything else."

When I asked him if he would live his life over if he had the opportunity, he hesitated a moment and then said, "Yes, I think I would."

As he stated in his letter at the beginning of this piece, Mr. Way is 92 years of age and still operates his large farm. He drives a car and very apparently gets a lot of happiness out of life.

What, more than anything else, keeps men like Mr. Way alive and happy? I think it is enthusiasm and keeping busy and interested.

GOOD FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

IT SEEMS to be the fashion for some magazine and editorial writers to be critical of milk and other dairy products, claiming that they are not safe or necessary foods. Some of the articles are sensational and seem to me to be written just to be read rather than to tell the truth.

One of the criticisms of milk which is doing a lot of damage by reducing the consumption of milk is that milk and butter products increase the chloresterol content of the blood, thereby causing disease of the arteries and heart. Oleo manufacturers have played up this criticism in order to increase the use of their product. Now, however, the Food and Drug Administration of the U S. Government plans to crack down on makers of salad oils, margarine and other fatty foods who imply that their products will help prevent heart disease by cutting down on chloresterol in the blood. The government says that these claims are "false and misleading."

Another unjust criticism of milk is that it is a source of Strontium 90 from nuclear fallout. But now a chemist in an Illinois biological laboratory says that drinking more milk is the most logical way to **reduce** Strontium 90 build-up in the body. Every reputable, well-informed nutritionist will agree that milk is one of the top foods from a health and nutrition standpoint, a very necessary food from the cradle to the grave.

HOW TO CONTROL ARTHRITIS

THE ARTHRITIS and Rheumatism Foundation says that arthritis sufferers are mulcted of 250 million dollars a year by deceitful advertising, nostrums, and worthless devices. These include, says the Foundation, vibrating machines, "glorified" aspirins (advertised as giving additional benefits beyond aspirin), liniments, pills, juices, and other food fads and misleading books. The Foundation is putting on a nation-wide campaign to eliminate this serious threat to the health and welfare to the American public.

Because I have had some personal experience with arthritis, hundreds of my friends have written to me about their arthritis troubles.

Unfortunately, in spite of the claims by "quacks", there is no cure for arthritis. Some people do partly outgrow it so it doesn't bother them too much. But while arthritis can't be cured, it can be controlled. Here are some rules that will help:

1. Don't get overtired. Slow down, relax.
2. Keep your weight down. Do not overeat. Make sure your diet is balanced and that it contains plenty of protein.
3. Keep warm. Sleep directly on an outing blanket, or with a cotton sheet over it. Dry heat is your friend. Cold is your enemy.
4. Aspirin is the best drug to control arthritic pain.
5. Keep in touch with your doctor.

DAIRYMEN GO TO SCHOOL

WITH MY son Robert, I went down to Covington, Pennsylvania, on February 2, to take part in the program of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency School. Ever since this school was started in 1956, I have been enthusiastic over the good work it is doing.

As most of you know, the Bargaining Agency is an overhead association containing 91 dairymen's cooperatives, which makes it one of the largest organizations of its kind in the world. The Bargaining Agency started holding these schools in Syracuse, but now hold many of them in the field where they can be easily attended by dairymen and still get their chores done morning and night. Each school runs about four days and includes lectures and discussions on all phases of cooperative and milk marketing. Some of the subjects include: explanation of the New York Milk Control Law, The Milk Marketing Agreement (known as Order 27), Government and Legislation affecting Milk Marketing, development of cooperatives and characteristics, organizations and services of the Bargaining Agency, and some history of milk marketing and cooperative growth in the New York milk shed.

The dairymen students participate in the discussions and answer test questions to see how well they have understood the information discussed. Over 50 dairymen attended the session at Covington, Pennsylvania, and I have never had a more interesting or responsive audience.

Since the school was started in 1956, a total of over seventeen hundred dairymen from every part of the New York shed have attended and taken part in the programs. This means that in every community there are now several dairymen who have a better understanding of the facts about cooperatives and milk marketing. When farmers have the facts, they can always be trusted to make the right decisions.

NOT MUCH LEFT

ACCORDING to the American Petroleum Institute, the average American at the age of 29 can look forward to paying $4,236.86 in automobile and gasoline taxes. If you add this to the taxes you pay, including real estate and income taxes you will get some idea of how much you are working for the government before you have a cent for yourself.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

YOU KNOW how almost all men will stand ohing and ahing over a new-born baby, while a man even if he is the father, has sort of to get used to the little red wrinkled phenomena.

The Ithaca Rotary Club News tells a story about a carpenter who stood gazing silently and wonderingly at the crib where his first-born lay gurgling.

After watching the tender scene for a few moments, his wife walked over and put her arm through his.

"A penny for your thoughts dear," she whispered.

"I can't get over it," whispered the carpenter softly, "How the heck can they turn out a crib like this for only $29?"



C. Daniel Way of Gilead, Conn. is enthusiastic over his pole barns and his pen stabling system for his 80 cow dairy.

SERVICE BUREAU

A BIG LOSS

"I answered an ad in the local paper for International Sales & Mfg. Co. of New York, Inc. Their representatives called on me and I gave them a check for $459.00 for two cigarette dispensers for which they were to find locations. I have not heard a word from them and cannot contact them. Would you investigate this situation for me?"

We understand this company in New York discontinued operations a number of weeks ago. We have suggested that our subscriber write the parent organization in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; then, if he gets no answer, to write the Post Office Inspector at New York. Other complaints have already been filed with the Post Office Inspection Service we have been told.

We have always been skeptical about this kind of deal. In most cases you buy the machines outright and, if you don't make money on them, there is no way of turning them back; they are yours. It is usually up to the buyer to place the machines too and this is pretty difficult. Most legitimate vending machine companies do not address their advertising to individuals; they deal with concerns that are well acquainted with the business.

FLOOR WAXING MACHINES

Charging that the Professional Waxing Corporation preyed on jobseekers through "deceitful and fraudulent" practices, New York's Attorney General Lefkowitz has obtained an order, permitting him to begin an action to dissolve the corporation which had offices in Syracuse, N. Y.

It is charged that an investigation has shown that this "bait" advertising had victimized a number of people throughout upstate New York. According to the affidavit filed in court, the ads "induced many persons to contact Professional Waxing Corp. which proceeded by false and fraudulent promises to induce them to sign contracts for the purchase of waxing machines, to pay deposits and to execute promissory notes for as much as $826."

Supposedly, the same machines could be bought elsewhere for about $100. The victims were people who wanted work, but who ended up with a machine they had never intended to purchase.

MISLEADING

Some vending machine companies are using the name "Hershey" in their advertising, giving the impression that the Hershey Chocolate Corporation is doing the advertising. However, we have been advised that they have no connection, financially or otherwise, with any vending machine company. Of course, vending machine owners may purchase Hershey or other candy for use in the machines, and may state that their machines are designed to hold certain candies.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Aura. McDonald, 245 W. North St., Geneva, N. Y. would like to locate a copy of the "Octavo Edition of Crudens Concordance to the Holy Scripture," printed in Oct. 1823; also a copy of Harpers 2nd Reader used in schools about 1900.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Any descendants of the Card family who were early settlers in Rhode Island.

Robert and Mary Weir, formerly of Brisben, N. Y., who moved to Texas.

Mr. Ray La Quay, formerly of Rome, and service man for fire alarm systems.

Lawrence Fisher, who had a chicken hatching business in Petersham, Mass. nearly 27 years ago.

EAT APPLES

Just think how members of past
generations
Relied upon apples in various ways.
We seem to forget in the world's tribulations
What everyone knew in the earlier
days.
But chances have given us time for
reflection
Have furnished us power to decide pro
and con.
And those who would shun a ripe
apple's protection
Must feel quite content to look pallid
and wan.

—Nathan Marshall Southwick

The COVER BOARD®
STOPS PLUGGING
COMPARE





ONLY THE ORANGE COVER BOARD has the PATENTED "Downward Twist"

Farmers know from field experience that **only** The Cover Board does the job right—covers trash and stops plugging of the plow beam. That's because **only** The Cover Board has the patented "downward twist" that turns trash into the furrow.

- THE COVER BOARD FITS ANY PLOW, NEW OR OLD!
- SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY, INSIST ON THE COVER BOARD, BE FREE OF TRASH PROBLEMS FOREVER!



® PATENTED

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED — FOR ONE YEAR — The Cover Board will satisfy you or your money back.

$9.85 Average price with Standard Bracket East of the Rockies

The COVER BOARD, Inc. 120 Orchard St., Bellevue, Ohio

Sold to Your Dealers by
J. S. WOODHOUSE CO., Distributor • 34-34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

NIGHT LIGHTS KEEP COWS CONTENT



on Edward Yorman's farm in Liverpool

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Mr. Yorman has found that keeping a barn light on all night helps in several ways. It ends fumbling for switches in a dark barn! Night lights help make farming easier, more profitable. Many farmers have found that cows stay more content in storms; there's no scrambling to get up as there is when lights are turned on suddenly; cows don't step on each other when they see at night. It adds up to fewer injuries to udders and teats, cows that are easier to handle and doctor. With the night light, cows stagger resting periods, instead of all lying down at once; they drink more water, use the salt blocks more, and clean up the hay better; they use less bedding and stay cleaner.

Your Niagara Mohawk Farm Representative will be glad to show you how electricity can solve many of *your* farming problems. His services are absolutely free, and you can get in touch with him through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK



MIXED FERTILIZERS

Arcadian® AMMONIUM NITRATE

Team these two for big yields! To make vigorous, healthy growth and produce abundant yields, all crops require a balanced fertilizer program. Mixed fertilizers are the most efficient way to supply the plant food needs of your crops. But, many crops require more nitrogen than mixed fertilizers supply. For the most profitable yields, use plenty of mixed fertilizer, and when your crops need extra nitrogen, use genuine ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate, perfect partner for mixed fertilizers.

Top-dress for Extra Yields and Extra Profits!



ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate works in perfect partnership with mixed fertilizer to make your grain, grass and other crops produce bigger yields and better profits. Top-dress early with ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate to make your pastures push up plenty of protein-rich, mineral-rich forage—for an earlier start and extra weeks of low-cost grazing. Top-dress early to make your grain stool out thick and produce big yields of plump grain.

You get an ideal combination of quick-acting and long-lasting nitrogen in ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate. The firm, shot-shaped pellets, containing 33.5% nitrogen, are free-flowing and easy to spread from any equipment. Mixed fertilizers followed by top-dressing or side-dressing of ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate are ideal to build big yields and big profits.

Don't be satisfied with a substitute! Make sure you get genuine ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate made by America's leading nitrogen producer in America's largest nitrogen plant. Buy ARCADIAN Ammonium Nitrate where you buy mixed fertilizers. Your fertilizer man will be glad to supply you.

If you prefer to use another form of nitrogen for top-dressing or side-dressing, ask for genuine ARCADIAN Golden URAN® Nitrogen Solution or ARCADIAN NITRANA® Nitrogen Solution.

Make sure you use plenty of mixed fertilizer and when you need extra nitrogen, always buy ARCADIAN!

NITROGEN DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Sales offices in leading farm areas.

Allied Chemical

FOUNDED 1842 MARCH 5, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

Dry Hay + Dry Equipment

Dairyman Uses Same Building to Make Better Hay and Store Tools

By GORDON CONKLIN
Assistant Editor

"ALL hay, in my opinion, should be baled so tough it can't be handled any other way than by drying."

This statement sums up the way Lee Rumsey of Newfield, N. Y., feels about his batch hay drying setup. He doesn't look upon his drier as a supplemental arrangement for use during wet haying seasons, but plans to dry all his hay even in the driest year.

Lee's reasons for this all point to one goal—better quality hay. He has fifty-five Holstein milkers and 45 head of young stock that are also interested in tastier "chomping" material. Better "chomping," in turn, is the start of the chain reaction of higher milk production, lower grain cost, and a larger net return.

"It's been my experience," Lee commented, "that, if hay is left until it's fit to go directly into the barn, I can always pick up from the ground a double handful of leaves between each bale. You might say the leaves are just too valuable to leave. Too many farmers, unless they lose their jack-knife, never really take a careful look at the ground behind the hay baler. Doing so, though, reveals a darn good reason for a drier."

"Besides," he continued, "the odds are that it will be tough most years to make early hay at the time when it's at the peak of feeding value. Late May and early June may be a poet's delight, but anyone trying to make hay is likely to gnaw his finger nails clear to his elbows."

With all this in mind, Lee decided to make arrangements for drying facilities. He also needed equipment storage, so he decided to kill two birds with one stone by using a batch drying setup in a separate building. All the construction for drying, except the two center ducts, can be lifted out in sections, leaving almost the entire floor space for machinery storage.

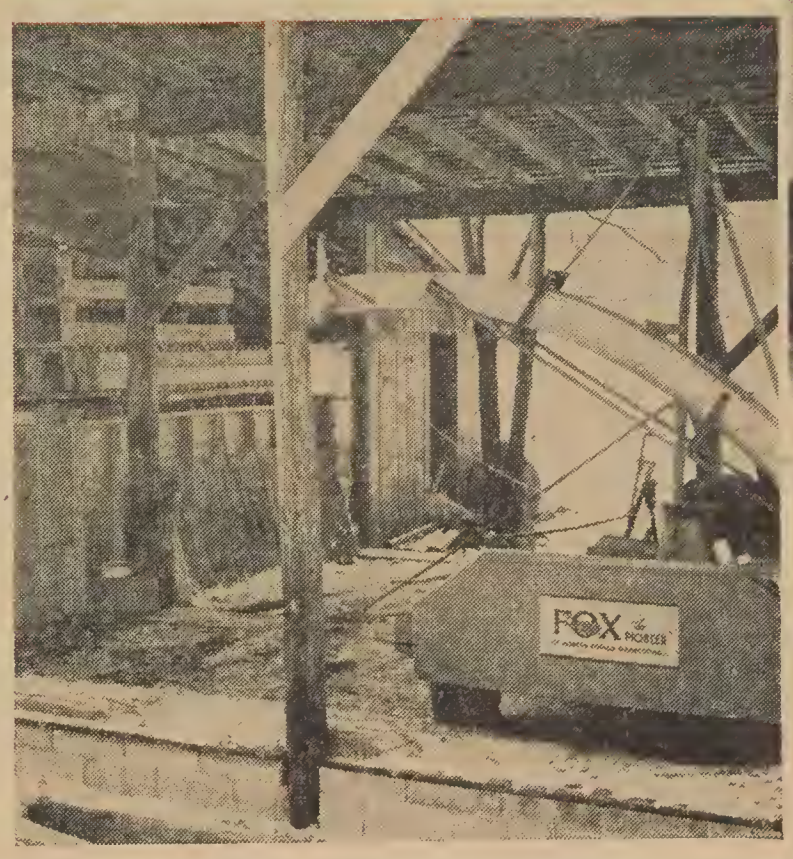
He built a pole structure, 30 x 60 feet, with two air ducts, each 4 feet square, in the center. These ducts are side by side, each with a 42 inch fan at one end, powered by a 5 H.P.

(Continued on Page 43)



Above: Proof of the pudding (or the hay) is in the eating. Bossie seems to agree with Lee Rumsey about conditioning and drying hay.



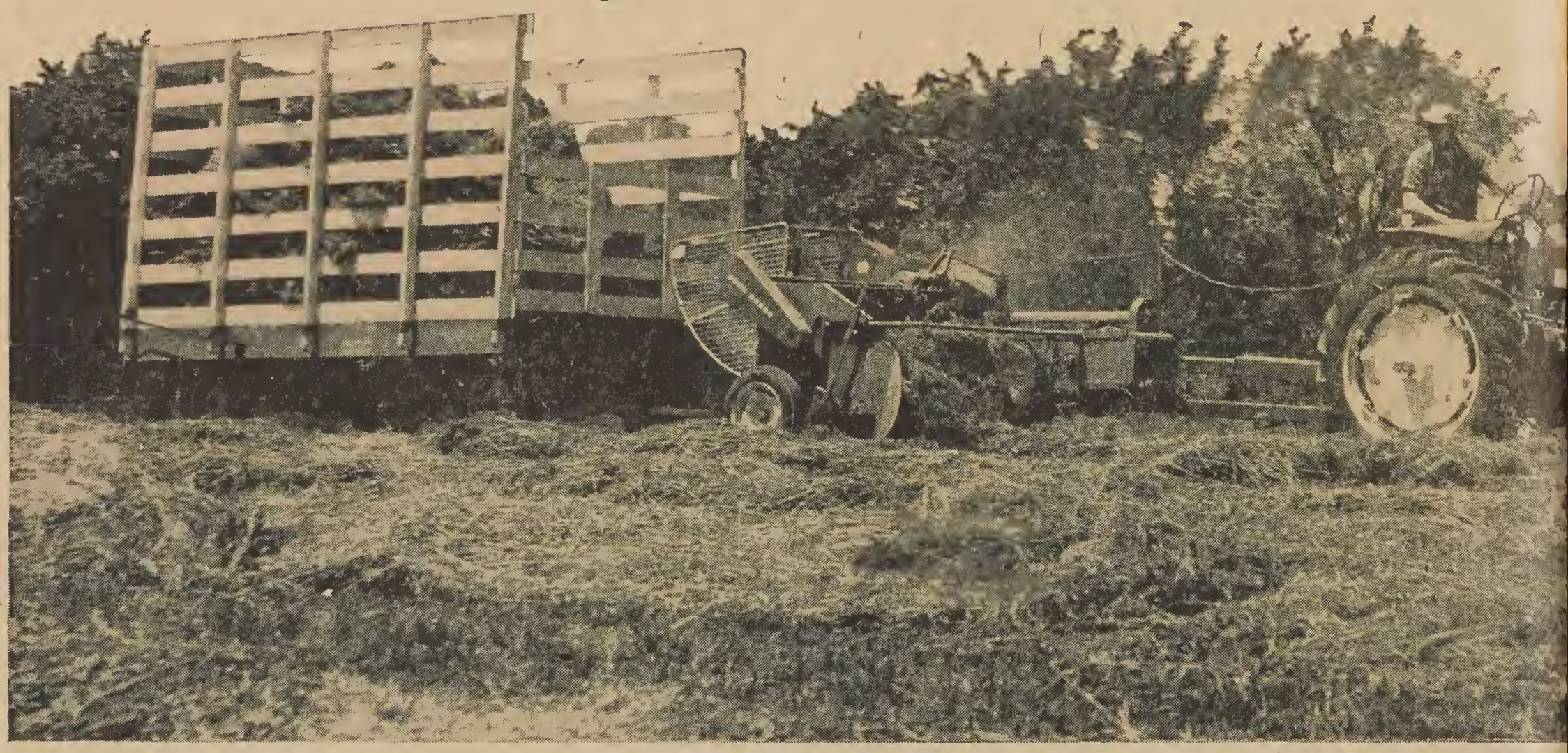


Above: Lee Rumsey stands by a heating unit used to finish off a batch of hay.

Left: Note the slatted floor piled in sections on top of air ducts. This allows use of the building for equipment storage except during the haying season. Walls will soon be built on three sides.

IN THIS ISSUE Romance of the Soil, Page 10 . . . Farm Marketing Co-op, 18 . . . Editor's Mailbag, 20 . . . Bulk Tanks, 25 . . . Seed Corn Growing, 30 . . . Egg Blood Spots, 42 . . . Outdoor Living Room, 44

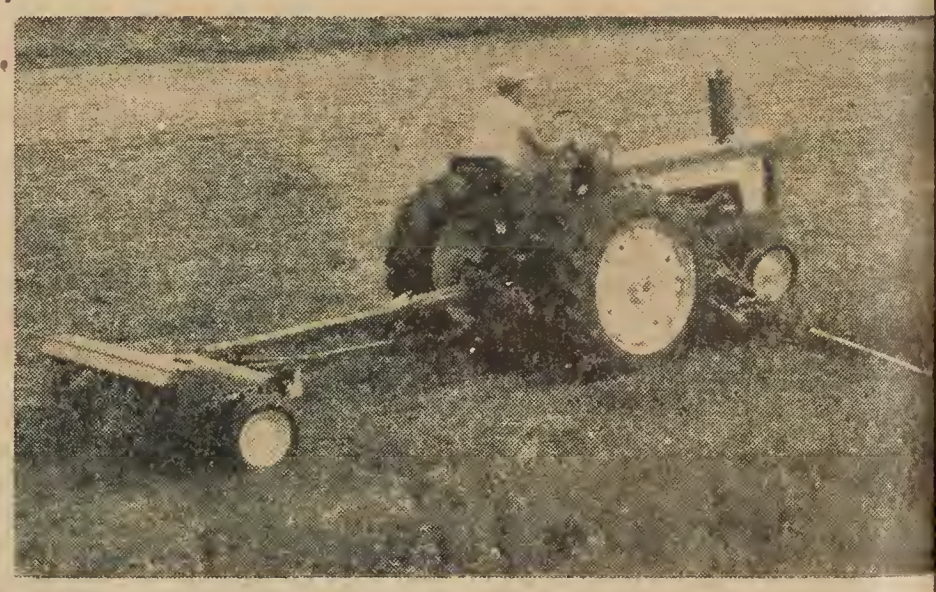
HAY A CASH CROP ?.



The Bale Ejector attachment works with all John Deere Twine-Tie Balers.

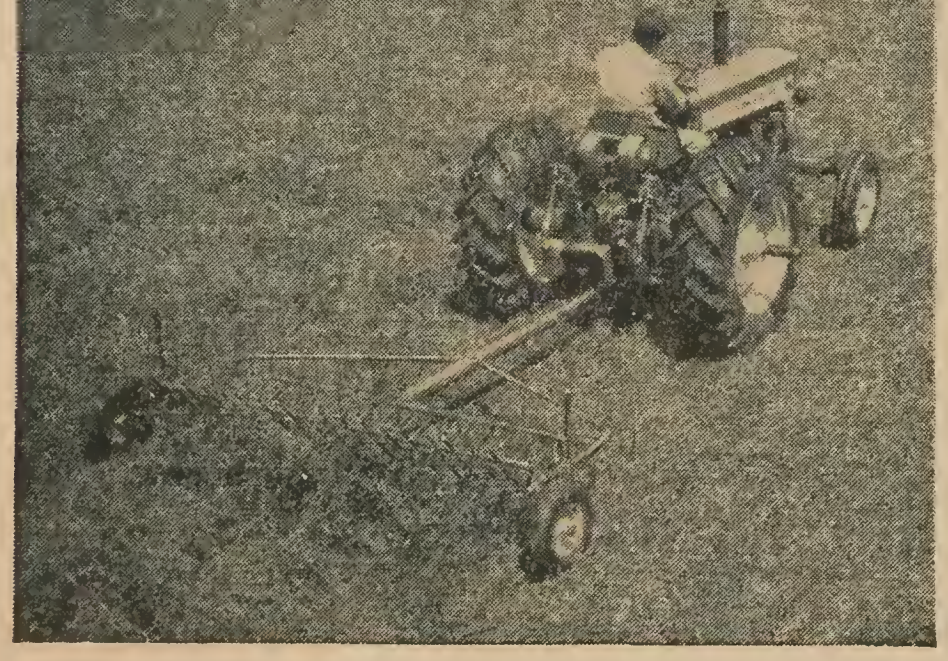


No. 9-W 3-Point-Hitch Mower and the No. 8-W Caster-Wheel Mower provide a full cutter-bar cut with your tractor wheels set in their cultivating position.



New 10 Side-Mounted Mower f
big capacity, full-vision cutting, easy m
and a low-cost hay-conditioner hookup.



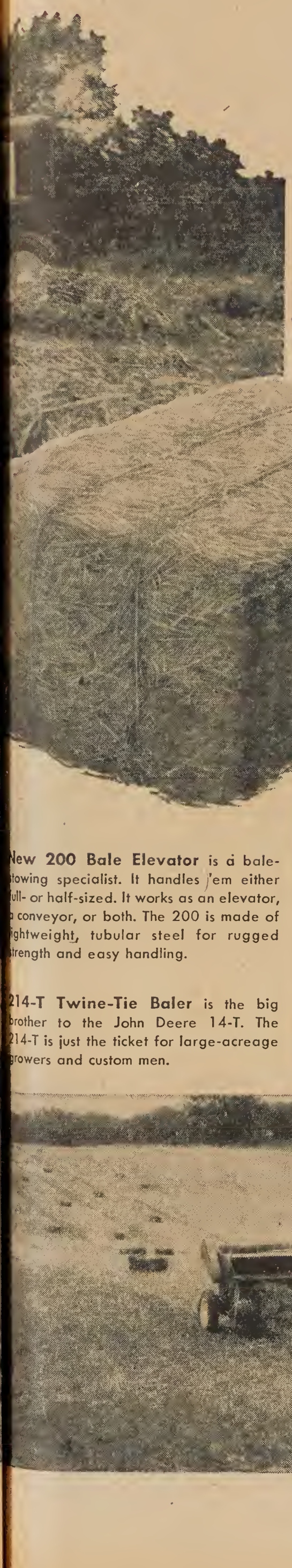


New No. 2 Swath Fluffer is a low-cost machine that gently aerates hay to speed drying. Helps save rained-on crops, too.

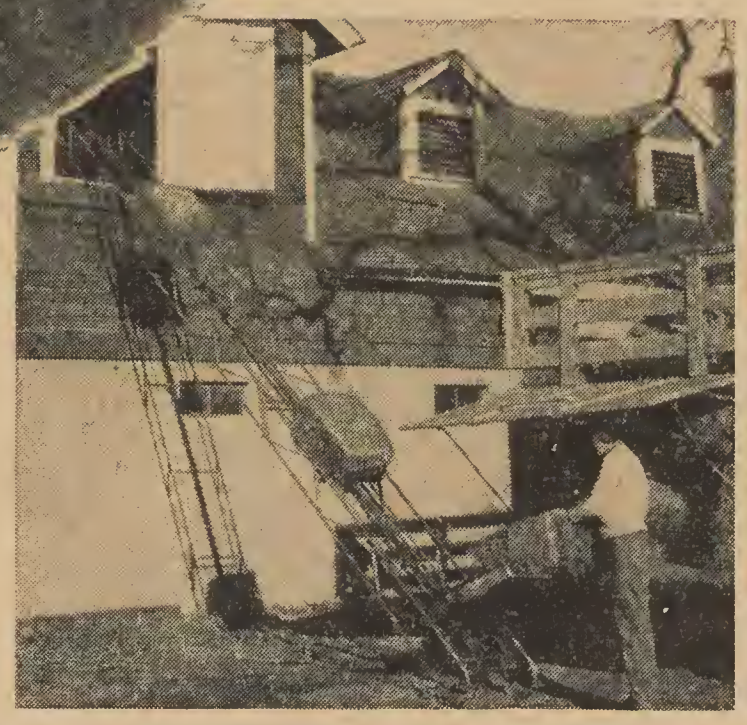
894 Rake is low in cost and built for long life. It handles crops gently at speeds up to 8 mph.

or Feeders and Dairymen, <u>You bet it is!</u>

The better your hay the more your herd produces. Go for higher-quality hay and greater profits...GO JOHN DEERE

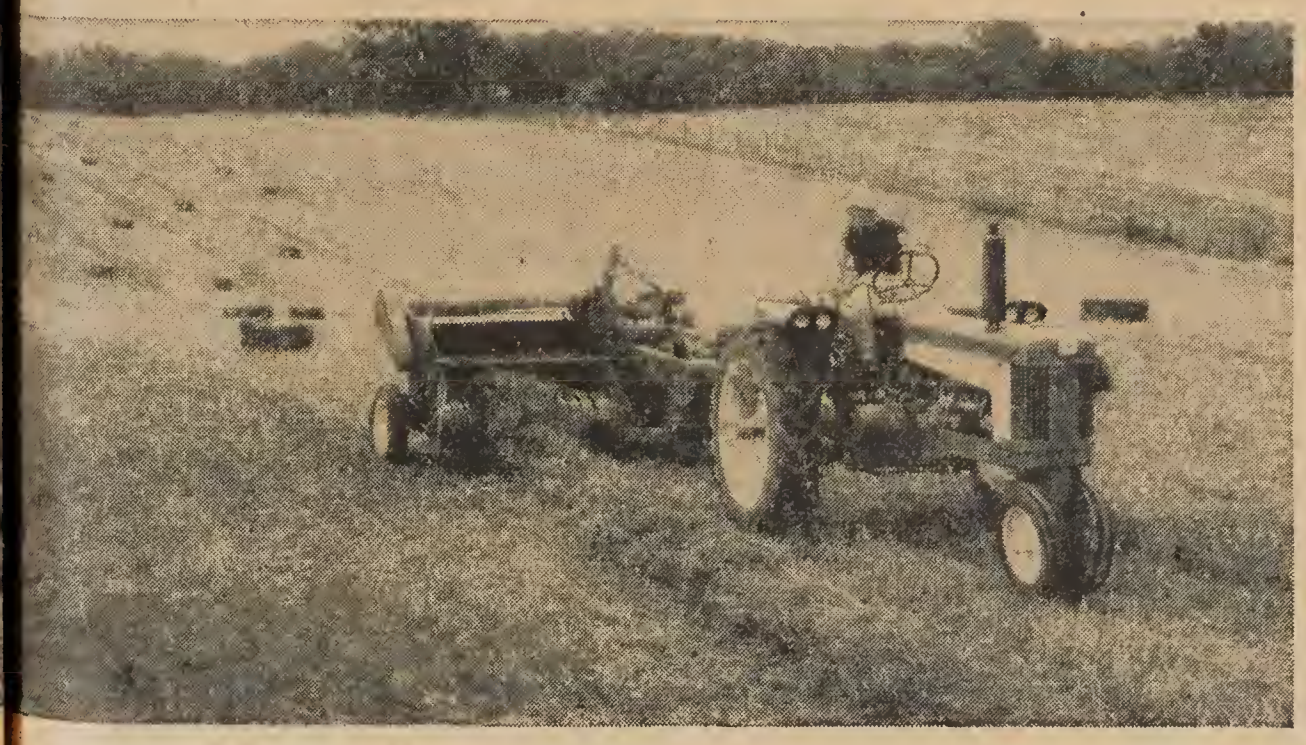


Yes, sir, hay is just as much a cash crop as corn, wheat, and all the others. It just takes a little processing to become meat or milk. Give your hay crops preferred treatment with John Deere equipment and you'll get cash results in your livestock or dairy checks.



New 200 Bale Elevator is a bale-stowing specialist. It handles 'em either full- or half-sized. It works as an elevator, a conveyor, or both. The 200 is made of lightweight, tubular steel for rugged strength and easy handling.

214-T Twine-Tie Baler is the big brother to the John Deere 14-T. The 214-T is just the ticket for large-acreage growers and custom men.



It's no secret that the leaves are the "meat" in your hay so why settle for the stems or "bones" of your crops? Mow 35 or more acres per day with a John Deere Mower to cut your crops when they're at their peak in feed value. Condition your crops with a John Deere Hay Conditioner—its crimping action cuts curing time in half, reducing weather risks. There's two-way profit in a mower-hay conditioner combination—you'll save time and money in a simple, once-over field operation.

A New Way for Curing Hay Faster

Aerating your hay with John Deere's new, low-cost Swath Fluffer speeds curing—saves rained-on crops, too. Handle your hay with "kid gloves" on raking operations with the gentle action of a high-speed John Deere Rake. You'll make loose, leafy, faster-curing windrows.

Last But Not Least

Add a final touch of a dependable, big-capacity John Deere Baler. You'll put up your hay faster to pack the maximum feed value into every bale. You can even turn baling . . . loading . . . and storing into a one-man show with a Bale Ejector for John Deere 14-T or 214-T Twine-Tie Balers and the Elevator-Barn Conveyor combination.

Prefer Wire?

You'll find both the 214-W and the new 214-WS Wire-Tie Balers perfect for turning out heavy, dense, firmly tied bales. The 214-WS features a new John Deere Single-Twist Knotter for greater tying accuracy . . . easier adjustments and servicing.

It's true—you do make better hay the John Deere Way. See your dealer soon. Ask about the John Deere Credit Plan.

JOHN DEERE
3300 RIVER DRIVE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



SPEEDING THE HAY HARVEST

THE quality of hay put up by northeastern dairymen is far ahead of the kind we put in our barn many years ago. But there is still too much hay fed to cows that could more appropriately be used for bedding. And one reason is that poor hay looks too much like good hay!

Another reason is that advantage is not always taken of recent advances in methods and equipment. We have known for many years that early-cut hay is better than hay put in late in the season. But weather was the big handicap. And while we have been unable to do much about the weather, we have learned to work with it.

Early in the season, grass can be put in the silo. To speed the hay harvest, a hay crimper or crusher can shorten the curing time a full day, and with a barn drier, hay can be baled and stored with a higher moisture content.

Good hay costs more money than poor hay, and is worth it. I hear sometimes that it cuts the cost of purchased grain, but more often, I think, more milk is produced with the same amount of grain. In fact, milk production is stimulated to the point where the costs of producing milk are substantially lowered, thus leaving more net for the herd owner.

Many dairymen will agree that no June job on a dairy farm is more important than the hay harvest, and that no investment pays better than investment in the equipment needed to do the job.

POWER BRINGS RESPECT

In talking with the few remaining founders of the Dairymen's League, which was the first effective dairy cooperative in my area, I have found that to some a better price was actually a secondary objective. All were very much determined to have an organization which would enable them to get fair and equitable treatment from buyers of milk, recognition as first class citizens, accurate weights and tests, and assurance that their buyer would not reject their milk supply during flush production periods while continuing to take the milk of a neighbor who had taken off his hat and bowed a little lower when entering the presence of the buyer. — Stanley Benham, President, Dairymen's League Co-op Assoc., from a talk at the recent meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

ANY farm reader over 65 years of age, if he will reminisce a bit, can recall many instances where farmers were ignored or insulted both by those who sold him farm supplies and those who purchased his farm products. Strong farm organizations have changed the picture.

Our younger farmers have difficulty understanding this, therefore are sometimes inclined to discount the progress made by farm organizations. But occasionally a refusal by some group to bargain honestly with organized groups of producers should bring to all of us a startling reminder of the situation that would still face us without strong, virile farm organizations.

NEW DIMENSIONS

IT HAS only recently been revealed that Russia can send a guided missile, capable of carrying a hydrogen warhead, from bases in Siberia to this country in thirty minutes from blast-off. Added to the daily headlines of crime, payola, and graft, this fact further shapes our sense of security.

Various groups seek to pool their insecurities in a variety of "isms" (communism, socialism, alcoholism, racism, etc.). I wonder if greater spiritual depth is not the real answer. This is something not subject to legislation, directives, edicts, government support programs, or any form of mass persuasion.

Though community action is necessary for modern living, the search by individuals for new dimensions of the spirit remains as the justification for faith in the future of our nation and the world.—G.L.C.

WHY THINK?

THINKING is becoming a lost art. We not only hear what someone wants us to believe, but what we hear is reinforced by what we see on TV—and too many people too often accept what they see and are told without ever raising a question.

The danger is that people who fail to think are easily led, and, it seems, more easily led in the wrong direction than in the right one.

Occasionally I have said somewhat facetiously that in this modern society a person can live out his appointed three score years and ten without ever thinking at all! When he is young his parents tell him what to do; when he goes to school the teacher tells him what to do; then he gets a job and the boss says "Come here!" and "Go there!" And when he gets home his wife takes over! For any few moments that are left when a self-respecting man might like to think, the government steps in and says what is to be done.

You may think this idea far-fetched. But it isn't as far-fetched as I wish it were!

I hasten to add that there is one exception. The man in business for himself must do plenty of thinking or he won't be in business long! Farmers, especially, must make important decisions every day. That, in my opinion, is why farm people think so clearly on public problems.

TO PROTECT FOOD PRODUCERS

NORTHEASTERN producers of perishable farm products are especially vulnerable to picketing of milk or other food processing plants, as well as to strikes interfering with the steady flow of food to market.

In its legislative program presented to the Governor and the Legislature, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations asked for a New York State law giving reasonable protection to producers of perishable farm products against loss which might result from labor disputes for which farmers are not responsible, and over which they have no control.

A companion recommendation was that picketing for purposes of trying to organize a plant by individuals not employed there be forbidden by law.

GOING TO THE DOGS

OUTSIDE OF New York City, according to preliminary returns of the dog census, New York State citizens are supporting, and presumably enjoying, more than 850,000 canines.

I like dogs. They make wonderful companions for youngsters, they warn of prowlers and have some effect on keeping woodchucks and rabbits out of gardens.

But I wonder sometimes if we are not inclined to overdo a good thing. As population increases and city dwellers move out into the open country, an untrained, undisciplined dog who wanders at will over other people's property can become an unmitigated pest.

The answer, I think, lies in training. If you are going to have a dog, take the time and trouble to train him so that he will be a pleasure not only to you but to your neighbors.

WONDERFUL WIRE

WHEN a man earns his money honestly, I figure it's his privilege to spend a little of it foolishly. One of our most pleasant ways is to make a long distance phone call to our son in Philadelphia or our daughter in Cromwell, Connecticut. It's nice to hear the voices of our children, but the real attraction is our eight grandchildren.

With Grandma on the downstairs phone and Grandpa on the one upstairs, the conversation gets under way. Usually nothing of importance is said. There is a chorus of "hellos," questions as to where Ronnie or Barbara or David or Nancy or Elizabeth are if the call is to Philadelphia, or if the call is to Cromwell we ask where are Patty and Karen and Eric?

The phones are passed from hand to hand, two or three often talk at the same time, but when the receivers are back on the hook, Grandpa and Grandma feel so much happier, a feeling which we trust is duplicated at the other end of that wonderful wire which brings us all so much closer.

They Say - - - - -

Definition of a complete bore: A man born in Dallas, reared in California, educated at Notre Dame and Princeton, who stopped smoking last year, had his gall bladder removed, and recently lost 20 pounds on a diet.

—The Carolina Cooperator

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

PRICES TO MILK PRODUCERS FOR JANUARY IN VARIOUS MARKETS ARE AS FOLLOWS. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $4.56, 8 cents less than January a year ago and 24 cents below December '59. Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.93; Buffalo, F.O.B. city, $4.54; Rochester, F.O.B. city, $4.62; Connecticut, $5.85 at city plants for nearby zone farmers; Philadelphia, F.O.B. city, $4.82.

According to Market Administrator Blanford, production of milk in the New York-New Jersey market was up 6.5 per cent compared with January, 1959, but sales were down nearly 1 per cent. U. S. January production was almost identical with January a year go, but 11% above the 1949-58 average for the month.

WHY FLIRT WITH DISASTER BY IGNORING DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING VARIOUS FARM CHEMICALS, including antibiotics for mastitis and most insecticides? Farm products containing more than a permissable residue of various chemicals can be seized and destroyed. But even more important, the use of them by farmers can be prohibited entirely. FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS!

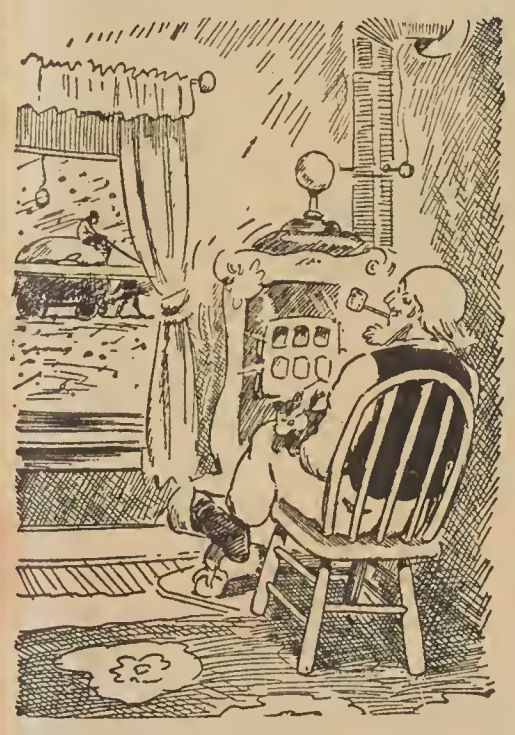
THE JANUARY 1 U. S. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY GIVES THE FOLLOWING FIGURES: DAIRY COWS, 21,331,000 head, down 1% from last year and the lowest since 1917. But DAIRY HEIFERS were up 3% and DAIRY CALVES 4%. HOGS, 3% above a year ago, 7% above 10-year average, highest for the date since '52. SHEEP, up 3%. HENS, down 4%. TURKEYS, down 4%.

POTATOES IN STORAGE (U.S.) FEBRUARY 1 WERE 75.2 MILLION CWT., 10% below the same date in '59, but 3% above '49-'58 average. Disappearance of potatoes in storage during January was 9% below a year ago, but 9% above average.

U. S. EGG PRODUCTION IN JANUARY WAS 1% DOWN FROM JANUARY '59, (down 4% in North Atlantic states). Farmers have indicated intention of reducing number of replacements by 9%. U. S. laying flock January 1 was 3% below a year ago, with decrease in all regions except the South and West. Egg prices have continued below a year ago, but predictions are for improvement, with prices ahead of last year by mid-spring.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND POWDERED MILK HAVE FALLEN TO LOWEST POINT IN YEARS. John Lynn, of the AFBF, speaking to a meeting of New York county Farm Bureau presidents, emphasized that national milk supply and demand is nearly in balance. The reduction in dairy price supports in April of 1958 contributed to the adjustment.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I DON'T CARE how my neighbor howls nor how loud Jane Mirandy yowls, I still insist that I won't go outside and work when blizzards blow. When temper'tures drop out of sight, a person isn't very bright if he does not remain inside absorbing heat into his hide. Why should I venture out and freeze or wind up with a fatal sneeze? The hired man can feed the stock in just ten minutes by the clock, and it won't hurt a single bit if other chores wait 'til it's fit for man to venture out and do his work without contracting flu.

This kind of attitude, I guess, is counted as pure laziness by those, like neighbor, who contend the world is bound to reach its end if they don't labor all the time, however foul may be the clime. Mirandy shares my neighbor's view, and I think she is stupid, too; she's always catching cold or worse, and boy, how that old gal would curse if then I went to work instead of playing nursemaid by her bed. Our lives are short enough at best; I won't, at anyone's behest, use up some time I cannot spare by acting like a polar bear.

Skating rinks are not for cows



Non-Skid BARN CALCITE

Helps prevent Slips and Falls



A barn should not be a skating rink. "Slipping" accidents cost money. Avoid them by spreading a thin layer of Lime Crest Barn Calcite on your dairy barn floor. You'll give your cows sure footing . . . not only prevent accidents, but avoid nervousness that can reduce milk let-down.

Barn Calcite also helps keep your barn looking nice and clean, and adds to the fertilizer value of manure.

It doesn't cost, it *pays* to use Lime Crest Barn Calcite.

See your local dealer for

LIME CREST PRODUCTS

Made by LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, NEWTON, N. J.

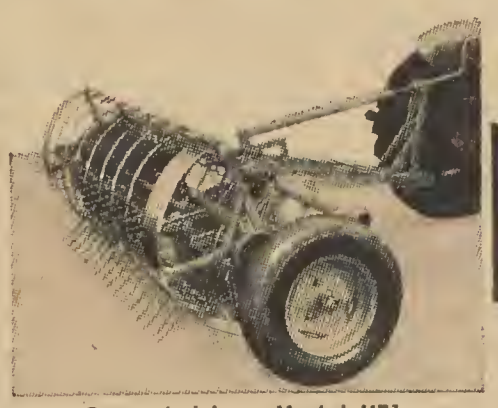
World's Largest Producer of Crystalline Calcite Products

NEW **NICHOLSON HAY TEDDER**

Speeds Hay Making! Preserves Hay Quality!



PTO Model tedding windrow



Ground driven Model UT1

Fluffs up hay, opens up thick butt ends to speed curing time, save protein and other valuable nutrients. Gentle action does not damage leaves or stems. Proper tedding gets hay dry faster, saves a day between cutting and baling, speeds drying after a shower, eliminates moldy bales. Covers up to 5 acres per hour.

Designed for easy maintenance and years of trouble-free service. Patented double-acting spring tines work perfectly on rough or stony ground. Power take-off and ground driven models.

Dealer Inquiries Invited

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Works in seconds!



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nuts, screws, "frozen" parts!
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The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.

AT ALL HARDWARE AND AUTO STORES

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Look, compare . . . you'll be a Massey-Ferguson man!

"HANDIEST HAND ON THE PLACE!"

That's what owners say after working with their new Massey-Ferguson 50. They've found this 3-plow tractor working more, on more jobs, and doing them better than ever before. The famous Ferguson System handles all those fully mounted implements so easy. No stretching or straining to reach any of the controls. Even the easy-chair comfort of the seat makes days seem shorter. Variable-Drive PTO and Two-Stage Clutching means extra versatility. The MF 50 comes in four front end models and has pads for front and mid mounted implements. There's lots more you should know about this ambitious "worker," so call your dealer for a demonstration on your own farm!





There are many good reasons why Massey-Ferguson has become the world's largest maker of farm tractors. . . . The Massey-Ferguson 50 is one of them.

A modern, high-compression, high-torque engine provides the Balanced Power for 3-furrow plowing, seed bed preparation, or light chore work. Extra features have been engineered into the engine for added efficiency, longer life and easy service. The *Cyclo-head Combustion Chamber* swirls the fuel mixture for complete combustion and power throughout the entire stroke. This efficiently uses less fuel and provides more power.

The Ferguson System sets this tractor apart from all the rest. It does away with the need for expensive, built-in, fuel-wasting weight. It has a unique way of making tractor, implement and soil work together for you! The Ferguson System presents a new high in hand ease and precision. A simple touch of the finger-tip the draft. . . . it's maintained automatically. When see the MF 50 at your Massey-Ferguson Dealer, about 4-Way Work Control—found only on Fergu System Tractors.

Four Front End Models make the MF 50 even more v tile. Choose yours in the standard wheel, high arch, du single front wheel row-crop model. Rear tread may be justed from 48 to 76 in. Power-adjustable wheels are ava if desired. Available in gas or LPG models.

Be sure to see or call your M-F Dealer today for a de stration of this or any other Massey-Ferguson Tractor. D forget to ask him about the Protected Time Payment Plans that make it easy to buy on terms perfectly suited to your farm income pattern.

Massey-Ferguson 141 Four Row Swing Frame Cultivator (illustrated above) is the years-ahead, fastest, easiest front-mounted cultivator made. You drive in and hook up. When you're through—unhook and back out. Your tractor's ready for other jobs. Independent hydraulic controls are through the Ferguson System. Adjustable for 28 to 42 in. rows. Other Massey-Ferguson Cultivator models available for all rowed crops.

New Massey-Ferguson 25 Tandem Disc Harrow with new wide 7⅜" disc spacing improves cultivation in trashy or stubble conditions. 3-point hitch mounted. Available in 6½, 7¾ or 9 ft. widths, and with 20, 24 or 28 discs. All come with either 16 or 18 in. diameter discs. Also available with cutout discs.

MASSEY-FERGUSON

Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Pace-Setter of Modern Farming . . . World's Most Famous Combines and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System



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Get "TOP PAY" CORN CROPS with FUNK's G HYBRID

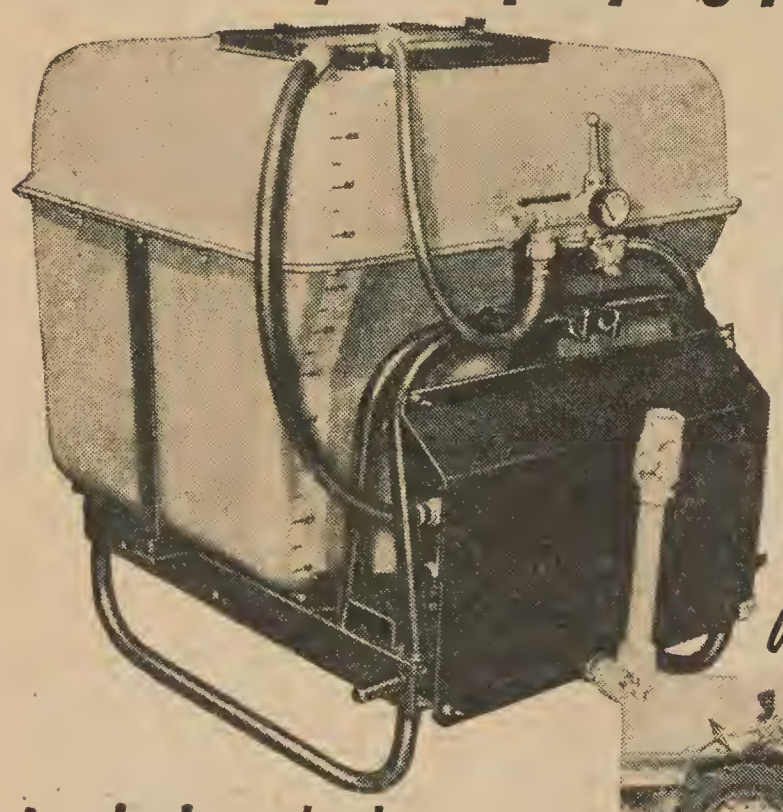


Let every corn acre produce its best. Thousands know, after actually weighing and comparing, that Funk's G is their best paying corn. G-Hybrids are field-tested and *proved right* in every area—for every type of soil. Let us select the "right" husking or ensilage G-Hybrid for your growing conditions. Write today.

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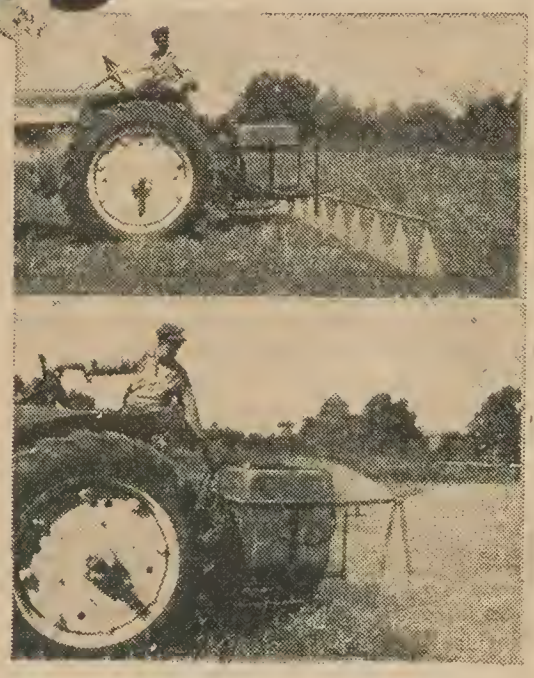
FUNK'S G HYBRID

Make all your spraying jobs easier!



Hanson TRAK PAK

. . . a compact tractor-mounted sprayer unit with non-corrosive fiberglass tank



Just back-up, hook-up, and you're ready to spray!

Here's just the outfit you need to save you time and work during the rush of the growing season. Hanson's new Trak-Pak mounts quickly on the 3-point hydraulic hitch of your tractor—holds either a boom or Brodjet sprayer. An all-welded, steel frame holds an especially designed, 100-gallon Fiberglass tank with mechanical agitator; your choice of piston or nylon-roller pump powered by a universal-joint drive-shaft coupling; and a handy pressure-spray control and gauge. See the compact Trak-Pak and other modern sprayers at your Hanson dealership today!

Hanson Equipment Company
4330 Charles St., Beloit, Wisconsin

Rush your 1960 Sprayer Catalog with facts about the new Trak-Pak to:

Name_____

Address_____ City_____ State_____



Seedlings of Thaxter, right and left, and of Early Thorogreen, center, inoculated with the downy mildew fungus in the greenhouse at the U.S.D.A. Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

Thaxter, A Downy Mildew Resistant Baby Lima Bean

By R. E. WESTER* and R. E. CETAS**

THAXTER is a small-seeded downy mildew-resistant baby lima bean variety similar to Early Thorogreen and Clark's Bush which has outyielded the latter varieties in about 75 per cent of the yield trials that have been conducted in downy mildew-free areas in 1957, 1958 and 1959. Under severe downy mildew conditions, it has outyielded the susceptible baby lima bean varieties by 1,300 to 1,500 pounds of shelled beans per acre in Maryland and New Jersey and on Long Island, New York.

The plants of Thaxter are upright and normally 16 to 20 inches tall. The foliage is slightly lighter green than that of Early Thorogreen and Clark's Bush. The pods are flat, about 3 inches long, ¾ inch wide, easily shelled, and are ready to harvest about 80 days after planting. The flavor, color and texture of canned and of frozen beans are satisfactory.

Since Thaxter is resistant to downy mildew it may replace Early Thorogreen and Clark's Bush in areas where this disease commonly occurs. Because most of the pods mature on the same date this variety is adapted to mechanical harvesting. It should be suitable for the home gardener as well as the commercial grower.

Seed of Thaxter was available from commercial seed companies in 1959, and commercial plantings were made in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The majority of growers and processors were satisfied with the performance of this new variety.

Thaxter is the first downy mildew-resistant baby lima bean to be developed and released from the cooperative breeding program between the Crops Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Work on the development of a downy mildew-resistant variety of the Fordhook Type is in progress and it is hoped that one may be available in the near future. This work has been in progress since 1948 at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Maryland, and at the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, New York.

---

*Horticulturist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

**Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, Riverhead, New York.

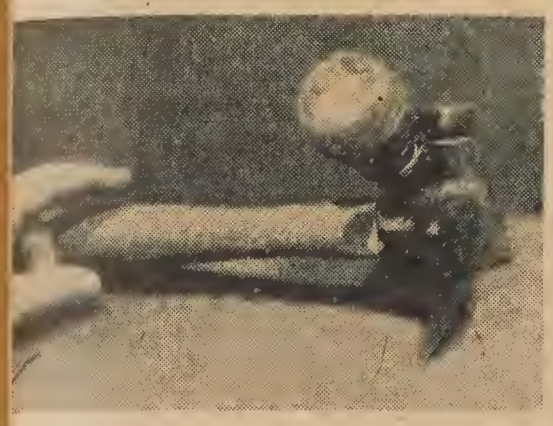
Garden State Spelling Bee Winners



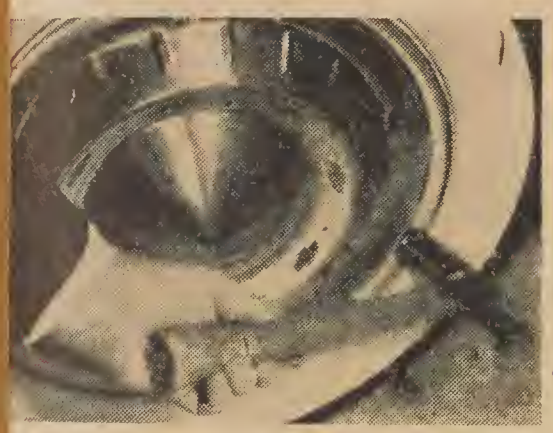
Left to right: Bonnie Greenfield, Erlton; Carl Beiswenger, Hamilton Township; and Cheryl Martin, Farmingdale. Their standings were second, first and third, respectively, in the recent New Jersey State Grange Spelling Bee.



CLAW HAMMER MAKES HANDY CAR TOOL



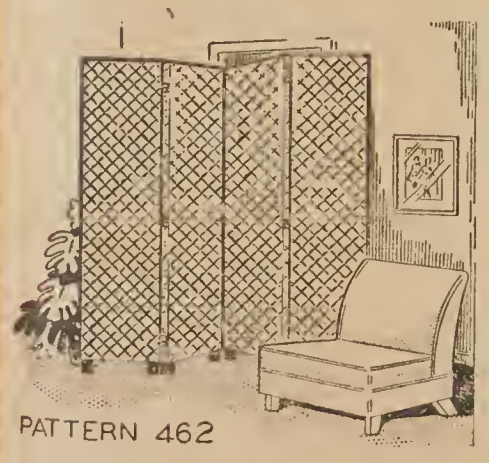
A claw hammer, though primarily a carpenter's tool, is much superior than the usual ball pein hammer for car owner use. The claw hammer will stand on the claw end and will provide a "leg" for the support of a flashlight in making roadside repairs after dark. The claw hammer's big advantage is, however, in using the claw end for quickly and easily removing hub caps. This use is demonstrated in the photo. It can also



be used as a makeshift chisel and an emergency screw driver for turning large adjusting screws. Such tools are now available with steel, rubber-insulated handles. Such handles are very helpful in replacing a car hub cap since they do not easily damage or dent thin, polished metal.

Easy to Make

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS



PATTERN 462

MAKE A SCREEN to suit your needs and harmonize with your room. Pattern 462, which shows every step in making frames of any size and finishing with hardboard, wallpaper, fabric or plastic, is 25c. This pattern also is one of five in the Decorator Project Packet No. 50 for $1. These patterns can help you to have a better home. With orders under $1, add 10c service charge.

Write to: Make-It-Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, New York.



"FIRESTONES HAVE THE TOUGHEST CASINGS I'VE EVER SEEN IN A TRACTOR TIRE!"

says Glen R. Murphy, Wilmington, Ohio. "Our tractors cover a lot of ground—at least one works every day! Firestones are the most durable tires we can buy for them. Firestones pull clean in wet going. Their casings are the toughest I've ever seen—that means extra retreads. And F. B. Bowman, our Firestone man in Wilmington, services us within the hour."

Like Glen R. Murphy, you'll find these features deliver extra service at no extra cost!

• *EXCLUSIVE* SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD—proven in actual competitive tests to be far stronger . . . up to 34%. This means more protection than ever before against impact breaks for more hours of tire use and extra retreads.

• DUAL CONSTRUCTION—Firestone uses two completely different rubber compounds to precision build rear tractor tires. Treads are built with tough, longer wearing Firestone Rubber-X while another specially formulated Rubber-X Compound in sidewalls *only* resists aging, cracking and flex damage.

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• FREE LOANER TRACTOR TIRE SERVICE—Your Firestone Dealer or Store will loan you *brand-new* tractor tires to keep equipment working during retreads and repairs.

For outstanding traction and greater economy buy Firestone All Traction Champion, Champion Ground Grip or special purpose All Non-Skid tractor tires. See your Firestone Dealer or Store for all of the facts. He's ready to deal!



*Firestone T.M.

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The Romance Of The Soil

How much do you really know about its formation, its maintenance, and its importance as the first requirement for all plant and animal life?

By Richard Bradfield*



A good farm kept fertile by animal agriculture and by the prevention of erosion losse

MANY people refer to the soil as **dirt**, a word that is usually associated with unattractive or undesirable characteristics. Certainly no one would like to associate dirt with romance. But to those of us who have been so strongly attracted to the soil that we have devoted our careers to studying it, it has hidden in it many romantic stories, as interesting and far more inspiring than most of the "romances" featured in the modern paper-backed books which have come to dominate most newsstands and bookstalls.

It is, of course, unnecessary to define the word soil for farmers, but I shall give a definition anyway in order to emphasize two of its important characteristics. The soil is that thin mantle of **unconsolidated material which supports the vegetative cover** on the earth's surface.

This mantle did not exist on the surface of the earth when it was young. We commonly think of rocks, like the granite we use for our tombstones, as being very durable, yet as a visit to any 20-year-old graveyard shows, such rocks when exposed to the elements break down into the fine fragments which form the inorganic part of the soil.

How Soil Is Made

Water and the oxygen of the air slowly decompose these original rock minerals and a part of the constituents are changed into new and different secondary minerals which can adjust better to the changes in their environment. It is this ability to adjust itself to changing conditions which enable these minerals to survive through the years.

Adjust to a Changing Environment Or Perish!

This seems to be a basic law of nature which is applicable to minerals, plants, animals and even human societies! Feudalistic societies still exist in many places but they are invariably regarded by the modern world as "underdeveloped countries" which have not yet adjusted to modern conditions. The United States owes its preeminent position in the world today in part to the fact that her people and institutions have a resilience, a flexibility, and a fluidity which enable them to change with changing conditions. These characteristics must be fostered if we are to maintain our fortunate position in the world.

Nitrogen Is Essential

But we must get back to the soil. The disintegrated rocks and the new clay minerals synthesized from them are not yet soil. The change must go farther. The principal building stones for all forms of higher life on earth, either plant or animal, are the complex chemical compounds we call proteins. The more we learn about life processes, the larger the role which these compounds play.

Proteins are organic or carbon compounds of **nitrogen.** Chemists have learned how to take these complex compounds apart; they have been able to break them down into a score of characteristic pieces, units, or building stones which they call amino-acids, but they have not yet mastered nature's technique for putting all the pieces together to form a protein molecule. Each year they learn more about the structure of these molecules and I have no doubt that before long someone will discover a way to do it.

But where does the nitrogen necessary to make these wonderful proteins come from? The earth's atmosphere, and the air we breathe, contains almost 80% of nitrogen—there are about 12 pounds of it over every square inch of the earth's surface. This amounts to over 74,000,000 pounds of nitrogen over every acre of every farm. And the fine thing about this supply in the air is that it is free.

Free—Yet Costly

But, you may ask, if this huge almost inexhaustible supply in the air is free, why do farmers have to pay 12 to 15 cents a pound for it in the form of chemical fertilizers? The answer to this question is one of the most interesting of all the romances of the soil. The story is too long to be told here in detail, but we shall try to hit a few of the high spots. The gaseous form of nitrogen in the air is very inert chemically under ordinary conditions. That means that it will not combine readily with other chemicals to form nitrogen compounds. Most plants and animals, for example, even if starving for such nitrogen compounds as the proteins, ammonia or nitrates, cannot utilize this free gaseous form.

Nature has two known ways of doing the job. When a bolt of lightning flashes through the air, temperatures and pressures are produced locally at which some nitrogen and oxygen molecules will unite to form oxides which are later washed out of the atmosphere by rain. The rain may accumulate in puddles, and when the puddles dry up the nitrogen compounds are concentrated and can be used by plants.

The accumulation of nitrogen in the soil may have started in this way. Man has been able to imitate this process by passing mixtures of nitrogen and oxygen through the hottest part of an electric arc, similar to the arc formed when welding. Where electricity is very cheap, in Norway for example, this process can be used for making nitrogen fertilizers.

Nature's other method is more important but is so intricate chemically that scientists hav not yet been able to unravel the details nor t imitate them successfully. Every school boy an girl learns these days that leguminous plant often have nodules on their roots which contai certain types of bacteria which are able to co vert the nitrogen in the atmosphere into organi compounds, or as we commonly say they ar able to "fix" nitrogen in forms which othe plants can use. Many men have spent much o their lives trying to find out how nature per forms this trick but without complete success Much useful information has been obtained. W know for example that legumes like clover an alfalfa can fix as much as 150-260 pounds o nitrogen per acre per year here at Ithaca, Ne York. We know enough to enable us to us legumes very effectively in soil building cro rotations.

If we analyze the various horizons or layer of a soil for nitrogen we find the surface so to plow depth (6 inches) containing commonl from 3-8,000 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Thi has accumulated by the processes describe above, slowly at first because the supply of n trogen was small, then increasing as the suppl of nitrogen increased. Usually the amount o nitrogen declines progressively in each succeed ing layer and becomes very low at depths of 5 feet.

The amount of nitrogen in the different la ers of soil is usually associated with the amoun of plant roots growing in it. Practically all o the nitrogen in the soil is present in the for of organic compounds, the residues left fro hundreds of generations of plants and animal Under natural conditions when plants and an mals die their undecomposed residues accum late in the soil.

Coming and Going

Grassland allowed to "run wild" or perhap even in the "soil bank" will often gain as muc as 40-60 pounds of nitrogen a year. These pr cesses by which organic matter and nitroge are built up in the soil are always operating. S are the processes which decompose or destro organic matter. When the destructive processe are decomposing organic matter as fast as th constructive processes are building it, we sa the soil organic matter content has reached limiting or equilibrium value. The magnitude o this value depends on the climate, the type o vegetation, supply of nutrients, etc.

The virgin forests in Eastern United State and the virgin prairies of the Western State were probably approaching such a state o "dynamic equilibrium" when the white settler arrived. This means merely that the constru tive processes by which organic matter wa

(Continued on Page 29)

*Dr. Bradfield is Professor of Soil Technology, New York State College of Agriculture.

NEW!

OLIVER ROTO-FLO BALER



Saves hay quality at 12 tons per hour

"Exclusive" Quality...

12-TON FEATURES

New! Roto-Flo feeder boosts quality and capacity

"Pivot-Balanced" PTO drive speeds turns

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NEW ROTO-FLO FEEDER means capacity in every crop. Positive fork-like action lifts the crop gently, loosens the bunches and fills the top of every beat.

EXCLUSIVE "Pivot-Balanced" PTO DRIVE lets you turn short without interrupting power or overloading the PTO drive, lets you speed around corners and along contour windrows.

NEW ROLLER CHAIN DRIVES take the place of V-belts, save field time and upkeep costs, add year-round dependability and eliminate timing problems.

NEW HYPOID GEAR TRANSMISSION gives smooth, quiet power transmission and withstands the overloads of heavy charges of hay.

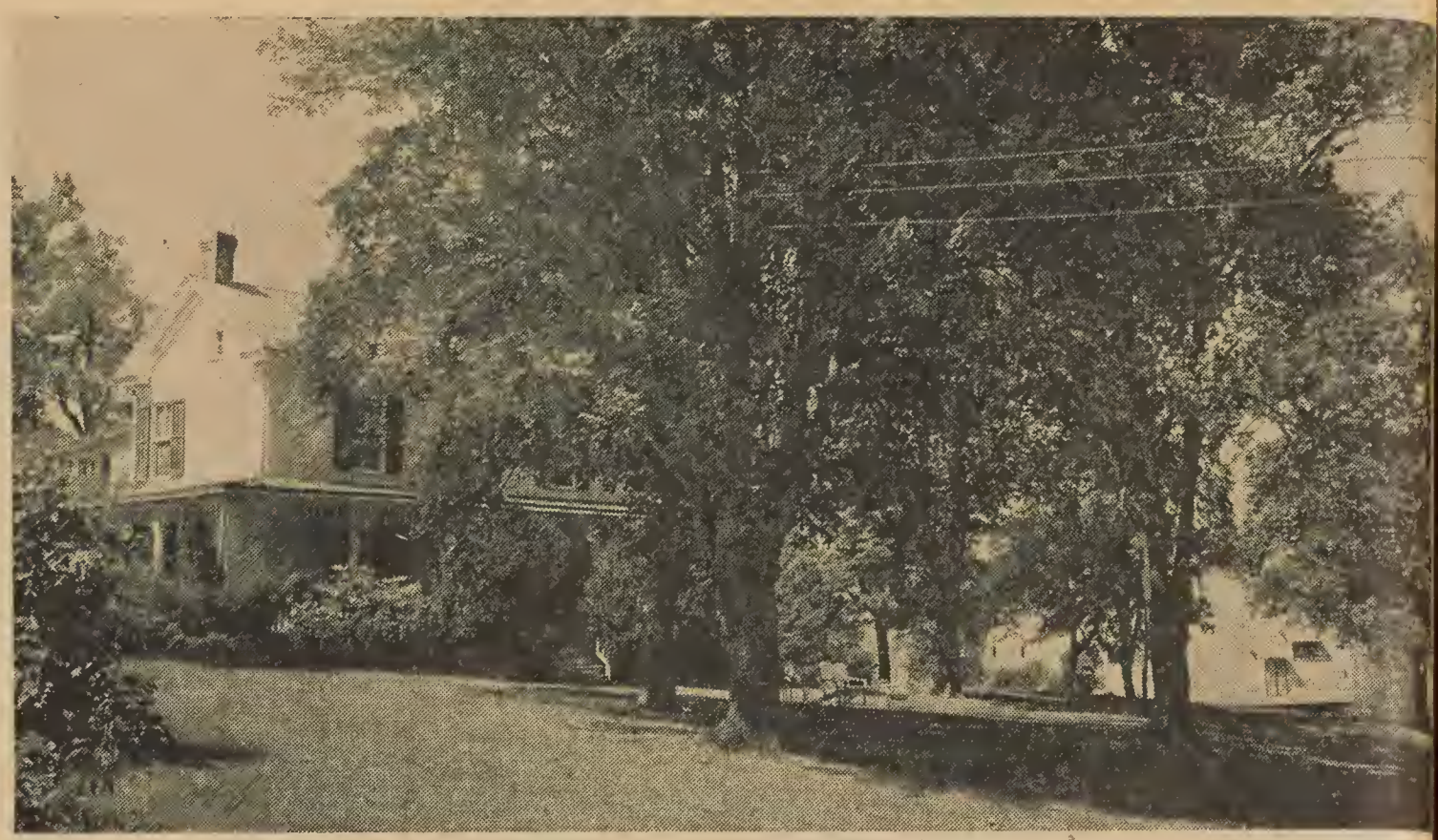
Arrange for a demonstration of the NEW twine- or wire-tie Model 62 with an Oliver tractor and see how much faster and better your harvest can be. Remember, too, early baler trades are eligible for a 6% cash bonus on your trade-ins and down payment.

THE OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Illinois

GO BIGGER...GO BETTER—GET OLIVER TEAMED-POWER

By Jim Pond *

Adding Plant Food Will Lengthen Life and Increase Vigor



How to Save Those Shade Trees

A NEIGHBOR just lost his big tree. Now that it has been cut down the house looks naked and the yard seems a lot smaller. No one really knows the value of such a tree, but its loss has lowered the sale value of his property by several hundred dollars.

A tree is unlike a cow, which moves from place to place as she crops the grass. Once the available nutrients are exhausted around the roots (according to my own personal belief a tree's roots quit spreading after it reaches a certain size, an idea which will doubtless horrify every plant physiologist in the country), then a tree begins to starve to death. Dead ends of twigs and dead branches appear in the upper crowns, the leaves turn a lighter green, are smaller in size and fewer in number and a general tired appearance comes over the tree.

In a forest, leaves, twigs and other parts fall back to the ground to decay and form a mulch, which is leached by rain and melting snow to take dissolved elements down to refertilize the roots. On the lawn, the leaves are blown off or raked up, or just simply feed the heavy grass cover of the yard, with little or no goodness reaching down to the underground area. In such cases periodic feedings with manure or organic or chemical fertilizers are required to keep the trees in good health.

The best defense is an offense, especially against insects and diseases. The onslaught of the Dutch Elm Disease, now covering all of the northeastern states and reaching into the central states, is wiping out millions of elms of all varieties. Yet there are huge beautiful elms in fine condition in Westchester County, on Long Island, and over in New Jersey, just because their owners have fed and sprayed them and taken out the dead limbs, even though this disease has been in those sections for 25 to 30 years.

Types of Fertilizers

Well-rotted stable manure at least one year old is a fine source of needed food for flower beds and lawns, as well as for clumps of shrubs and small trees. This can be spread on the ground as a mulch and worked into the soil, or just left in place to decay.

For commercial fertilizers, mixtures for trees need a higher ratio of potash and nitrogen than the standard garden formula of 5-10-5 (which can well be used if nothing else is at hand). A formula running 10-8-6 or 10-6-4 appears best for use around trees and shrubs.

One can have too much of a good thing, so a little restraint is needed in use of fertilizers for trees. For broadleaved trees such as maples, oaks, and elms the fertilizer should be applied at the rate of 1-2 lbs. per diameter inch for trees 6" or less in thickness measured at breast height. (Forester's measuring point, or 4½ ft. above ground, outside bark, and called DBH). For larger trees, over 6", the rate is stepped up to 2-4 lbs. per diameter inch. To measure diameter, stretch a cord around tree and divide its length by 3 — that's close enough.

For small, narrow-leaved evergreens like yews, pines, firs, spruce and cedars, an organic substance such as tankage, cottonseed meal, or dried blood should be spread at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of bed surface. For large specimens, use the same type (10-8-6, etc.) as for broad-leaved trees, at the rate of 2-4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft., of surface, or 2 lbs. per diameter inch.

Broad-leaved evergreens such as rhododendron and azaleas require acid peat-moss or rotted oak-leaf mulch worked into the soil around roots and under overhanging branches. Also ammonium sulfate and magnesium sulfate mixed can be added a rate of ½ lb. per 50 sq. ft. of bed surface, or put in 1-inch holes punched about 1 ft. apart at 1 ft. from root collar. The magnesium sulfate (fancy name for Epsom Salts) will add a rich, dark-green color to leaves, and ammonium sulfate will help produce flowers. **No—and let's emphasize that NO — fresh manure, lime or wood ashes should be applied to broad-leaved evergreens which require acid soils.**

Methods of Application

Where little or no grass is present, the fertilizers can be broadcast, and worked into the soil with rake or hoe, and then well watered to carry them down to tree roots. But with a fine lawn, heavy applications will burn the grass and will benefit the trees but little, since grass roots will catch most of the goodness. Holes made with a crowbar or piece of 1-inch pipe on which the end has been pounded into a wedge, will serve to take the fertilizer deep into the soil.

Holes should be spaced 2-4 ft. apart in concentric rings, staggered so a hole in one row falls opposite a space in the next. Holes should be 12-18 inches deep, with the deeper holes for trees over 12 inches in diameter. Rings of holes should be set 2-4 ft. apart, with the outer row just outside the overhang of limbs. (It used to be thought that roots extended only as far as the branches, but this has been disproved by finding roots over 100 feet from trunk).

Hard work with the crowbar can be saved if one has a heavy-duty drill, one with ½-inch chuck with which an auger of 1-to 2-inch diameter can be used. With 1-inch holes, twice as many should be drilled as the 2-inch pockets. The poorer the condition of the tree the more holes, with 10-20 being bored per diameter inch. Pour the fertilizer into the holes using a tin can with one side bent into a spout, or with a large funnel, the type with the big hole in the bottom used in canning tomatoes. Holes should be filled to within one inch of top, then the top filled in by giving a sidewise push to the soil with the heel.

Time of Application

Late fall or early spring is the time to fertilize trees, after trees have hardened off (October 1) and after frost is out in spring. Fall treatment places fertilizer ready to be used in making new leaves, twigs and flowers the next season. In the spring a tree gets a shot-in-the-arm to pep it up. Treatments every three to four years will serve to keep the tree in good condition.

Such fertilization will keep the trees growing and often will induce the production of flowers on trees that seemed sterile. Out in Loudonville one owner obtained a beautiful spread of blossoms the spring following a heavy treatment on a large dogwood which had not flowered in 10 years. Paraphrase the old adage "a stitch in time" to a "dose of fertilizer in time."

*Consulting Forester, Ithaca, N. Y.

TREES

By JOYCE KILMER

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

HAY CONDITIONERS

EXPERIMENTS last spring and summer at the University of Illinois show that the use of hay conditioning machines can cut field curing time in half. In one test, hay averaged 75 per cent moisture when it was cut at 9 a.m. By 2 p.m. the next day, untreated hay was still wet, testing 29.7 per cent moisture, while crushed hay contained only about 16 per cent moisture.

Another advantage of conditioning hay, the Illinois researchers say, is that it can save up to 10 per cent more hay by preventing loss of leaves and small stems caused by extra drying and handling after it rains. Vitamin A is also saved because the hay is exposed to sun and rain for a shorter time.

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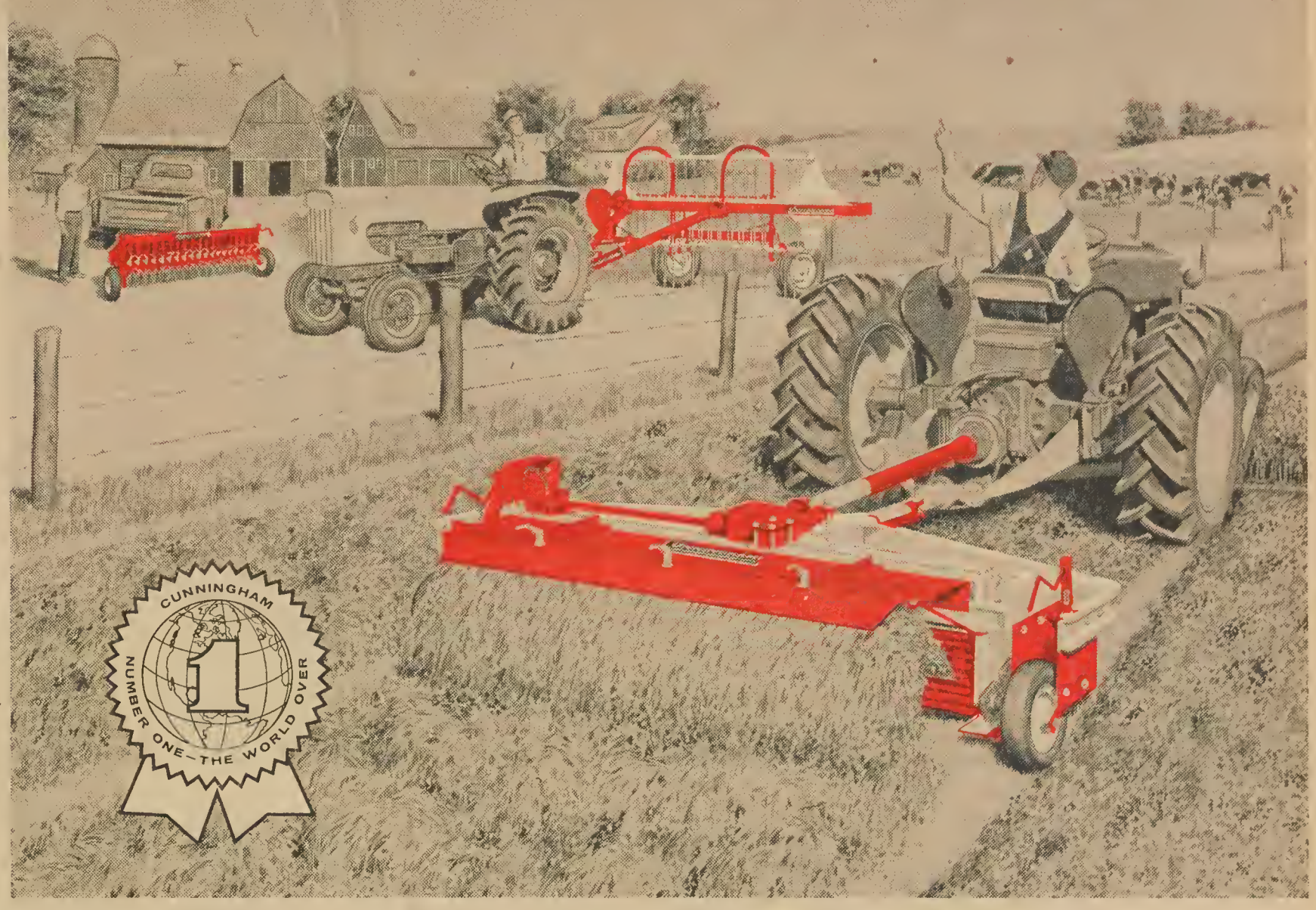
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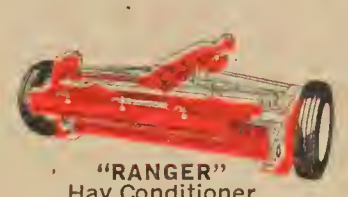
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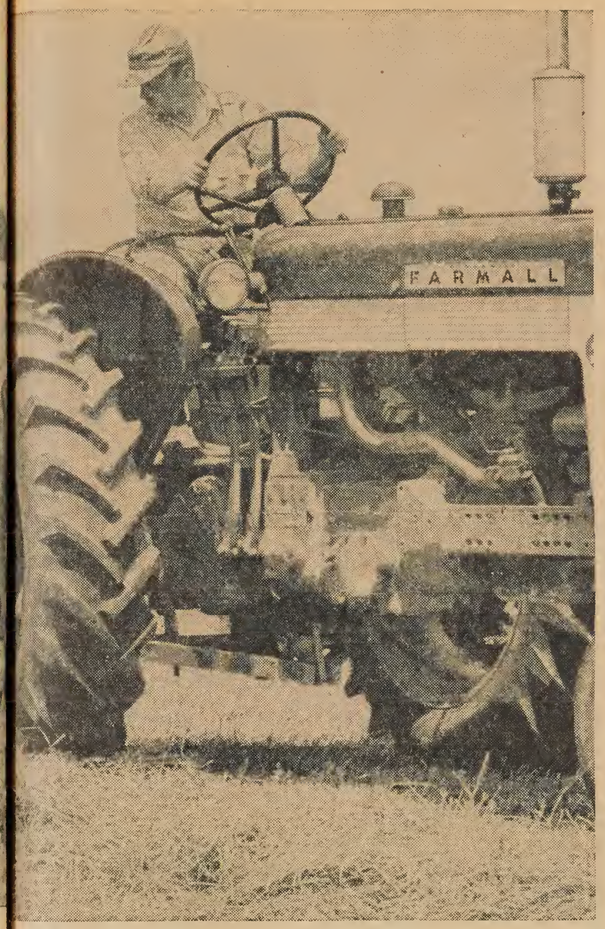
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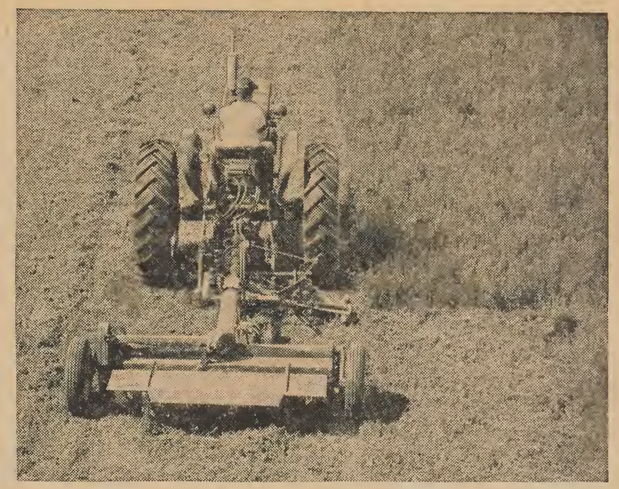
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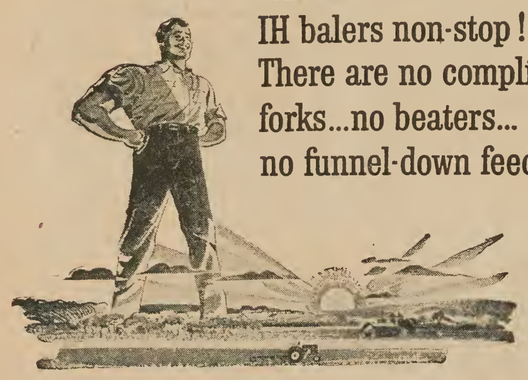


Rubber-roll conditioner saves leaves . . . halves curing time. Now, teamed with a high-speed mower, you can use this McCormick No. 2 Hay Conditioner to crush and mow simultaneously. This shrinks curing time and saves labor. Every stem is cracked along its entire length. This makes for faster drying, less leaf-shatter, increased feed value and greatly improved palatability. Rubber rolls make separate hay pickup unnecessary.



Cut 25% more with a pitman-less mower! You'll whiz down the swath whisper quiet. And when the day's done, you'll be in the middle of 50 acres of flattened hay. Faster knife speeds on the McCormick No. 100 mower let you throttle back and still maintain clean cutting in tough stands. Exclusive wrist-action drive cuts vibration . . . saves wear and tear. Three models: trailing, two- or three-point hitch.

Gadget-free IH balers tie op tonnage without shattering leaves r choking!



Windrow "floats" into IH balers non-stop! There are no complicated forks...no beaters... no funnel-down feeding!

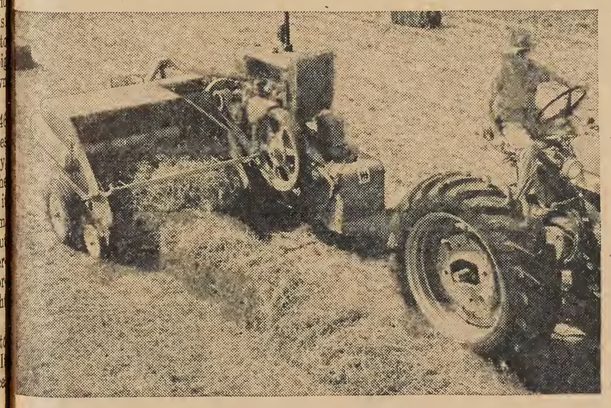
Before you can count to 10, this baler will pick up, pack, an pop out a brick-square bale of hay! It looks simple! And it is

There are no chattering beaters, no complicated hay forks t pitch and stir hay until feed-rich leaves fall off. And the bi IH bale chamber door ends plug-ups caused by funnel-dow feeding. This stops costly leaf-loss, too.

Watch how gently . . . how easily a McCormick® No. 4 baler ties a ton of hay every six minutes. Low pick-up raise the windrow into the baler *intact*—like a green carpet! Instantly the full-floating, short auger whisks this stream of hay to th big bale chamber door. Three packer fingers then spread i evenly across the bale chamber. Then, the plunger packs it firm

Easy? You bet! So easy that owners who don't know abou this baler's 10-ton rating keep reporting 13-ton-an-hour per formance in heavy hay. And IH bales stay tied. Proved McCor mick knotters, with fewer but huskier parts, put two iron-tigh knots on each bale.

For still bigger capacity baling—with choice of engine or p drive, wire or twine tie—there's the McCormick No. 56. I gives you simplified IH design . . . 15-ton-per-hour performance



World's biggest-capacity two-tie baler—McCormick No. 56! If you're out to make haying big business, here's the tonnage champ that knows no equal. The No. 56 has double-windrow capacity from extra-wide pickup through big bale chamber. You tie big, 15 by 19-inch bales up to 44 inches long. Fast-flow feeding, common to all McCormick balers, speeds baling. No. 56 is shown with 25½ hp, water-cooled IH engine.

Bale hay for less money per ton with IH twine

One 9,000-foot carton of McCormick sisalana twine ties 500 bales—15 tons of hay! So called "bargain" 8,000-foot twines tie only 444 bales—11.1 tons. McCormick twine, in Quality-Guard cartons, actually costs less to use. Order yours now!



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Short of Hay In 1960?

Nitrogen on Grass May Be the Answer



By W. L. GRIFFETH

Department of Agronomy, Cornell

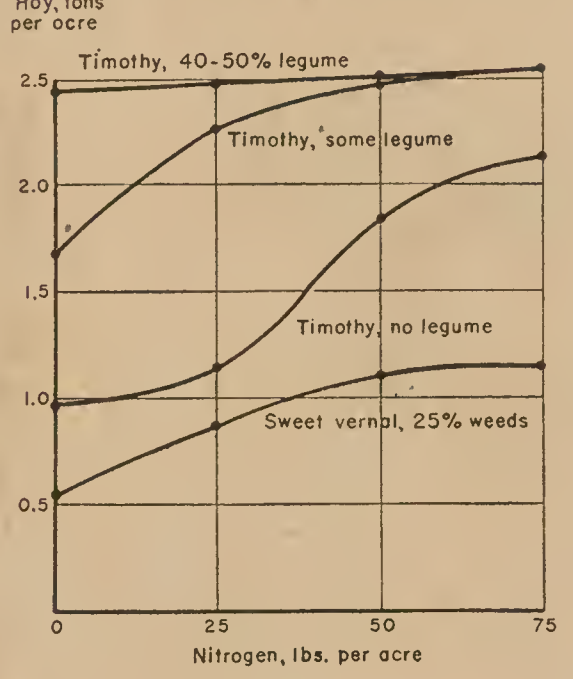
NITROGEN is necessary for good yields of forage. Good stands of well inoculated legumes growing on fertile soils with high pH usually produce enough nitrogen for satisfactory yields. However, on most New York farms, there are hay fields that do not have a **good** legume stand. In the long run, it may be best to lime, plow, grow a crop of corn for silage and then reseed to an adapted legume and grass seeding. On grass hay fields that must be used for hay for at least one more year before reseeding, the application of about 50 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre in early spring should give nearly one ton more hay in the first cutting.



W. L. GRIFFETH

The Department of Agronomy at Cornell has fertilized grass with nitrogen on more than 150 New York farms during the last four years. The results of this work have shown that meadows that are chiefly timothy, bromegrass or orchardgrass respond well to nitrogen fertilization for the first cutting. The yield from nitrogen applied for the second and third cutting depends on the kind of grass and the amount of rainfall during the growing season. Orchardgrass has given the best summer yields when fertilized with nitrogen with bromegrass next and timothy last. Timothy often does not give enough extra yield from nitrogen applied after the first cutting to be profitable.

RESPONSE OF MEADOWS TO NITROGEN, 1956-57



The results of more than 100 experiments testing the response of timothy meadows to different amounts of nitrogen applied in the spring are shown in the graph. Nitrogen was applied in the early spring at 25, 50, and 75 pounds per acre. This is the same as 75, 150 and 225 pounds of ammonium nitrate (33.5% N).

The fields that had fair stands of legumes (40-50%) produced 2.5 tons of hay in the first cutting without nitrogen. Adding nitrogen made no difference in the yield in these fields.

The fields with good stands of timothy and no legume produced less than a ton of hay without nitrogen. Fertilizing with 50 pounds of nitrogen increased the yield about 0.9 of a ton. Applying only 25 pounds of nitrogen on these fields was unprofitable. Apparently the bacteria in the soil used the first nitrogen, leaving little for the timothy.

Notice that on the timothy fields with some legume 25 pounds of nitrogen was enough to give a good yield increase. Here the legumes were supplying some nitrogen so that the first 25 pounds of nitrogen produced about 1100 pounds of hay. Adding more nitrogen produced more hay but the cost was higher.

The poor, weedy grass fields did not give good yields when fertilized with nitrogen Let's look at the cost of fertilizing first cutting timothy with nitrogen. This calculation does not include the phosphorus and potash fertilizer that might be needed to keep up good yields. Nitrogen can be purchased for 13 to 15 cents per pound. If we allow $1.50 per acre for applying the nitrogen and figure nitrogen at 15 cents per pound, we can calculate the cost per acre. At these prices 25 pounds of nitrogen cost $5.25 per acre applied to the field, 50 pounds of N $9.00 per acre and 75 pounds of N. $12.75 per acre.

Suggestions for Nitrogen Use

1. It is questionable whether nitrogen fertilizer should be applied to legume and grass mixtures if the stand of legume is good and the pasture or meadow is not to be plowed. The yield increase obtained may pay for the nitrogen, but the legume is often eliminated or reduced in vigor to a point where it can supply little or no nitrogen in subsequent years. For most situations, it is better to make full use of legumes, lime, phosphorus, and potassium and to delay the use of nitrogen until the legume stand begins to thin.

2. Twenty-five to 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre should be profitable on good stands of grass that still have 20 to 30 per cent legume.

3. When the stand contains less than 20 per cent legume, nitrogen fertilizer must be used for top production. Fifty pounds of nitrogen applied early in the spring to fields of orchardgrass, bromegrass, timothy or quackgrass should give about 1 ton more hay. When only 25 pounds of nitrogen are used on all-grass sods, the soil microorganisms probably use most of the nitrogen, leaving little available for grass growth.

4. Phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) should be applied along with nitrogen the first year on light-textured soils. On heavier soils the breakdown of organic matter after nitrogen is applied usually releases enough P and there is usually enough K in the soil for the first year. After the first year use P and K or manure along with nitrogen on all soils unless soil test results show high levels.

Crushers and Crimpers

They Speed Hay Harvest, Improve Palatability And Save Cash Through Better Hay Quality

By KENNETH K. BARNES and ROBERT C. FINCHMAN
Iowa State College of Agriculture

USING hay crushers for "hay conditioning" can reduce field curing time substantially under certain conditions. If crop and weather conditions normally require 2 days for field curing, for example, conditioning can cut this to 1 day. If 3 days are normally required, it can be cut to 2 days. But timing of the hay mowing and the conditioning process must be "right."

Hay crushers are essentially two rollers held together by spring tension or by the weight of the upper roller. In some machines the rollers are deeply corrugated and mesh together like gear teeth; in others the rolls are smooth. A hay crusher picks up a swath of freshly mowed hay and passes it between the rollers. These crack open the stems, allowing them to dry more rapidly than uncracked stems.

Many dairymen recently have been trying to improve the quality of hay fed to their herds as a means of reducing feed costs. Top quality alfalfa hay fed generously (2½-3 pounds per 100 pounds of liveweight) can provide all of the protein needed to balance a ration when a good home-grown grain mixture is fed according to production. Such feeding has enabled some dairymen to maintain 450-500 pound butterfat averages year after year without additional protein supplement.

The key to high-quality alfalfa hay is to (1) cut the crop early, at about one-tenth bloom and (2) prevent weather damage in the field. Early cutting is vital. With large acreages, it may be necessary to start mowing when blooms first appear, so that haying is completed before the crop is overmature.

The weather damage problem, however, is less easily solved, though more rapid field curing certainly appears to be one answer to weather risk, the haymaker's biggest problem. Hay that's rained on loses both its color and—what really counts—much of its nutrient value.

The increasing use of barn driers and hay crushers indicates that many dairymen believe this equipment can materially reduce the time that the crop is exposed to the weather. And dairymen using either or both of these consistently store a higher percentage of their hay crops without weather damage.

To what extent can using a hay crusher reduce the weather hazard? The hay crusher should be operated shortly after hay is mowed—before the material has wilted. We've found the most efficient operation is to pull the crusher directly behind the tractor doing the mowing job. This way, the crusher is always operating on the swath mowed the previous round, and no separate trip through the field is needed.

Hay conditioning can reduce field curing risks if hay mowing and conditioning is timed right. The value of this saving depends on how the weather turns out on the night of exposure saved. If it rains that night and possibly for several nights following, the entire value of the hay cutting may be saved, and this could go a long way toward paying for the $700-$800 crusher. If no rain occurs on the "saved" night, there'd be little or no value from conditioning from the standpoint of nutrient savings. But you'd still have the benefits of improved palatability.

Dairymen who have hay conditioners pretty well agree that they're an important machine in making high-quality hay. Over a period of years, they could easily pay for themselves through saving the protein in high-quality hay that would otherwise have to be purchased. All considered, the hay crusher looks like a good investment for the man who can make profitable use of quality hay.

LIME PAYS

IT would seem to a casual observer that the benefits of commercial fertilizer have been sold to northeastern farmers more effectively than the benefits of adding lime. Yet college men remind us that commercial fertilizer doesn't give full returns on soil that lacks lime, and many times have reported tremendous profits from the use of lime.

Dick Bradfield of the Cornell Agronomy staff says this is particularly due to the fact that the results of lime are slow compared with results from fertilizer, especially nitrogen. "For example," Dick says, "we usually put lime on old meadows because it is easier, yet we don't get full benefits until we get around to sowing oats and seeding grass and legumes."

Then he referred to experiments showing excellent results from using a relatively small amount of lime but putting it close to the seed. Apparently the young plant suffers most from unfavorable conditions, and if lime is present it gets a start and will do pretty well on soils where the lime needs are not fully supplied.

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Salesmen John Pope (left) and Ed Chatman check peppers in wirebound crates. Good quality produce plus the efforts of these men are rapidly selling fruits and vegetables grown by Gloucester County Cooperative members.

Selling, Cooling, Packaging Are Streamlined In - - -

New Jersey Marketing Changes

THE GLOUCESTER County Growers Cooperative Association at Glassboro, New Jersey, is being watched closely by farm groups in other parts of the State and beyond for the results of important innovations recently adopted by the 600 member organization. These included the addition of a direct sales organization to supplement its regular auction block, the installation of a hydrocooling unit, and the adoption of wirebound crates for peppers and other commodities. It is no coincidence that all three changes were made at the same time.

Big Change

Tom B. Kirby, who will soon celebrate 30 years as manager of the cooperative, says that going direct to wholesalers and grocery chains is the most important change he's seen in the organization to date. "Many buyers have gone from the auction, with few new ones coming along to replace them. The chains are getting a heavier part of the buying and are represented by fewer buyers. Direct sales must be the answer to this. Maybe some of the rest of the answer is a central packing house. As for packaging, the chain buyers definitely have shown a preference for wirebounds because of palletizing." Kirby added that about 400 members of the cooperative were concerned with fruits and vegetables, with an average of 75 to 100 acres, although some did run to 700 or 800 acres.

Alfred Caltabiano, Mullica Hill, is a director of the cooperative. With the help of his two sons, Mario and Philip, he packs about 5,000 bushels of peppers as well as other items. Caltabiano remembers when a grower's expenses during the non-productive winter months were negligible. "Now it's different. Increased costs are driving many from the farm. The city is creeping in on us. The answer is an expanded operation. Small ones can't survive. And with direct sales, I can see increasing my acreage. At least we'll stand a good chance of selling what we grow."

Anthony De Eugenio, who with his brother, Joe, operates Boulevard Orchards, said that the direct sales program allowed them to get orders in advance—in volume. Previously, through auction or private sales, they could not depend on this kind of volume. "Besides," he added, "our stuff leaves here fresh, and gets there (to destination) fresh, often before daybreak of the following day. Direct sales has increased freshness by picking up at least 24 hours in the marketing process."

Salesmen for growers of the Gloucester County Cooperative are Ed Chatman and John Pope. Both men agree that credit for the program's smooth operation was due to the cooperation of many people, particularly the grower-members, who are taking to it very well. George Lamb, Agricultural Agent for Gloucester County, and George McCloskey of the State Extension Service, Rutgers University, also contributed. Mr. McCloskey pointed out that the program has upped the standards of quality, and given growers more time to spend on the farm, instead of waiting in line at the auction.

Pilot Project

Mr. McCloskey added that Glassboro could be considered a pilot project in adjusting to better meet the needs of today's markets. Other State groups are watching it closely, expecting to learn and profit from what is being done here. These country type markets are changing, as is retail distribution. Since the larger grower is in a better position to deal with today's buyer — who generally represents a substantial volume of consumption—the approach in Glassboro has been to help the grower, particularly the small one, adapt to present market demands. The position of participating growers is strengthened since, as a whole, they can serve the larger buyers.

And all this was started by a few farmers with vision and determination, helped by specialists applying modern marketing methods, equipment and packaging. Some people might compare it to the action taken by the many independent retail grocers who found that forming voluntary and cooperative group "chains" not only allowed them to compete with the big corporate organizations, but to really grow and prosper in our expanding economy.

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Here's why a Ford hay conditioner puts more good hay in the bale before it bleaches in the sun: Ford's channeled rolls crimp—they don't crush. More stems are cured with nutritious leaves undamaged and still attached. Ford's adjustable hay deflector makes sure hay is laid down fluffier for faster drying. Crimping is more uniform all the way across the swath. The large steel ribbed rolls perform well in heavy stands, too. Adjusts down to a close 1½-inch ground clearance.

Now you know a few of the reasons why Ford hay conditioners are so outstanding—why they're perfect mates for America's fastest selling mowers. Your choice of a semimounted model for use with Ford mounted mowers or a full trailing model for use with any PTO tractor. See one at your nearest dealer's soon... liberal Pay-As-You-Farm credit terms available. Be ahead of the weather with Ford!

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Ford 150 hay baler—The answer to a real need...a new practical size baler for smaller hay crops. Low in cost, yet rugged in design—includes many of the farm proved features found in other Ford balers. Plenty of capacity for hurried "beat-the-weather" baling. Bales up to 8 tons of hay per hour! And it's compact—perfect for sharp turns in tight places.



Ford 250 hay baler—Dependable 10-ton per hour capacity. Gentle leaf-saving action, including sweep fork feed, handles hay carefully right through to the bale. Sure tying with improved Ford knotters—fewer loose bales. Simple construction—up to 30% fewer wearing parts—insures less maintenance. Your choice of power take-off or engine models, twine or wire tie. See one soon!



Ford 350 hay baler—Extra capacity is yours when you bale with a Ford "Tonnage King"! Bale 12 to 15 tons per hour! Gentle leaf-saving action, including sweep fork feed, handles the hay carefully right through to the bale. Up to 30% fewer wearing parts saves on repair bills, gives you longer machine life! Available in either engine or PTO drive, wire or twine tie.



Ford rear mounted mower—Fast haying pays. Get a good start with a Ford. The 8-foot model will mow nearly 6 acres per hour. There are 6- and 7-foot models available, too! All are designed for narrow or wide tractor wheel spacings. They're full adjustable, have high lift...also safety releases. You'll like the easy 3-point hitch, smooth V-belt drive.



Ford mounted side delivery rake—Handy pick-up-and-go rake for faster haying! This one "rides" to the field fast...can be quickly raised over obstructions to prevent damage when raking... can be backed into tight spots without jack-knifing. Eight-foot raking width allows 4 acres per hour capacity. And you save more leaves with less hay movement from swath to windrow.



Ford grain and forage blower—Up to 40 tons per hour capacity moves grain and forage into storage fast; no need for loads to wait. Available with chain type or a rubberized belt conveyor. Conveyor, cross-feed auger and big 40-inch six-blade fan all have sealed-for-life bearings. Easy transport with 3-point hitch. Direct PTO drive, no anchoring needed. See it soon!



Ford Forage harvester with cutterbar attachment
This 3-in-1 harvester has pick-up, cutterbar and row-crop attachments comes with PTO or engine drive. It features 3/8- to 4-inch cut, built-in knife sharpener, quick-shift feed control, 4-edge shear bar and separate drive blower. All this plus 5-position hitch and 3-position axle for 12-, 15- or 18-inch clearance.

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From the Editor's MAILBAG



SPRING IS JUST AHEAD

One of the first jobs of the season for the vegetable grower is sowing seed in the hotbed. Constant attention is required, because a hot sun can quickly ruin plants unless the glass is raised or removed.

An electric hotbed can furnish both fun and profit for the home gardener. And in every area in the Northeast the growing of plants to sell provides an opportunity for a profitable business or sideline.

USEFULNESS OUTGROWN

I was interested in your editorial "Good Investment?"

Many county fairs I believe have outgrown their usefulness and serve no good purpose, unless making jobs for a few people can be useful and serve a purpose. I don't think so.

Maybe regional or area fairs might be O.K., such as a Niagara Frontier Agriculture and Industries Exhibition, taking in the eight western New York counties.

I believe every county fair gets $10,000 from the State. Isn't that the reason two fairs operate in Tompkins County? The politician does not have what it takes to put a stop to many of these expenses at all levels that have outgrown their usefulness.

I am going to send my representative in Congress the front page of the January 2nd issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Your article, "A Look Ahead at Northeast Farming" expresses my feeling much better than I can. Keep up the good work of bringing to people's attention these things that are obsolete.—*Henry J. Marquart, Cherry Creek, N. Y.*

OPPOSES UNIFORM INSPECTION

Midwest milk distributors want the uniform milk inspection so as to broaden their markets in the Northeast. Dairymen's League wants to move into New England. How does New England regard these desires?

If we are on the threshold of a new concentrated milk such as you describe, why are the distributors so desirous of this legislation?

I would say the New York milk shed will do well to keep what they have and resist all intrusion.
—*Charles E. Robinson, Barker, N. Y.*

SOIL BANK BOOSTER

I have land in the "Soil Bank" and I think it is the best thing that ever hit the Northeast for the future development of our forests.

I find the farmers that are against it are the ones that aren't eligible or are so heavy in debt that the banks or the finance companies won't release them for that purpose.

These same farmers are the ones that take all the lime and phosphate they can get from the government, bulldoze pastures and build ponds with government money. Again, these same farmers are the ones that cut off all of the pulp and timber but never put anything back for tomorrow.

These are just a few of the facts these farmers should face. Let's all work for an even better "Soil Bank" in the future.—*Name withheld by request*

MORE LETTERS

We have enjoyed your magazine for many years. I particularly enjoy your editorials, and have had every good intention of writing you for some time.

The "Do It Now" editorial in the issue just received jarred me enough to write my suggestion. Why don't you go just one step farther and list the senators and congressmen, with their addresses?

If the individual family, farmer, or small business ran their affairs the way the government runs theirs, we all would have been bankrupt long ago. I cannot understand why more of the suggestions of the Hoover Committee, and the Little Hoover Committee in the State, have not been put in practice. Certainly President Eisenhower and Governor Rockefeller are trying, but they cannot do it alone. And I firmly believe the time has come for more citizens to write letters and more letters to make their ideas known. — *Mrs. Fred C. Crissey, Ithaca, N. Y.*

NO USEFUL PURPOSE

State aid to local fairs should end. It serves no useful purpose.

Last fall I attended the Cobleskill Fair, arriving about 2 p.m. with my gang. The grandstand was full of people watching the dare-devils. If we had arrived earlier we would have been there, too!

Not sure of a good seat, we toured the cattle sheds. To be honest, the cattle and owners looked good. The cattle sheds looked clean and a fine-looking group of year-old stuff was being judged.

But to my surprise there were only about as many people watching as there were cattle being shown. Here was an agricultural fair in a great dairy region with no one interested in the agricultural end of the fair. Why should the taxpayers have to pay if the local interest is lacking?

In Ulster County we have a one or two day fair, called a free fair, meaning that no admission is charged. About 5,000 to 10,000 people walk around the grounds, but the State pays about $10,000 for this fair. In other words, instead of being a free fair, it cost each year $10,000 or about $1.00 for each man, woman and child to walk around a few cows, horses, chickens!
—*William Schreiber, Kingston, N. Y.*

TOO MUCH "SPREAD"

I agree heartily with everything Mr. Ernest F. Donahue says in your February 6 issue except possibly his comment on labor. He is a man I would very much like to meet.

In all the years I have been reading your paper I have seen very little favorable to organized labor. It seems that labor and their representatives always get too much and do too little.

The two groups that get the least favorable representation in newspapers are farmers and labor. Too often each group has severely criticized the other, based on hasty opinion and prejudice, and seldom on careful research into the facts.

As a worker and consumer I have a different viewpoint on cheap food prices than farm papers. I have paid as high as 10¢ per pound for Jersey sweet potatoes that farmers received 1¢ for. My wife has purchased "first quality ground meat" for us that even our cats would not eat. We frequently pay for "Grade A Large" eggs that I would have had to sell for "Grade A Medium" when I was selling eggs. — *Albert A. Warren, Mattitick, L.I., N.Y.*

TELL THEM!

Right on my own farm in Pennsylvania I can put part of my farm into the Soil Bank, get paid for not raising a crop, and on this same farm I can get paid for clearing some old brush patch and making it productive.

In the past, you have said we should write our congressmen about such things. Are our congressmen, our President, and Mr. Benson so simple they don't know these things —do we have to tell them?

Do we have to tell President Eisenhower and Mr. Benson that to go to the expense of reclaiming more land and at the same time have others take land out of cultivation is not right? Did you ever hear either one complaining about the idea?

One redeeming feature of you and your paper is that you allow criticism to be printed on both sides.
—*F. L. Brown*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Without question, the people in Washington know the facts. But what they don't know is that farmers know them, or at least that they know them to the point that they are demanding some logical action based on those facts!

NO SURPLUS?

Why all the fuss about farm prices and surplus when it could so easily be remedied? Just have all farmers discard their tractors, trucks, combines, milking machines and all other improved machines and go back to a two horse walking plow.

In two years all surplus would disappear. Farm prices would jump up 300 to 600%. Farmers could pay $2.00 per hour for a forty hour week. That would also take care of all surplus labor.

Ridiculous, of course, but you can't say it wouldn't work. — *Louis V. McEvers, Newfane, N. Y.*

(Editor's Note: As Mr. McEvers says, the idea is ridiculous. But if we want to be ridiculous, why stop with horses? Why not really dispose of the surplus and go back to the ancient practice of using a crooked stick for a plow and letting the women pull it!)

DOESN'T AGREE

I do not agree with you on early cut hay. I had neighbors that cut their hay August and September. They died, left a large bank account.

Others cut hay early, even in June. They live on Social Security, have farms covered with mortgages, no bank accounts.—*J. R. Carter, Groton, Vermont*

WANTS PARTNER

I have a small farm, 14 acres, 16 miles south of Buffalo; a large house; a small hobby greenhouse. There is a large barn with an upper floor, ideal for chickens. I am a retired teacher and find that maintaining all of the above alone is more than I can manage both physically and financially.

I would like to find a single man who would like to live here and share expenses. He could work in Buffalo or take over the farm, or do anything else he wished. A man retired with a small income could easily eke out such income by growing small fruits and vegetables, selling them at a roadside stand.

I have been a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for many years, and would hate to be without it.
—*L. R. Andrus, North Evans, N. Y.*



'60 Fleetside—high-styled way to keep costs low!

Figure on extra thousands of miles in this Chevy pickup

(NEW TORSION-SPRING RIDE AND BULLDOZER BUILD ASSURE LONGER LIFE!)

YOU can find out in about five minutes why this '60 Chevy is able to go extra thousands of miles. Borrow one from your Chevrolet dealer and take it over a particularly rough piece of road.

No truck you've ever tried rides like this one. With truck torsion springs up front there's an entirely new feel. You notice the absence of wheel fight and vibration. You realize that if you're not getting bounced and jounced around, neither is the load. *And neither is the truck itself.*

Chevrolet's independent front suspension soaks up road shocks that would beat the daylights out of a truck with the conventional I-beam front axle. Torsion springs absorb more of the stress and strain ordinarily transmitted to the body and sheet metal. The whole truck stays new longer, and its working life is increased by extra thousands of miles.

This Chevy gets more work done in a day's time, too. You're able to travel at faster safe speeds and get in more trips. Judge for yourself during your trial run. Imagine an old-fashioned I-beam truck holding steady over a rutted, chopped-up road. The way a Chevrolet gentles you, you'll even feel fresher at the end of the day.

While you're at it, notice the roominess of the cab. That three-man seat is wide and soft, and there's more space from your hat down to your feet. The cab's lower, too, easier to get in and out of; still there's ample road clearance. Drop by your dealer's and drive one. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

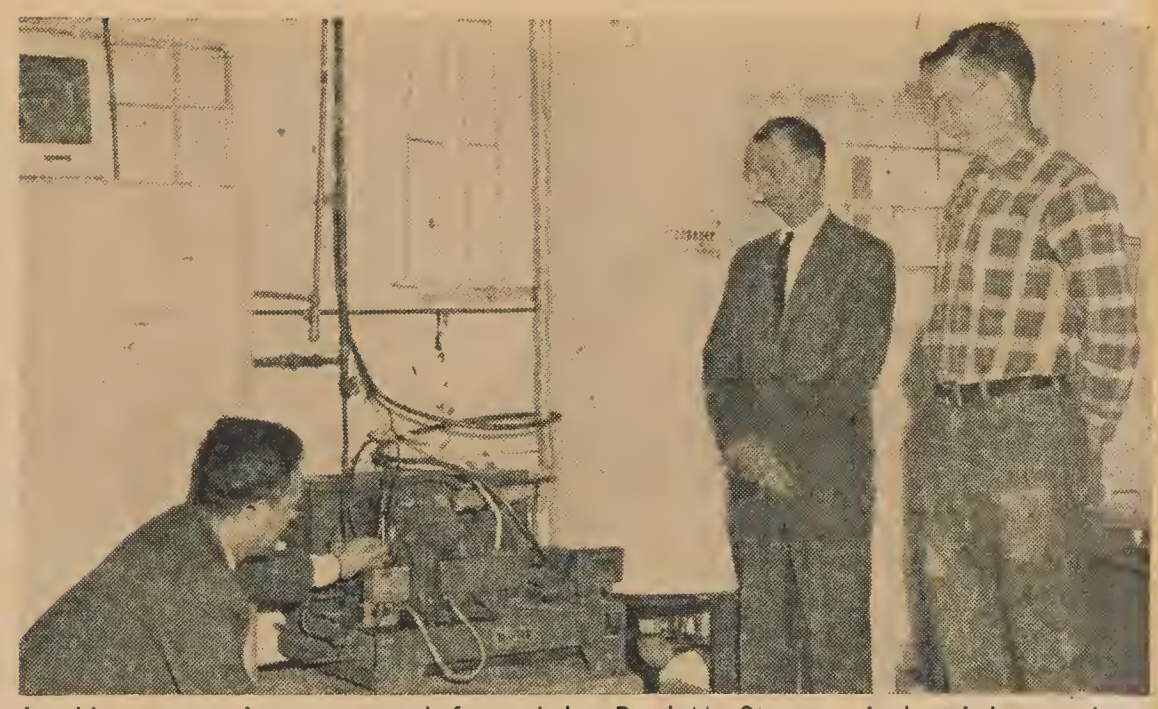


CHEVROLET '60 CHEVROLET STURDI-BILT TRUCKS



WEED KILLERS FOUND SAFE — Amid the recent hullabaloo of cancer-causing chemicals, this report comes as good news. The possibility of poisoning livestock with either 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T or Dalapon has been thoroughly investigated by the Ohio State Diagnostic Laboratory. Main examinations were on livestock which had eaten forages treated by the chemicals. The weed killers were found safe for farm use.

FROM COLD TO HOT — Heat from condensing refrigerant is being used to heat water. A condenser coil built into a water heater transfers heat from milk being cooled in a bulk tank to the water. This idea has a wide application, since removing or adding heat to various materials is a common farm and industrial problem. In a test conducted in cooperation with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp., only five KWH of electricity were used to heat 1,384 gallons of water, using the heat exchanger. The same amount of water would have required 343 KWH to heat before the unit was installed. according to the report of the utilities corporation. (See right)

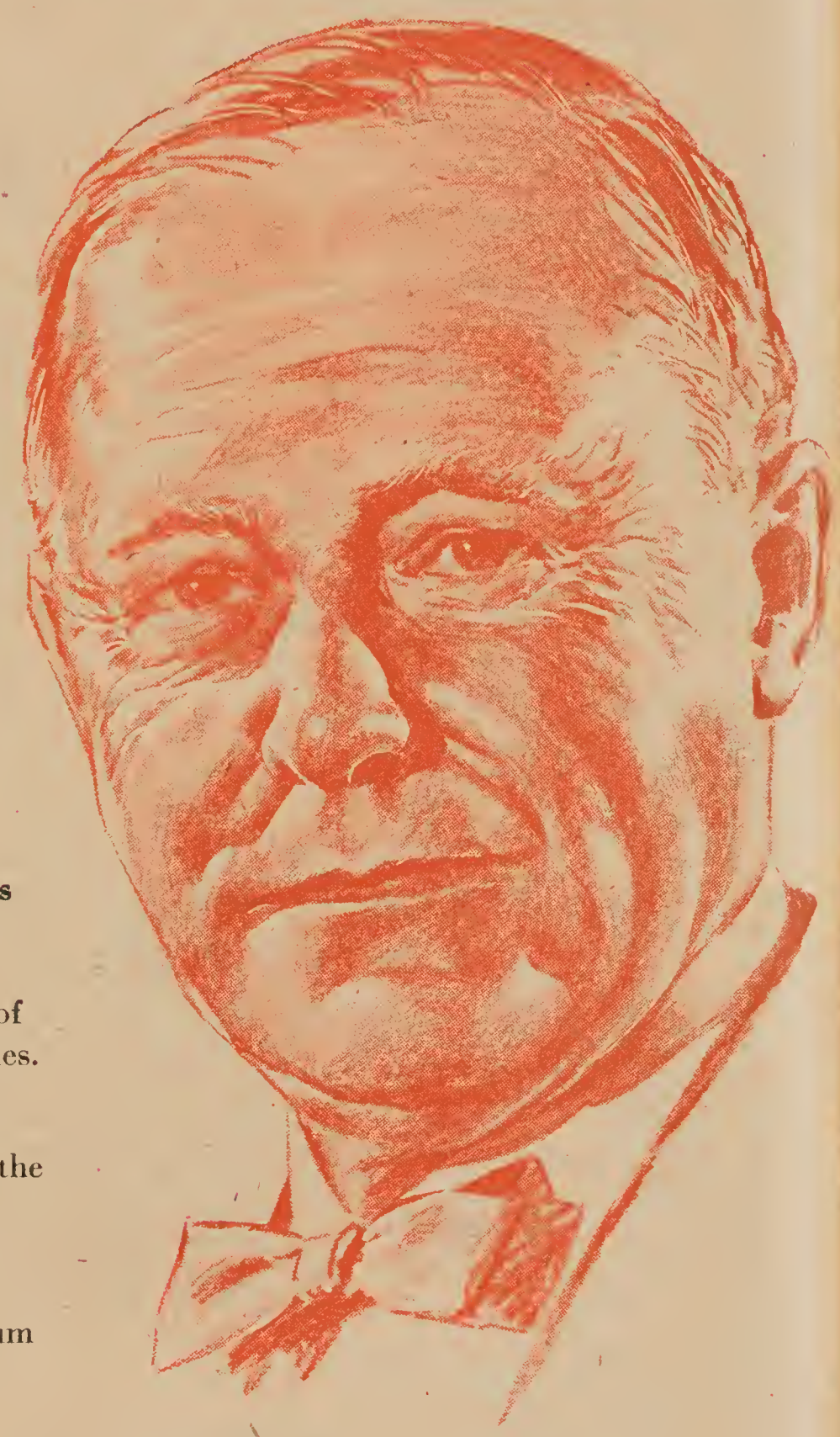


Looking at equipment are, left to right: Paul M. Sturges, industrial consultant; Henry Willard, Manager of Delaware County Electric Cooperative; and Niels Norberg, dairy farmer at East Meredith, N. Y.

Only Through Participation in Politics Can We Dairymen Cultivate

OFF-THE-FARM FIELDS

where important legislation and regulation grow



The greatest contribution that we members of the Dairymen's League have made to dairymen and consumers in this milkshed has been the establishment of orderly marketing. Marketing which, though first conceived and planned by League members themselves, was achieved and enforced only through widespread political action and by the passing of both Federal and State marketing laws.

Orderly Marketing and Orderly Regulation Both Flow From Orderly Government

In today's fast-moving world of expanding populations, higher-speed transportation and more effective refrigeration and sanitation, the controls established by yesterday's Federal and State legislation may no longer be adequate. The statutory rights of cooperatives are under constant attack. New political line-ups and agreements are essential. They can be arrived at only through participation in politics by individual dairymen at the local level, and by the activities of large and effective cooperative associations on the State and National scenes.

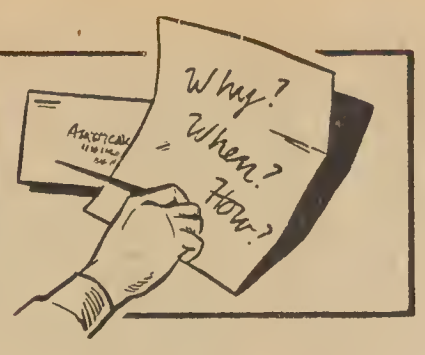
With operating cooperatives, county agents, agricultural schools and agricultural departments of both State and Nation offering for the asking the latest findings in the fields of agronomy and husbandry, today's dairyman knows how to get the greatest return for the least cost from both his fields and herd. But the art and science of politics and government—fields where tomorrow's maximum opportunity lies—still must be learned. Join and work with the political and civic leaders of your local township groups . . . join and work with your county groups . . . but above all

Join

Stanley H. Benham
President

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The QUESTION ? BOX



COWS

Is 1 lb. grain to 3 lbs. milk a good rule to follow in feeding cows?

Some dairymen still follow it, but as roughage is improved, more and more dairymen seem to feed less grain, some feeding 1 lb. to 4 of milk, and quite a few feeding less, even 1 to 5 or 1 to 6.

How do dairymen keep a milking parlor warm?

One of the best ways is to use a bank of several infrared heat lamps so that the heat is directed at the milker and the cow's udder.

FRUIT

With a mist sprayer, how much spray is needed to get good coverage on apple trees?

Good results have been obtained with as little as two gallons of spray per tree, or in the case of row crops—10 gallons per acre.

How heavily should young apple trees be pruned?

Only enough to shape the tree. The less a young tree is pruned the sooner it will come into bearing.

Is fall or early winter pruning of fruit trees desirable?

Sometimes it is necessary in order to get the job done, but early winter pruning tends to increase winter damage. You can do the light pruning early, but postpone heavy pruning, also pruning of tender varieties such as peaches and sweet cherries.

VEGETABLES

How long does it take to grow early vegetable plants in the house or in a hotbed, and at what temperature?

The following table from Cornell 1960 Vegetable Production Recommendations gives the information you want:

	Temperatures		*Weeks*
Crop	*Day*	*Night*	
Broccoli	65-70	60	4-6
Cabbage	65	60	4-6
Cauliflower	65-70	60	4-6
Celery	65	60	8-12
Eggplant	70-85	65	6-8
Lettuce	60-65	50	3-5
Melons	70-75	60	2-3
Peppers	70-75	60	6-8
Tomatoes	65-70	60	5-8

How is sprinkler irrigation used to protect vegetables?

By starting the sprinkler as soon as the temperature gets down to 32°, and continuing until ice is no longer present on the plants.

We are having trouble with cut worms in our garden. They spoil our radishes, turnips and carrots. They bore holes in the potatoes. It seems that everything that grows underground is full of these tiny worms. Could you please tell us how to control this?

You have intimated that cutworms are presumed to be the problem in your garden. However, from the list of crops which you have indicated are attacked, I would presume that the radishes and turnips are being infested by the cabbage root maggot, the carrots quite probably have been attacked by either the first or second generation or both generations of the carrot rust fly, and your potatoes which have holes in them have probably been attacked by wireworms. In other words, there appears to be a complex of soil insects which are attacking the underground portions of some of these plants.

To control these soil insects I would suggest that you use aldrin. This is applied most satisfactorily as dust in the spring after the garden has been fitted ready for planting. The material should be applied on the surface of the soil and immediately worked in with a rake to the first 2 to 4 inches of top soil. For a garden 20 by 22 feet or approximately 1/100 acre I would suggest the use of 4 pounds of a 1% dust.

Vary the amount put on according to the size of the garden. A smaller garden will require less, a larger garden will require more. This treatment will control most of the soil insect problems for one full growing season. It is important that the material be applied in a very uniform manner as blank spots left throughout the garden could be a source of infestation to certain very susceptible vegetable crops.

I wonder if you can tell me what is killing my pumpkin and squash vines?

It is probably the squash vine borer. The important thing is to start dusting early in the season, about the time the plants begin to vine. Methoxychlor and lindane are two materials that are fairly satis factory for controlling this pest.

SOILS

How can I understand the meaning of pH as a measure of lime requirement?

It is merely a scale similar to the scale on a thermometer. pH7 is neutral. Lower numbers show increasing lack of lime. Higher numbers show more and more lime. After lime requirements on a field have been met, it usually takes a ton of limestone once per rotation to maintain it.

It has been said that it would take 46 million tons of lime to supply the lime needs of the farms in 13 eastern states, and 8 million tons annually for maintenance.

How much lime and fertilizer does asparagus need?

The soil should test pH 6.0 to 6.8. Add 750 to 1,000 lbs. of 10-10-10 per acre each year.

FLOWERS

I have some sweet pea, Lily, Rose of Sharon seeds and evergreen seeds. When can they be planted?

Annual sweet peas are planted in the early spring.

The Lily seed should be planted in the fall. It requires cold weather to break dormancy and start growth.

Rose of Sharon and evergreens are commonly grown by cuttings, that is, by planting new growth shoots taken in midsummer. However, if you wish to plant seeds, you can plant the fresh seed in the spring.

These seeds should all be planted in a semi-shady spot in soil to which sand and peat moss has been added. If you live in a place where the soil is already sandy, I would suggest that you mix a liberal amount of peat moss to prevent the soil from drying out.—*R. T. Fox, Floriculture Dept., Cornell University.*



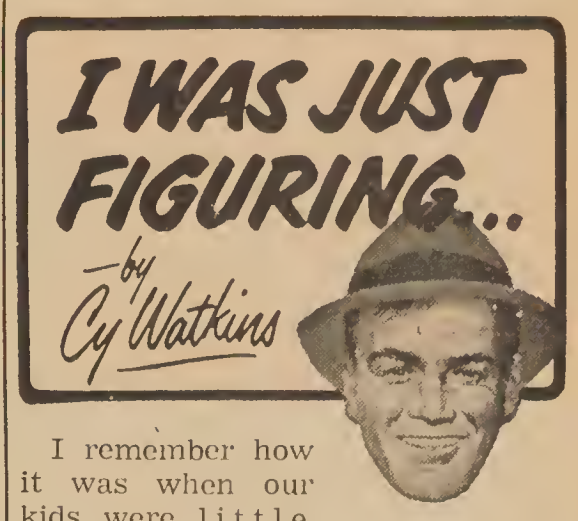
Barn made of plywood on Peter Castine, Jr. farm at Champlain, N. Y.

NEW STYLE IN BARNS

What a change has come about in building dairy barns! No longer do they soar into the heights for storing loose hay. Like the modern ranch home, most barns are now built low to the ground. They have lots of windows and are studded with ventilating fan hoods and barn cleaner outlets.

The picture accompanying this article shows a barn built after a disastrous fire on the farm of Peter Castine, Jr. of Champlain, N. Y. It is 36 by 200 feet, houses 80 cows, with an attached milkroom 14 by 16 feet. It was fabricated of plywood in panels eight by seven feet, went together in jig time. A big advantage of plywood is the speed at which a building can be assembled.

It has 47 thermopane windows, each 36 x 44 inches. Silos are 16 x 40, hold plenty of tonnage to supplement hay stored in barn.



I remember how it was when our kids were little. Whenever one caught a cold or something else, they all caught it . . . just because they were all living together, and because youngsters haven't built up the immunities that adults have.

Sometimes, when one of 'em would get a bad chill, (like the time Bill fell thru the ice on the river) the missus could stop the chain of "colds" before they even got started . . . if she acted fast. This is about the same idea we use today in the control of disease in farm animals and birds.

Sure, nowadays we have some mighty powerful drugs, (like the antibiotic and vitamin concentrates) that are a lot more effective than our old "cold remedies" . . . but the general idea on how to handle it is still pretty much the same.

PREVENTION: Sometimes you "know" your baby pigs or chicks have been (or are going to be) under a stress that may open them up to disease . . . like Bill falling in the river. Then you should add "Preventive" levels of the suitable drugs to their feed or water immediately.

TREATMENT: When a chick or pig actually shows disease symptoms, isolate it immediately and use "therapeutic" levels of the suitable product according to directions. Then, since you can be sure that the rest of the chicks or pigs have been "exposed", help them fight off the disease by feeding the same drug at "preventive" levels for a week or more.

One more important thing to remember is that the antibiotics normally used in feed supplements is used as a growth stimulant and to improve feed conversions. It's not a medicine. It's present at "nutritional" levels, far below the strength needed for disease control. You need special antibiotic **concentrates** in order to get the high levels necessary for disease control.

That's why your Watkins Dealer offers three excellent products that are very effective in the treatment and control of a wide variety of diseases.

WATKINS T-V SPECIAL — A powerful, multipurpose antibiotic-vitamin concentrate for use in feed at both preventive and therapeutic levels.

WATKINS OTC ANIMAL FORMULA—A water soluble, broad spectrum antibiotic for use in either feed or water of farm animals.

WATKINS OTC POULTRY FORMULA — A water soluble antibiotic powder containing Anti-Germ 77. For use in either the feed or water of poultry.

Your Watkins Dealer can explain the various uses of these three powerful animal health products. Talk it over with him. . . and be sure your "ammunition" is ready to use, right there on your shelf, **before** disease strikes.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK FARMER GROWS 192.90 Bu.,* Corn per Acre



WINS 1959 NEW YORK CROWN and PLACES 3rd in NATIONAL CONTEST

*All Yields were made on Selected 5-Acre Contest Plots

New York's new state champion in DeKalb's 1959 National Selected 5-Acre Corn Growing Contest is William G. Carney, Owner-Operator of "The Galney Farms" near Dansville in Livingston County. His 192.90 bu.,* per acre yield not only topped all New York entries, it was the third highest entry among 5,771 contestants in the 1959 DeKalb Contest. Carney planted DeKalb 222 May 9th at 24,000 plants per acre.

110 NEW YORK CONTESTANTS AVERAGE 106.71 BU.* PER ACRE

When 110 New York State farmers plant DeKalb Seed Corn and make individual yields* which average out to 106.71 bu.,* per acre, you should have a reliable measure of DeKalb Corn's bred-in yielding ability. The DeKalb Varieties recommended for New York are products of DeKalb's vast research "know-how" and thorough testing. See your local DeKalb Dealer and reserve your 1960 seed corn needs—NOW. Make sure it's DEKALB . . . the Corn of Champions.

22 County Champs Average 125.20 Bu.*, Per Acre

COUNTY	NAME	YIELD*	COUNTY	NAME	YIELD*
Allegany	Harland Hale	110.86	Ontario	Ted Minns	147.26
Cayuga	Ray Tripp	148.18	Orange	Sale & McIntosh	148.82
Chautauqua	Roy Roberts & Sons	101.78	Oswego	Wilcox Bros.	124.37
Chemung	Guy E. [illegible]	118.56	Rensselaer	Donald Herrington	107.08
Erie	Ernest [illegible]	97.32	Seneca	Hiram Mierke	116.53
Genesee	John Cro[illegible]	118.02	Tioga	Charles P. Leasure	149.25
Herkimer	Guido Bros.	130.40	Tompkins	Beach Stover	70.80
Livingston	Wm. Carney	192.90	Washington	Paul E. Skiff, Sr.	58.70
Madison	George Mosher & Son	174.20	Wayne	Muilwyk Bros.	131.30
Niagara	Anna Popovitch	110.51	Wyoming	F. B. Edwards & Son	155.04
Onondaga	Carl Salmonsen & Son	121.38	Yates	Harvey Warren	121.15

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILL.
Commercial Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Sorghum

PLANTED FOR 20 STRAIGHT YEARS BY MORE FARMERS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND

For BIGGER and BETTER CROPS
DIBBLE'S TESTED SEED CORN

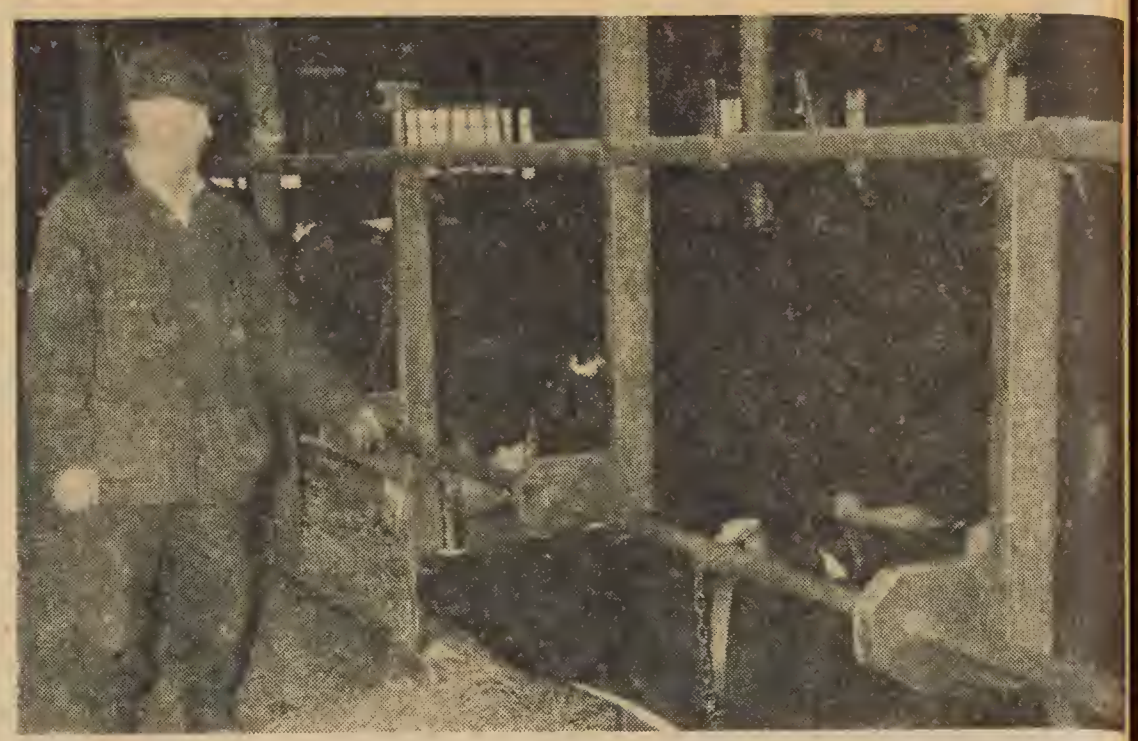
CORNELL M-4 — CORNELL M-10 (New)
NE-310 — OHIO K-62 — MICHIGAN 250

This year's outstanding hybrids for grain and silage—produce more bushels per acre. We also have 5 other varieties of hybrid and open-pollinated corn and a complete line of other farm seeds. All tested and proven on Northeastern farms. All backed by our 69-year reputation.

Write for Price List!

EDWARD F. DIBBLE Seedgrower
Box B, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

FARM SEEDS ONLY Since 1891

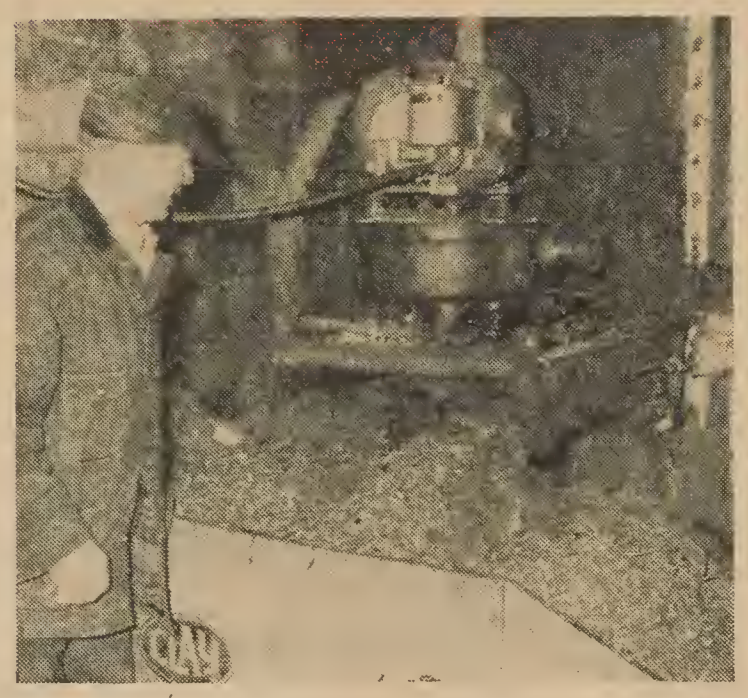


The stanchions in Charlie's barn near Mecklenburg, N. Y., are not so much step-savers as they are comfort producers. If you can judge by the cows' actions, they like them.

How Charles Morris Saves Steps

Charlie has two silos. One is at the right of this picture. It has no silo unloader or automatic feeder, but steps are saved by forking silage into the two bunks, one on each side of the silo. The feed bunks are in the barnyard, and the cows are turned out each day, half of them at a time, the amount of time they are out depending on the weather.





The other silo on the Morris farm is a glass-lined steel silo with the unloader shown in the picture, which takes the silage from the bottom of the silo.

Three of a nice bunch of heifer calves. The arrangement, which includes partitions between the calves that you cannot see, makes it easy to feed the calves and difficult for them to suck each other.



BULK MILK TANKS

How They Change Milk Marketing Conditions

By R. D. APLIN

Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics

THE collection of milk from farms in bulk by use of tank trucks instead of 40-quart cans has developed rapidly in recent years. In the future, a large proportion of our commercial dairy farms will be equipped with refrigerated bulk milk tanks.

The use of bulk tanks has already had an important effect on milk marketing conditions. The impact of this change will be even greater in the future.

Although there are still some uncertainties with respect to the bulk handling of milk, the actual experience of the milk industry in this and other areas and research findings give us a good basis for judging what the future may hold.

Profit and Loss

Most producers have higher operating costs with bulk tanks than with can coolers. The main reason for these higher costs is the larger capital investment in the tanks and installations. Also, dairymen who switch to bulk can expect higher electric bills since they must cool their morning's milk as well as their night's milk. Of course, the smaller the dairyman's herd, the more his operating cost per hundredweight will increase. At the present time, producers who are using bulk tanks are realizing savings or receiving premiums that more than offset these higher costs.

Producers who switch to bulk are assured of some direct savings on the farm to help cover their added costs of using a tank. Not having to supply cans saves them about two cents a hundredweight. Since the milk is measured on the farm, the dealer must stand the loss due to stickage. At present milk prices, experience shows this means a saving of about three cents a hundredweight.

Most farmers will not realize any additional savings on the farm. Some claims have been made that butterfat tests are higher with bulk, but there is no good evidence to back up these claims. Bulk tanks certainly reduce the amount of hard manual labor on the farm but unless a farmer combines a pipe line milker or a transport system with his bulk tank, he will not realize any significant labor savings—any savings he can put a dollar sign on.

Research indicates that on-farm savings of five cents a hundredweight will not be adequate to cover the higher costs many producers will have with tanks. Many farmers, therefore, have to look beyond the farm, to lower hauling rates or premiums, to compensate them for the higher costs associated with the use of bulk tanks.

Premiums Paid

At present, farmers are receiving premiums which more than offset the higher costs of using bulk tanks instead of coolers. The premiums commonly vary from $.05 to $.15 a hundredweight plus free hauling. With an average can hauling rate of $.20 a hundredweight, this means farmers are realizing $.25 to $.35 a hundredweight more for bulk milk than for can milk.

We should recognize that the present premiums being paid for bulk milk are competitive premiums. Competition forces handlers to pay these premiums to avoid losing substantial volumes of milk from their plants. If handlers' volumes were reduced by losing a portion of their supply to bulk buyers, they would have markedly higher costs of obtaining milk.

For the most part, dealers are not realizing savings in plant operating costs as a result of handling milk in bulk to compensate them for the premiums they are presently paying

(Continued on Page 51)



Bulk pickup of milk will continue to make changes in dairy farming. A hot issue in the milk business at the present time concerns pricing bulk milk at the farm or at the plant. Whatever the outcome, more bulk tanks seem certain.

Independent Reports Show

DAIRYMEN PREFER DIRECT EXPANSION

BULK MILK COOLERS

Reports show dairymen agree on what kind of bulk cooler they want. The results:

67% of the nation's dairymen buy direct expansion coolers

Sunset leads in brand preference . . .



NATIONAL SURVEY SHOWS MOST DAIRYMEN BUY DIRECT EXPANSION COOLERS

A recent survey by a well known steel manufacturer (name on request) revealed that 67% of the nation's dairymen prefer direct expansion type bulk milk coolers (last year's survey indicated 63%). *This preference is increasing every year.* In eight states, 75% of the bulk milk coolers were direct expansion.



MINNESOTA SURVEY SHOWS SUNSET OUTSELLS NEAREST COMPETITOR THREE TO ONE

Minnesota dairymen registered strong approval of Sunset coolers in a survey just released by a farm publication (copy on request). Sunset outsold its nearest competitor by more than three-to-one . . . and showed a better than *five-to-one* lead over the nearest competitive direct expansion cooler. This outstanding record speaks for itself!



VERMONT AGRICULTURAL REPORT INDICATES SUNSET AS FIRST IN DAIRYMEN'S PREFERENCE

A report showing brand names of every bulk milk cooler in use in Vermont showed Sunset outsold all coolers and their nearest direct expansion competitor by almost two-to-one in 1959! Vermont dairymen proved with their dollars that they believe Sunset coolers can't be beaten for fast, dependable cooling, at lowest cost. Over the years Vermont milk producers have installed more Sunset Coolers than any other brand.

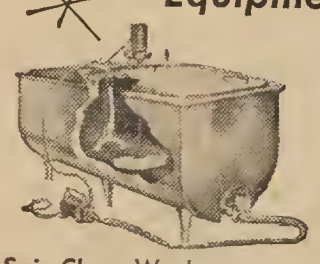


BEHIND SUNSET'S LEADERSHIP . . . QUALITY MANUFACTURE, ECONOMY, AND A PLANNED PROFIT PROGRAM

There is a simple reason for Sunset's big lead in milk cooler sales. No one can match Sunset's high quality construction, or Sunset's exclusive Positive Refrigerant Control which gives fast cooling at lowest operating costs. For details on a Sunset cooler for your farm, write the address below. See for yourself why Sunset leads them all!



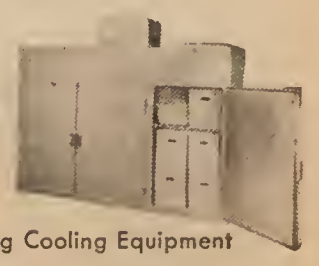
Equipment for Dairy and Poultry Farms



Spin Clean Washer



Bulk Milk Coolers



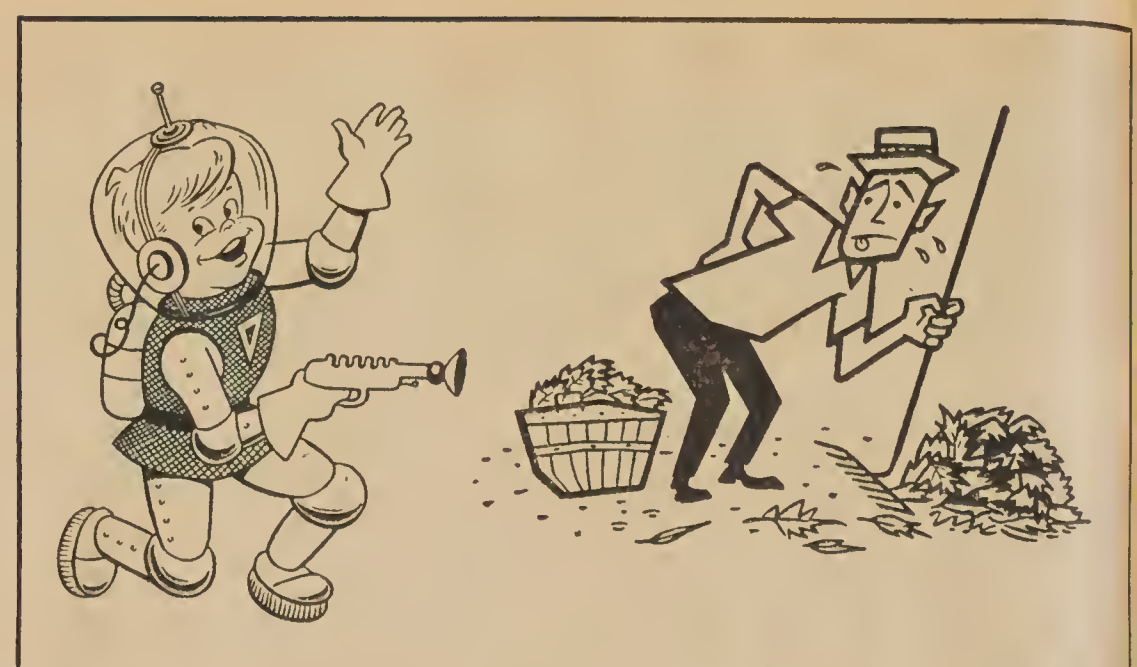
Egg Cooling Equipment

SUNSET EQUIPMENT CO.

P. O. Box 3536L • St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Do We Do Too Much For Our Children?

Readers Answer In Letter Contest



YES AND NO

First Prize

WE GIVE them toys, clothes, "educational plants," allowances, dancing lessons, music lessons, and chauffeur them from here to Sunday.

We don't give them a book and a tree to read it in on a quiet summer day.

We take them to church or Sunday School.

We don't read the Bible aloud at home.

We serve better food and more of it, but the family dinner table has given way to the snack bar.

We have better homes but they are only stopovers between social and business engagements.

We give them bicycles and later cars, but don't watch where they take them and what they do.

Schools offer finer and more varied curriculum, but we don't guide them and discourage "cinch courses."

We give them so much—and so little!

Their material blessings are so many; their horizons so much wider, but there is little or no time spent developing a philosophy for living—a faith to live by. With so much to choose from, they haven't the discernment with which to choose.

We need to give them much more and we are trying with our little four-year-old.

We answer or help her find the answer to any reasonable question.

She knows every species of bird that comes to our feeder; every little animal we see. She has learned they need gentleness and care. So she acquires these qualities.

We walk together in all seasons and she sees the change in nature and draws from this a beginning of the concept of eternal life.

She plants a garden and tends it (with help). One of the most priceless moments was when she pulled a carrot out of her garden, and with amazement realized they don't "grow in cans."

She bakes cakes with me and loves to dust the tables—"to make the house happy for Daddy"—and learns the joy of living for others.

These and many other things we try to do are all very nebulous, it's true, but we hope to give her a firm footing from which to start out in what has become a very complex world.—*Mrs. Fred Oliver, Chatham, New Jersey.*

WE HELP ONE ANOTHER

Second Prize

I HAVE FOUR lovely daughters: twins, 12, and two younger, 9 and 7. I can't begin to tell you the help they are. All summer, while I drove the tractor, they kept house and did a fine job. They cook, clean, bake luscious pies (and clean the kitchen up afterwards), sew, knit, wash, iron, garden, and still find time for piano lessons, Scouting and reading. They are fine students, and we are proud of them.

Me? At twelve years of age, I got up at noon, ate a breakfast my mother cooked and amused myself the remainder of the day as best I could. I never cooked, cleaned, washed, ironed, or did anything else helpful. I am ashamed but I was never asked.

Our Christmas tree last year was loaded with gifts for four swell kids. There were blankets, which they had asked for, sweaters and socks they need, fluffy crinolines for a little luxury, plus many other exciting things I knew they would love.

We are an average farm family—no better off than most, but I'm glad we can give our children some of the things they'll enjoy. They earn them and deserve them!

My husband and I found under the tree the nicest gifts our children could buy with their allowances. Their gift of work is given with love and ours to them equals it. No one who truly loves will give less than he can to those he loves. Perhaps it may not be tangible things at all but only the most longed for one — appreciation. — *Mrs. Evelyn S. Zea, Hyndsville, N. Y.*

TAKE TIME

I DON'T THINK **we do too much for our children,** but I do think that **we do not take time enough** to listen to their problems. We don't think their small problems are important, but to them, they are as big as our biggest problem is.

I think we should take more time to praise our children for the things they do for us. On the whole, we have good children, and they will make women and men we will be mighty proud of.—*Mrs. Albert Giroux, Hudson, N. H.*

BRAIN WASHING CHILDREN

IT IS QUITE evident that we should do more **for** our children and not so much **against** them. Many of us furnish an automobile to our teenagers which detracts from study, deprives them of valuable time, prevents the practice of thrift, and lures them to a dangerous highway in preference to church, library, or home hobby shop.

Certainly we are not doing anything **for** these fine kids when we subject them to a television program of shouting, drinking, night life and scanty dress. We must admit if we really want to be honest about it that many television programs and the words—reality, purity, and restfulness—do not coincide. Even the jazzy music on the radio reminds us of the still prevalent song and dance of the uncivilized.

We are brain washing our children with every kind of advertising conceivable to encourage smoking and drinking, and still we would much rather they did not. We place a beer joint on every corner and have smokes available everywhere so that at least some may become chronic smokers and drinkers. If we are not succeeding in this, we can be well assured that we are diverting their spending from some good use.

From my observations at home and away, I am thoroughly convinced that young people have and hold a lasting appreciation of things done **for** them. By directing our efforts toward better love, understanding, and cooperation, we will be doing more for the deserving boys and girls and ourselves. By sharing the family automobile, choosing the better radio and television programs, and giving commonsense rules, I have been rewarded handsomely — a fine mature son. — *Clifford W. Smith, Ontario, N. Y.*

I HAVE TOO MUCH

AN ISSUE as broad as this should be given much impartial thought. Many children in this fast-moving, space observation age are the recipients of "too much," in an effort to replace personal supervision and security given children several decades ago.

I recall a teenager saying to me, "I have too much! On my birthday or at Christmas, I can think of nothing I need or want with the exception of a real home in which I can entertain my friends. This is one thing my parents never seem to have time for."

I believe many parents should call a halt on giving too much of material things. Let a child gain responsibility by holding him responsible. —*Mrs. Ben H. Moore, West Lebanon, N. H.*

HUNGRY FOR LOVING

IN MY thirty-five years of teaching, I have never seen children hungry for food, but oh so hungry for loving and for someone to whom they can go with their troubles, secrets, and joys!

In a recent test given to students on what they considered most important in a perfect father, they put first—"one who will take time for his children."

In his latest radio sermon, Billy Graham said that the theme song of youth today is, "What shall we do?"

Youngsters and teens know not how to play or entertain themselves. They are not happy and are forever seeking helplessly for happiness.

My parents, though so busy with farm duties, took time to do little things **with me,** and those memories are more precious to me today than anything gold could buy.

There is a saying that "The family that prays together, stays together." May I add, "The parents who live, love, worship, work, and play with their children, leave those children a priceless heritage."—*Miss Lulu A. Camp, South New Berlin, N. Y.*

TRUE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS

EVERY Christmas, my thoughts turn back to my childhood days. We didn't get much, but what we did get, we were very thankful for and took good care of it, even though it was only a hair ribbon or a string of beads.

Nowadays most children expect too much for Christmas; they fail to realize that money doesn't grow on trees. They expect their parents to get them everything, then when they grow older, they will still be dependent on Dad and Mom.

I think it's better if parents teach their children the true meaning of Christmas—of sharing with the less fortunate child—the poor girl or boy down the street. As parents, we give children an abundance of love and help them to realize we can't have everything we want in material things. But we can have peace and serenity with love overflowing in our hearts in our own home as well as for others. — *Mrs. Frank Helmbrecht, West Springfield, Pennsylvania.*

WHAT BOOK MOST INFLUENCED YOUR LIFE?

HOW OFTEN people say, "I'm too busy to read." What they really mean is that other things interest them more. People who like to read will always find the time, and good books and magazines will add to their happiness.

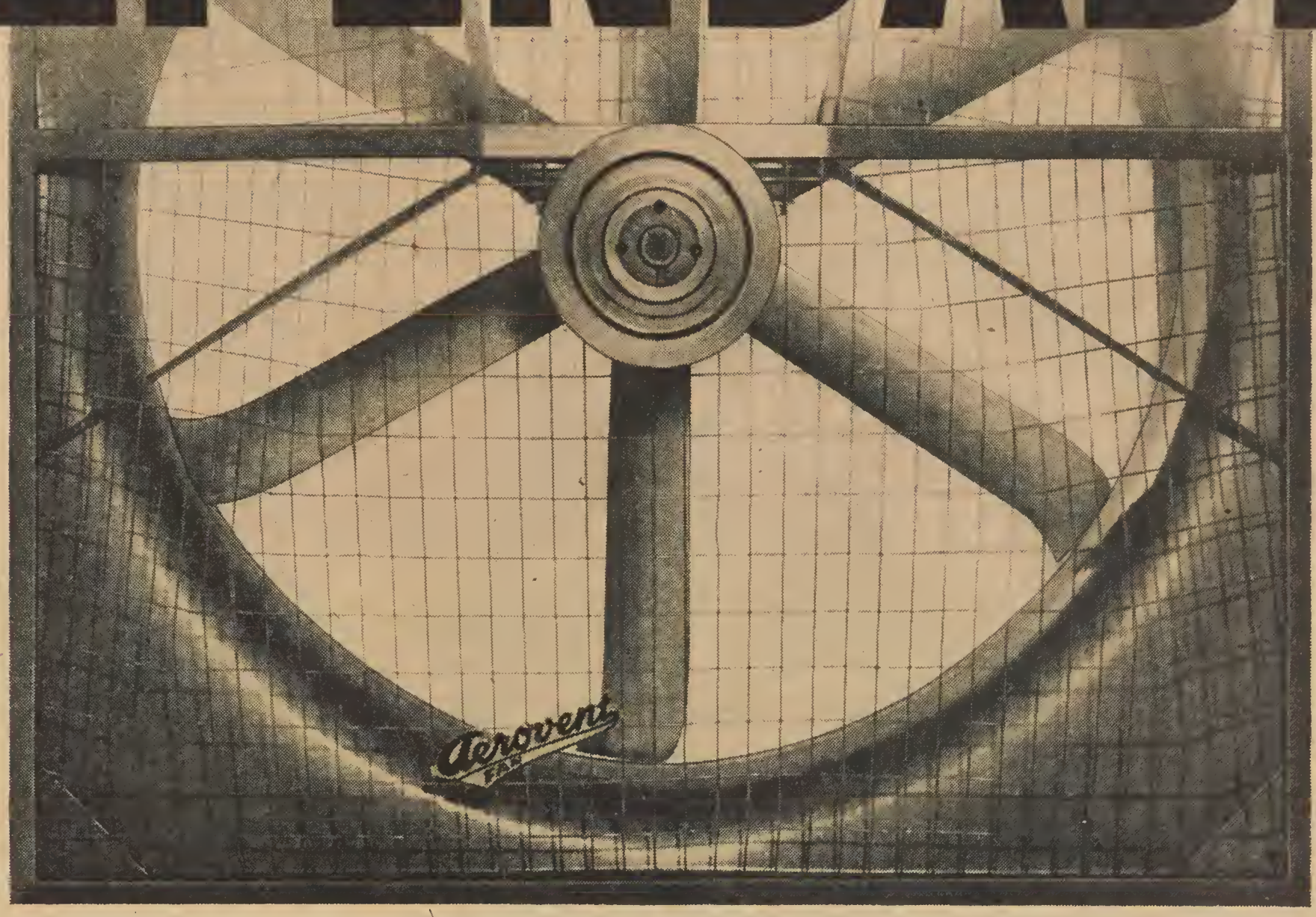
The Bible, of course, heads the list of good books . but aside from it, what other book that you have read during your lifetime has had the most influence on your life and why?

For the most interesting letter received on this subject, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $5; for the second best, $3, and we will pay $1 for all the other letters for which we can find room to print.

Address your letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department C, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and have it in our offices not later than March 25.

Sorry—but letters cannot be acknowledged. And be sure to keep them short!

RUGGED AND DEPENDABLE



AEROVENT HAY DRYING FANS / G.L.F. INSTALLATION & REPAIR SERVICE

When you plan a mow drying system, keep in mind that you'll depend on it for hay quality, milk production, and the safety of your barn. With so much at stake, make sure of reliable performance. Use Aerovent fans installed by your G.L.F. Service Agency.

AEROVENT QUALITY

GUARANTEED RATINGS
Each fan delivers certified air movement.

HIGH STRENGTH
Bearing mount rigidly welded to mounting panel.
Heavy duty ball bearings and shaft.
Rust-proof blades.

SAFE
Spark-proof blades of aluminum alloy.
Built-in wire guard.

NO OVERLOADS
Regardless of variations in air pressure,
Aerovent fans will not overload at specified speeds.

G.L.F. EXPERIENCE

Nobody in our territory can match G.L.F. experience in the design and installation of hay drying systems. Your G.L.F. Installation and Repair Service man will tailor a system to your barn and your haymaking methods—the only way you can be sure of getting maximum benefits from mow drying.

GLF Quality
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1920-1960

SPECIAL OF THE MONTH

UNICO FUNNEL TOP SPRAYER
Model No. 140

- 3½ gal. capacity
- Easy to fill, funnel top
- Locking cap
- Double Safety locks
- Shoulder Strap with sponge rubber pad



REG. $10.38 — DURING MARCH ONLY — $8.25

G.L.F. HAY DRYING SYSTEMS

G.L.F. 5 STAR FORAGE PLAN

A G.L.F. 5-STAR FORAGE PRACTICE
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

ALLEHANNA

IT IS with the greatest pleasure that I add a note to the glad tidings of the launching of Dr. E. L. Nixon's new potato variety, ALLEHANNA. It is a short season kind —a potato of delicious flavor, a fine looker with reasonably shallow eyes; quite uniform in size; a good shipper in its season, with extra high total solids for processing; and an extremely heavy yielder. It is just what the doctor ordered for an ailing northeastern potato industry.

In this case, it was the doctor himself who not only ordered but produced it after long and patient selection and breeding work at Camp Potato, near Coudersport in Potter County in northern Pennsylvania. For more than twenty years, Dr. Nixon and his associates at Camp Potato have been earnestly striving for improvement in the eating and other qualities of the potatoes of the Northeast.

Support has been given by the Agricultural Research branch of U.S.D.A., by Pennsylvania State University, especially by potato growers and their organizations, and also by private industry.

The new variety derives its name, ALLEHANNA, from the Allegany and Susquehanna Rivers of Pennsylvania, and was named by Dr. Nixon himself. He rejected the idea that the potato should carry his name.

Year by year, the Northeast has been receiving increasingly heavy shipments of potatoes from the South, not only during the early part of the year when our climate can't possibly fill the gap, but also in late June and in July, August, and on through the season. Our Irish Cobbler is still a good early potato, although of moderate yield for these times. Of late, consumers have shown a preference for the red shallow-eyed potatoes of more southerly regions, even when local Cobblers, with deeper eyes, are in good supply and cheaper.

As a critic of Northeastern potato breeding for the past fifteen years, and as a former potato grower, both on Long Island and in Monroe County, N. Y., I hail a development such as ALLEHANNA. Let us hope that its performance is satisfactory in the hands of growers at lower elevations than Camp Potato in Potter County, and that consumers, when they get it on the table, again take up the lost refrain, "Please pass the potatoes."

Seed will not be available in 1960. Correspondence about ALLEHANNA should be addressed to Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers, Inc., 5235 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Manager Barclay of the Cooperative told me on the phone that ALLEHANNA, an early variety, is also expected to find use as one of the main or late crop varieties in the late potato regions, especially those of high elevation and early frost dates.

As measured by national consumption per capita, were it not for the present use of 25% of the potato crop as chips, frozen French fries and potato granules, etc., the industry would have shrunk still more than it has. Taste, flavor, eating quality, palatability or whatever it may be called, has been too long ignored in favor of high yields of tasteless tubers. Consumers prefer good flavor in their potatoes, as other regions have learned. Idaho is now the Number One potato state in volume. Incidentally, ALLEHANNA has in its make-up 25% of the germ plasm of Russet Burbank, the famed Idaho baker.



DR. E. L. NIXON

Here is the old boy himself, at Camp Potato in September, 1959. I wish that every such dedicated man could, after his long years of effort, come out with as significant a gain to Northeastern agriculture as Dr. Nixon has apparently done with the ALLEHANNA potato.

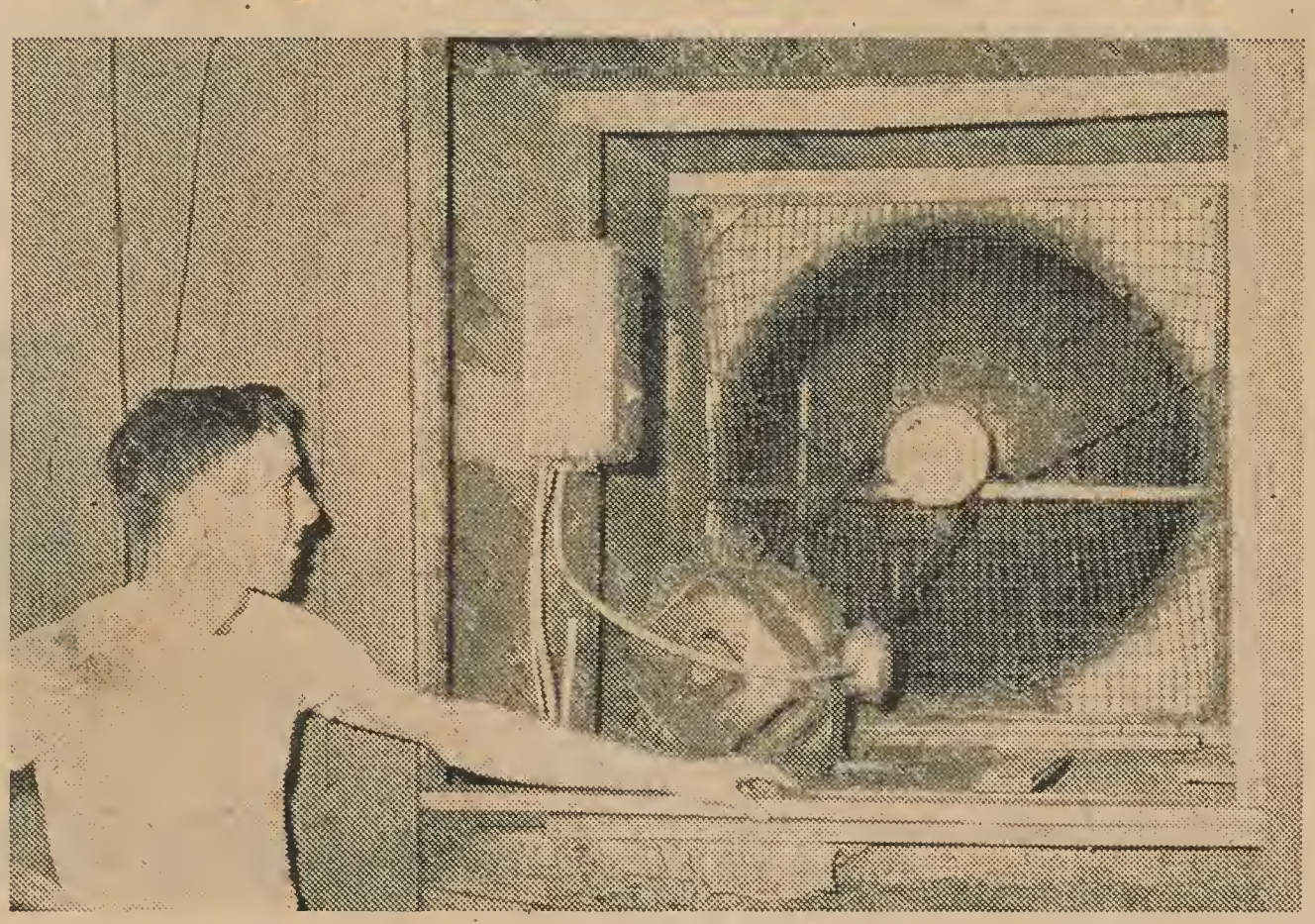
Screenings

It may be remembered that dried apple pomace was reported here as being shut off as a cow feed by the Food and Drug Administration. The reason given was that traces of residual DDT had been found. Cows greatly relished dried apple pomace and would take it before they ate a grain mixture. We thought well of it, and still do. Now I wonder if F.D.A. acted as hastily and thoughtlessly with apple pomace as with cranberries and still other items. Some thousands of tons of this feed are now going to waste.

The American Agriculturist Pasture at Hayfields, established in 1958, did comparatively well in the dry season of 1959. I promised figures on cow days per acre, milk production per acre while cows were on it, etc. In the rush of late summer and early fall work, with a shortage of help, records were not kept after September 5. Also, in 1959 more hay was fed in outdoor racks than is usual. When I get around to it, figures will be given, even though they have less meaning than would have been possible with complete records in a more normal year.

How late in the winter can manure be spread on pastures without damaging the palatability of grass grazed in May and June? It seemed to me that January 15 was late enough, on the basis of observation and trial-and-error experience. Now I read that January is too late. I wish I knew. There could well be some real research on this subject to the benefit of all livestock farmers. Comes a time late in nearly every winter when a farmer is hard put to it to find a place for manure without miring the tractor and spreader. Sod ground is needed then.

ELECTRIC HAY DRYER



. . . MEANS MORE MILK

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Hundreds of New York dairy farmers have found that with an electric motor-driven hay dryer they can be sure of harvesting early-cut hay with less loss of leaves. It is finer stemmed and more palatable. That means more milk.

Mr. Willis Archer of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, has a 60-cow herd on his 200 acre dairy farm. He has used a hay dryer for two years. He says, "Since I have been using a hay dryer I have found that I can feed a third to a half less grain and still maintain the same or better milk production".

Now is the time to plan a hay dryer installation for your farm. Your Niagara Mohawk Farm Representative can help you with plans and recommendations. You can get in touch with him at your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

No Milk Carried

WE KEEP about 50 cows and 25 to 30 young stock. We ship about 500,000 lbs. of milk per year and a hired man and myself do about all of the work.

I have been using a milk transfer system for a year. This consists of a portable receiving unit, a vacuum releaser, and 11 feet of plastic hose. It uses the vacuum from the milker pump to move milk from the stable to the bulk milk tank automatically.

Milking is still done with conventional-type milkers. Milk is dumped directly from the milkers into the strainer, which uses 15" discs. It passes through the strainers into a large reservoir, then is drawn through the hose into the releaser and dropped into the tank in 2 to 3 quart batches.

The top capacity of this machine is over 3 gallons per minute. The two main factors are the pumping capacity and the length of the hose. In our case, the uphill pull slows it a little. With capacity for 6 units and using 4 this unit carries between 2½ and 3 gallons per minute.

The machine is washed by placing the receiver in a rack over the reservoir and recirculating 3 gallons of hot water and detergent for 5 minutes. After washing, the releaser is swung around to drop the solution outside the tank. Then we rinse by running through about 3 gallons of clear water.

The company has just developed a rubber or nylon dart which is run through after rinsing and dries the line in less than 5 seconds. The strainer and releaser are then washed in the wash tank.

Cleaning the machine takes about 5 minutes at night and 10 to 15 minutes in the morning. Moisture is kept out of the vacuum line by means of a moisture trap.

After one year of use, the hose looks almost like new. I figure it will last at least 3 to 5 years.

I had several reasons for buying this machine. First, a 5-foot flight of stairs connects our barn with the milkhouse. I can take it up and down these alone fairly easily but carrying milk is tough. The second reason is its low price. Also, it is convenient to use and easy to clean. Maintenance costs practically nothing; if the power goes off a tractor will run it right along with the milkers.

I am pleased with this machine. It saves about one hour per day, plus a lot of work.—*Donald Tiede, East Bethany, N. Y.*

Romance of the Soil

(Continued from Page 10)

added did not stop and the destructive processes by which it was decomposed did not stop but that the rates of the two processes became equal.

When man came on the scene and started to farm these soils he disturbed this natural balance. In the pioneer days in New York, much labor was required to clear an acre of land. Once cleared there was a natural tendency to plant it to food crops every year. Plowing always tends to speed up the destructive processes by which plant nutrients, especially nitrogen, are made available to crops. Seeding down to sod crops of legume-grass mixtures tends to slow down the destructive processes and to speed up the soil building processes. By combining soil building crops and soil depleting crops in proper proportions in a rotation, a system of management can be developed by which soil productivity can be maintained almost indefinitely as long as the farmer practices a subsistence type of farming and consumes or feeds on the farm most everything he grows.

With the development of cities, a higher and higher proportion of the products of the soil have moved off the farms and the residues of the part sold find their way through the sewers to the sea. Under such circumstances nature's balanced cycle is broken, and if our soils are to maintain their productivity, plant nutrients must be imported to the farm to balance those which have been exported to the cities.

Fortunately, chemists have learned how to fix atmospheric nitrogen at economic rates in chemical factories, how to convert the phosphorus in fossil accumulations into available form, how to mine potash deposits found at great depths in the earth, and to process them into high grade forms suitable for use as fertilizers. To replace the lime and magnesium lost from the soil we have huge deposits of limestone deposited in the sea ages ago but now available for use in another soil cycle.

"We haven't bought a single bag of protein since we began feeding...

HARVESTORE

Haylage"

says Sam Kaehr & Son, Decatur, Indiana



"After we began feeding HARVESTORE Haylage to our herd of 57 Holsteins two years ago, we *stopped adding protein* to our ration. This saved $17.60 every time we had to grind and mix our grain, 60 times a year. That means a total saving each year of.....$1,056.00

"In this time, our herd average went up from 11,600 pounds of milk to 12,552 pounds—a gain of 952 pounds. At $3.75 per hundred, that's an increase of $35.70 per cow. On our average number of 50 milk cows, this means an extra.....$1,785.00

Our total HARVESTORE extra profit per year is.....$2,841.00

"We always keep accurate records, so we know it won't take long for our HARVESTORE to pay for itself! Besides, our HARVESTORE Bottom Unloader saves all the work of feeding—delivers our Haylage right into our auger feeder."

—*Sam Kaehr & Son*



"We feed BEEF on HAYLAGE with no supplement"

say Dave and Donald Hewitt, Flint, Michigan

"Our HARVESTORE Feeding System has almost doubled our income from the 140 acres (of our 335-acre farm) that we need to feed our 165 Angus. We couldn't begin to put a price on the time and labor saved in feeding our crops, less waste in harvesting and feeding—and freedom from hand feeding chores.

"Haylage is stored in our 20 x 50 HARVESTORE in the Summer, and topped by corn silage in the Fall. Our 17 x 50 HARVESTORE is filled with 9,000 bushels of High-Moisture Shelled Corn in the Fall (which we're through harvesting before other people start). Crimped oats and barley are stored in the small bins and blended with our Haylage for the first 90 days. Here is our return per acre."

AFTER HARVESTORE

165 steers averaged 700 lbs. gain in 300 days, or a total of 115,500 lbs. sold @ 30c

Gross Return from 140 acres *after* HARVESTORE..$34,650.00

HARVESTORE Return Per Acre.....$ 247.50

BEFORE HARVESTORE

100 bushels of corn per acre from 140 acres 14,000 bushels sold @ $1.25

Gross Return from 140 acres *before* HARVESTORE..$17,500.00

Return Per Acre *before* HARVESTORE.....$ 125.00

Extra HARVESTORE Profit Per Acre.....$ 122.50



"We realize an average return of $210.00 per steer by using only the feed grown on our own farm... without buying any protein supplement. That released 195 acres of our land for growing Certified Seed Oats and Barley under our Grassland Farming Program. We're proud to be hosts to over 3000 visiting farmers who came to see our HARVESTORE Mechanized Feeding System on our annual Michigan Grassland Farming Field Day."

Dave and Donald Hewitt

A. O. Smith Corporation, HARVESTORE PRODUCTS
Dept. AA-30, Kankakee, Illinois

Please send me complete report of Dave and Donald Hewitt's HARVESTORE beef cattle feeding operation..... ☐

Send me Sam Kaehr's dairy ration—before and after he fed HARVESTORE Haylage..... ☐

Name.....RR.....

Town.....County.....State.....

Through research...a better way

A.O.Smith CORPORATION

HARVESTORE PRODUCTS
KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS
A. O. Smith International S.A., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

HARVESTORE is the heart of mechanized feeding. Its exclusive Sweep Arm Bottom Unloader is the only bottom unloader which can deliver either Forage or Grains direct to your automatic auger bunk feeding system.

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YANKEE DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, LUDLOW, MASS.



Automatic hoist lifts wagon pouring newly harvested corn in elevator hopper. Winton Baines, left, and partner, John Duddleston.

Producing SEED CORN

Careful Soil Analysis

Wheel Track Planting

Chemical Weed Control

Help Get Good Results

By ALLEN POMEROY

Winton Baines, Halsey Farm partner, inspects bagged hybrid corn seed in storage room.



THE production of seed corn involves many operations. For that reason Winton Baines and his brother-in-law, John Duddleston, Halsey Farm partners, in Tompkins County, N. Y., are searching constantly for improved methods.

This year they will wheel-track plant approximately 300 acres of corn, a practice they followed last year. Winton remarked, "We will never go back to fitting land for corn." They endeavor to have the seed in the ground within one hour after plowing, and start planting as early as the season will permit. Last year it was May 8. By following the plow closely, the maximum amount of soil moisture is available to the germinating seed.

With the effective seed treatments now available, they hope to start planting earlier in 1960 and will shoot toward 20 acres per day. Actually they keep an eye on both ends of the season for seed must be in the ground in time to mature.

Baines and Duddleston take advantage of a modern herbicide and apply a band spray directly over the row during the planting operation. This controls the weeds in the early-planted corn rows and allows the partners to devote full time to the planting operation until it is completed. Simazine was used last year, the rate of application being carefully worked out with Lloyd Curtis, chemical advisor.

There was good moisture in the early season, germination was excellent, and the population in the 42" rows averaged about 18,000 plants per acre—they prefer 16,000 to 16,500 although that may vary on different soils.

Weeds within the sprayed band were controlled by the Simazine which permitted cultivation between the rows without injury to or pruning of the roots of corn plants. With the cultivator shields down, the herbicide was not covered. Part of the 345 acres was cultivated once while some was cultivated twice. All of the crop was inter-row seeded with domestic rye grass at the last cultivation.

Corn follows corn on the land and some fields have grown the crop for thirteen years. Fields constantly in the program are fertilized entirely with the planter. The basic plan is to apply 450 pounds of a 6-24-24 fertilizer. Equipment places a band of fertilizer two inches to one side of the corn seed and two inches below the seed. As soon as power equipment is released from the planting operation, about 100 pounds of actual anhydrous ammonia are applied in a band midway between the corn rows.

The plan may be varied on some soils as they are analyzed. On some corn-after-corn ground an 8-32-16 application may be employed. On new fields, after liming, they may plow down 400 pounds of 12-12-12 and apply 400 pounds of 6-24-24 with the planter. After harvest the cobs are mixed with dry nitrogen to hasten decay and are spread on the field later.

Detasselling starts with emergence of the tassel and just prior to emergence of the silk, or from about July 20 to August 20, six days of the week. Tassels are removed from the female seed rows and allowed to remain on pollenator rows. Detasselling equipment includes an elevated platform carrying eight persons and an operator. It goes through the fields not more than twice and is followed by from three to six operations by workers on foot. The many trips are necessary to avoid damage which occurs if the tassel is removed too early, for lower parts may break off only to be removed later. The partners find that girls do the work carefully and look forward to working in the fields each summer. The Duddleston and Baines children help, also.

Harvesting starts when the corn is physiologically mature, usually about September 20 and 30% or less moisture is preferred.

As on other modern farms, electricity plays an important role and no less than 22 electric motors are associated with the line process of the corn handling operation.

A standard 2-row mounted corn picker is used. The corn wagons are unloaded with an electric air hoist raising the front end. Conveyed to a garner in the loft of the barn, it is metered to a re-husker which cleans the ears of remaining husks. Two women remove off-type, off-color, and immature ears as the corn passes on a sorter belt to the forced-air drier operated at 100° F. where moisture is reduced to 12%.

From the bottom of the drier, conveyor belts carry the corn to the sheller and on to the scalping mill to remove kernels more than 26/64" and under 18/64" wide. In that process chaff, light grain, and bits of cob are removed and the seed is ready for grading. It is here that the seed is sorted by width and thickness into eight sizes and one grade is divided into two lengths by an indent machine. The grader serves as a sizing mill with the separation of kernels, by size, by screens.

Most of the Halsey Farm seed corn is produced on order to the specifications of the individual customers. As independent growers, they purchase their planting material from the inventory of New York Foundation Seed Stocks Coop., Inc., of which they are members.

Mr. B. H. Duddleston, John's father, started producing hybrid corn in 1936 and in 1952 John and Winton formed their partnership and purchased the business. Winton majored in vegetable crops production and graduated from Cornell University in 1941. Later he worked at King Farms Company at Morrisville, Pennsylvania. This work in their trial grounds involved soil analysis, and insect and disease control, and provided an excellent background for his present business.

Halsey Farm endeavors to plant corn and band treat the rows with Simazine herbicide within one hour after plowing the land. This year they plan to plant 300 acres.



Du Puits Alfalfa boosts milk flow, cuts costs for Marcus Wenzel



"TALK ABOUT PALATABLE HAY –look at this milker of mine stretch her neck for that Du Puits," says Marcus Wenzel. "And Du Puits is so leafy, so full of protein, I've been able to cut my feed grain ration down from 15% protein to 12½%, yet my milk production has gone up!"

"I can't afford *not* to plant Du Puits."

That's the enthusiastic summing-up of Marcus Wenzel's feelings about Du Puits Alfalfa. "There's just nothing better," says the Sharon, Wisconsin dairyman.

"I put in 20 acres of Du Puits in '58," he continues, "so '59 was my first cutting year. Well, I've never seen anything like it. It was a dry year here, but I took four cuttings off that field and then pastured my 72 head of cattle on it for a fifth crop. It's a fact!

"The first crop I took was on June 9th, the second on July 14th, the third on the 11th of August and the fourth on September 8th. That shows it really is a fast recovering alfalfa. I normally chop all my hay, and I did chop the first three cuttings this year but then I baled the fourth. Got 460 bales of the finest-stemmed, leafiest hay I ever had.

"This Du Puits holds its leaves on right to the bottom of the stems. You just don't see any leaves on the ground when you're done making hay. Because of this leafiness I was able to cut my feed grain ration this year—from 15% protein down to 12½%. But you know what? My cows are producing *more* milk this year than they did last year! All because of the protein in those Du Puits leaves. I'll tell you, Du Puits is saving me money.

"The fact is, there's just nothing better than Du Puits. It's all I'll plant, at least until something better comes out—if that's possible, which I doubt."

Marcus Wenzel's good results with Du Puits are typical. It's an unusual alfalfa—and it calls for special management. It's ideal for your best land. It starts growth earlier in the spring and grows continuously to late fall, consistently reaching cutting stage ahead of other alfalfas. It recovers faster after cutting. It lets you stagger your hay-making or silage-cutting operations and make more efficient use of your equipment and time.

And now . . . it comes to you as NOCULIZED* seed—already inoculated with live, nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Ready to plant just as it comes out of the bag. See your local dealer today for NOCULIZED* Du Puits Alfalfa from

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*The term NOCULIZED is trademark registered



Raspberries For The Home Garden

MILTON, September, and Amber red raspberries merit particular attention for the home garden or for plantings for roadside and market sales, according to Cornell small fruit specialist George L. Slate at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. All three originated at the Experiment Station.

Milton is particularly outstanding for the freedom from mosaic, says Professor Slate. It has remained free from this destructive malady in test plantings where other varieties soon become infested, he says. Milton is classified as a late variety. It has large berries and is quite productive, with hardy, vigorous plants.

September is valuable chiefly for its fall-fruiting habit. The fall crop of medium sized berries begins to ripen early in September and continues until frost. The summer crop is fairly early and is rated as of fair quality, but the fall crop rates good in quality. The plants are vigorous, healthy, and hardy, and the variety is believed to be especially worthy of a place in the home garden.

Also in the home garden category and strictly a novelty is Amber which, as its name implies, has amber colored berries. The berries are large, sweet, and of very good quality, according to Slate. Amber is the latest raspberry variety to ripen, beginning after Milton. The plants are very vigorous and the tallest of any raspberry fruiting on the Station grounds.

As in the case of all new fruit varieties originating at the Station, planting stocks of Milton, September, and Amber are available from the New York State Fruit Testing Association of Geneva which cooperates with the Station in the production and distributions of its new introductions.

CHERRY GROWERS' ORGANIZATION

LARGE gains in membership of the Great Lakes Cherry Producers' Marketing Co-op. have been made both nationally and in New York State during 1959, according to Vice-President Jim Oakes of Lyndonville.

One hundred thirty-four members have been added to the roster in the New York area with the Monroe Orleans counties district setting the pace with 76 new members. Significant gains, however, were made in every district. This growth in membership in New York, moreover, represents only part of the substantial gains in membership made by the Great Lakes organization during 1959, according to Oakes. During that period total membership in Great Lakes increased from 1500 to 1860, with Michigan, the leading cherry producing state, increasing its membership by 195 members. This membership throughout the five major cherry producing states which also include Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio, now represents approximately 60% of the total amount of tart cherries sold to independent processors in the United States.

Oakes indicated that cherry growers in New York, as well as throughout the major cherry producing states, were furnished with concrete evidence of the value of organized selling in 1959 when the Great Lakes organization prevented the cherry market from collapsing by buying cherries in the distress area west of Rochester at the national price it had established. By this action, it is credited by growers and processors alike with preventing the price of cherries from dropping as much as $25 a ton at the grower level. This action also served to strengthen the market for processed cherries, and for the first time in four years, has resulted in processed frozen cherries increasing beyond pack time prices.

Recognition by growers of the importance of the Great Lakes organization as a sound marketing organization interested in improving returns by strengthening the entire industry, is the primary reason for the rapid growth of the organization locally and nationally, according to Oakes.

SET STRAWBERRIES

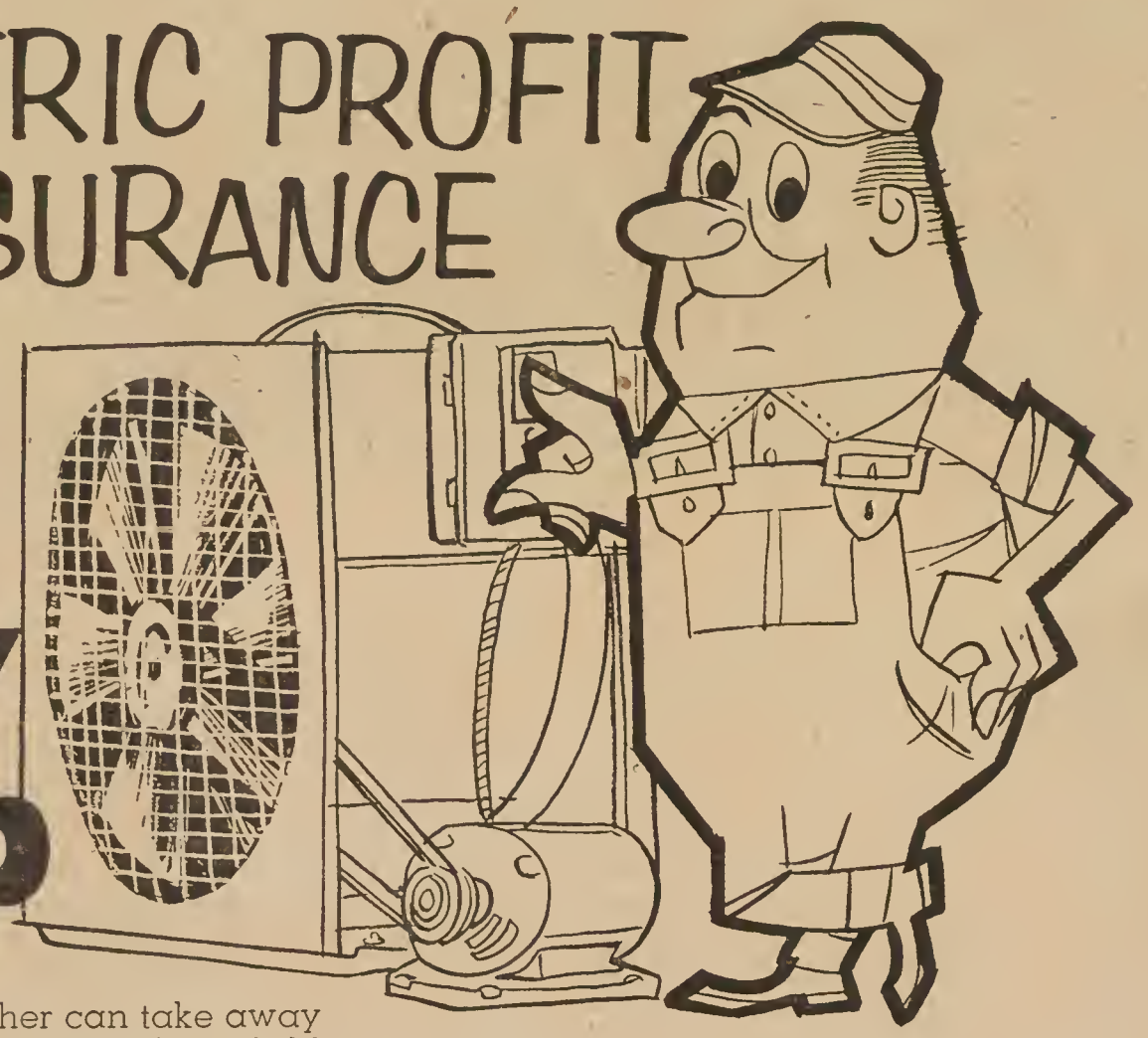
SET out everbearing strawberries this spring and you can enjoy the crop this summer. A row 50 to 75 feet long will supply all a family of four can eat, and there'll be enough left for canning, freezing and preserves. Strawberries can be grown on many types of soils but they do best in a well-drained loam high in organic matter.

If you pick a summer-bearing variety to plant, you'll have fruit to harvest next year. The everbearers require more care, as it is necessary to keep all runners removed to get good yields, and more plants are needed.

Set everbearers such as Superfection, Gem, Red Rich and Ozark Beauty varieties about a foot apart in the row. Rows are usually one or two feet apart. Summer types include Earlidawn, Redglow, Howard 17, Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson and Strafford. They're listed here in the order of ripening. Professor Rasmussen of New Hampshire, says Howard 17 is one of the best for the home garden since it produces a good crop under a wide range of conditions. Catskill and Sparkle are high quality mid-season types. Robinson is suggested for sandy soils. A late variety, Strafford, will help prolong the harvest period.

In the matted row system, usually used with the summer-bearing varieties, plants are set two to three feet apart, with the rows four to five feet apart.

ELECTRIC PROFIT INSURANCE for your hay crop



June's uncertain weather can take away milk profits when you depend on field curing your hay crop. When wet weather prevents early cutting, your hay begins to lose nutrients. This means lower milk production and extra feed bills next winter.

You can protect your hay against uncertain weather, insure good quality, early cut, leafy hay with an electric hay dryer. Tests prove early cut barn or wagon dried hay contains as much as 15 per cent more T. D. N.

For help in planning a hay dryer for your farm, call your farm equipment dealer or a New York State Electric & Gas Farm Service Representative through your nearest office. He'll work with you and your farm equipment dealer to put in a hay dryer tailored to your needs.

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Recent Changes Make Savings Bonds More Attractive to Farm Families

UNITED STATES Series E Savings Bonds have been sold since 1941. Many farm families remember the "War Bonds" they bought during World War II. Series H Bonds were added in 1952. With nearly $42 billion outstanding, these bonds are the most widely held Government security that has ever existed. Many changes and improvements of benefits to bond buyers have been made during the years. The changes made by Congress in 1959 were among the most important and affect many farm people.

Bond holders and others who may plan to buy bonds ask many questions about U. S. Savings Bonds. So we feel that a question and answer form may be the best way to present the latest information.

What types of Savings Bonds are now being sold?

Series E and Series H.

What are Series E Bonds?

Appreciation bonds which sell for 75% of their maturity value; denominations $25, $50, $100, $200, $500 and $1,000; mature in 7 years and 9 months.

What are Series H Bonds?

Current income Bonds with interest paid semi-annually in the form of interest checks; denominations $500, $1,000 and $5,000; mature in 10 years.

What improvements were made on Savings Bonds June 1, 1959?

Interest on new bonds (issued June 1 and after) increased; interest on old bonds (issued before June) increased; 10-year extension on all Series E bonds.

What is the new interest rate on E and H Bonds bought on or after June 1, 1959?

3¾% interest, compounded semi-annually when held to maturity.

What is the new interest rate on E and H Bonds bought before June 1, 1959?

All older E and H Bonds pay more now—an extra ½ per cent from now on, when held to maturity. The increase took effect in the first full interest period after June 1, 1959.

With the new interest rates, should I cash in my old bonds and buy new ones?

No. The automatic ½ per cent increase makes it unnecessary. Your bonds are now earning the new higher rate.

When my E bonds mature will they keep on earning interest?

Yes, an automatic 10-year extension privilege went into effect June 1. This means your E bonds will automatically keep earning interest for 10 years after maturity.

What if my Bonds should be lost, stolen or destroyed?

You can't lose. Every Bond purchased is recorded by the Treasury. If anything happens to your Bonds, they are replaced—free.

Farm families find U. S. Savings Bonds offer several advantages as a means for building farm financial reserves. The Bonds have a fixed, guaranteed rate of return with specified intermediate cash values. They are registered and can be replaced when lost or destroyed. They may be made out with two people as co-owners, both of whom have equal rights. The interest earned is exempt from state income taxes and may be declared on Federal income tax returns either yearly or deferred until the bonds are cashed. Savings Bonds may be purchased and redeemed conveniently and quickly at local banks at no cost to the Savings Bond owner.

These features make U. S. Savings Bonds a fine form for farm families to build a safe, sound financial backlog, or to accumulate a nest egg for college education for children, for a new piece of equipment or to add to retirement income. — *Stanley E. Munro, U. S. Savings Bonds Division*

HOW TO KEEP FEED FROM "BRIDGING"

PROBLEMS involved in bridging of dairy feeds in a bulk bin can be cut down by proper bin construction.

Most farmers know how difficult it is to make molasses content feeds flow from a bin, as well as some feeds without molasses. It often helps to construct bins with at least two vertical sides, not opposite each other but adjacent.

That is, they should form two adjoining sides of the rectangular bin. These bins should have a 60 to 70-degree slope if they contain feed with molasses.

For hopper type bins, include as many of the following features as possible.

—Large draw-off openings, 18 to 24 inches square.
—Vertical sides—at least two, if possible.
—Make sloping sides adjacent, not opposite.
—Make sloping sides steep, 60 to 70 degrees.
—Use more than one draw-off per hopper.
—If bridging problems occur, build in a poker. This poker can be a metal rod to be inserted in a hole in the bin sidewall to break up or undercut the bridge.

—*Al Krewatch, University of Maryland*

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Like the experienced County Agent, the Beacon Advisor is trained in the business of modern farming. But his specialty is helping you get more performance from each pound of feed. His wide experience in developing sound feeding and management systems is backed by Beacon Research. He's a valuable man to know.

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A Message to Congress

President Eisenhower Outlines His Position On Farm Legislation

WE ARE most fortunate that our problem in agriculture is over-abundance rather than a shortage of food. But it defies common sense to continue to encourage, at the cost of many millions of tax dollars, the building of ever larger excess supplies of products that, as they accumulate, depress farm prices and endanger the future of our farmers.


Dwight D. Eisenhower

The wheat situation is particularly acute. Federal funds tied up in wheat approximate $3½ billion. Although this means that, well over thirty per cent of the total funds invested in inventories and loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation goes for wheat, this crop provides only six per cent of the cash receipts from the sales of farm products. The government sustains a net cost of more than $1,000 a minute — $1,500,000 every day — the year round, to stabilize wheat prices and income.

Day by day this program further distorts wheat markets and supplies. Its only future is ever higher cost. Inexorably it generates ever larger surpluses which must be expensively stored. Ultimately, if our government does not act quickly and constructively, the danger is very real that this entire program will collapse under the pressure of public indignation, and thousands of our farming people will be hurt.

I think the American people have every right to expect the Congress to move promptly to solve situations of this kind. Sound legislation is imperatively needed. We must quickly and sensibly revise the present program to avoid visiting havoc upon the very people this program is intended to help. Every additional day of delay makes a sound solution more difficult.

I have repeatedly expressed my preference for programs that will ultimately free the farmer rather than subject him to increasing governmental restrains. I am convinced that most farmers hold the same view. But whatever the legislative approach, whether toward greater freedom or more regimentation, it must be sensible and economically sound and not a political poultice. And it must be enacted promptly. I will approve any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop, by "constructive" meaning this:

First, that price support levels be realistically related to whatever policy the Congress chooses in respect to produtetion control, it being recognized that the higher the support the more regimented must be the farmer.

Second, that price support levels not be so high as to stimulate still more excessive production, reduce domestic markets, and increase the subsidies required to hold world outlets.

Third, for reasons long expressed by the Administration, that we avoid direct subsidy payment programs for crops in surplus; likewise, we must avoid programs which would invite harmful counter measures by our friends abroad, or which, while seeking to assist one group of farmers, would badly hurt other farmers.

Within these three guidelines, I am constantly ready to approve any one or a combination of constructive proposals. I will approve legislation which will eliminate production controls, or make them really effective, or allow the farmers themselves to choose between realistic alternatives. I am willing to gear supports to market prices of previous years, or to establish supports in accordance with general rather than specific provisions of law, or to relate price supports to parity. . .

My views as regards the price support program for wheat are clear. I prefer the following approach:

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat should be eliminated beginning with the 1961 crop —thus freeing the wheat farmers— and thereupon price-support levels should be set as a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding years. The Secretary of Agriculture will furnish the Congress the details of this approach.

If the Congress wishes to propose a plan as an alternative to the course here recommended, so long as that plan is constructive, as I have indicated herein, I will approve it.

The important thing for farmers and for all other Americans, is for us to act sensibly and to act swiftly.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

SOME COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE EXCERPTS from President Eisenhower's Message to Congress on agriculture point dramatically to the problem facing the Administration, a problem which is becoming steadily worse and which will continue to deteriorate unless constructive action is taken to meet the situation.

Unfortunately, the issues are continually clouded by fuzzy reasoning by those with selfish and questionable motives. It is so easy, for example, to point out that other groups are getting subsidies and that farmers are just as much entitled to them as anyone. It is easy to predict that farm income would decline drastically if price supports were lowered. It is easy to promise better prices through government action.

But the real question, as I see it, is this: has the present government program helped agriculture or has it harmed it?

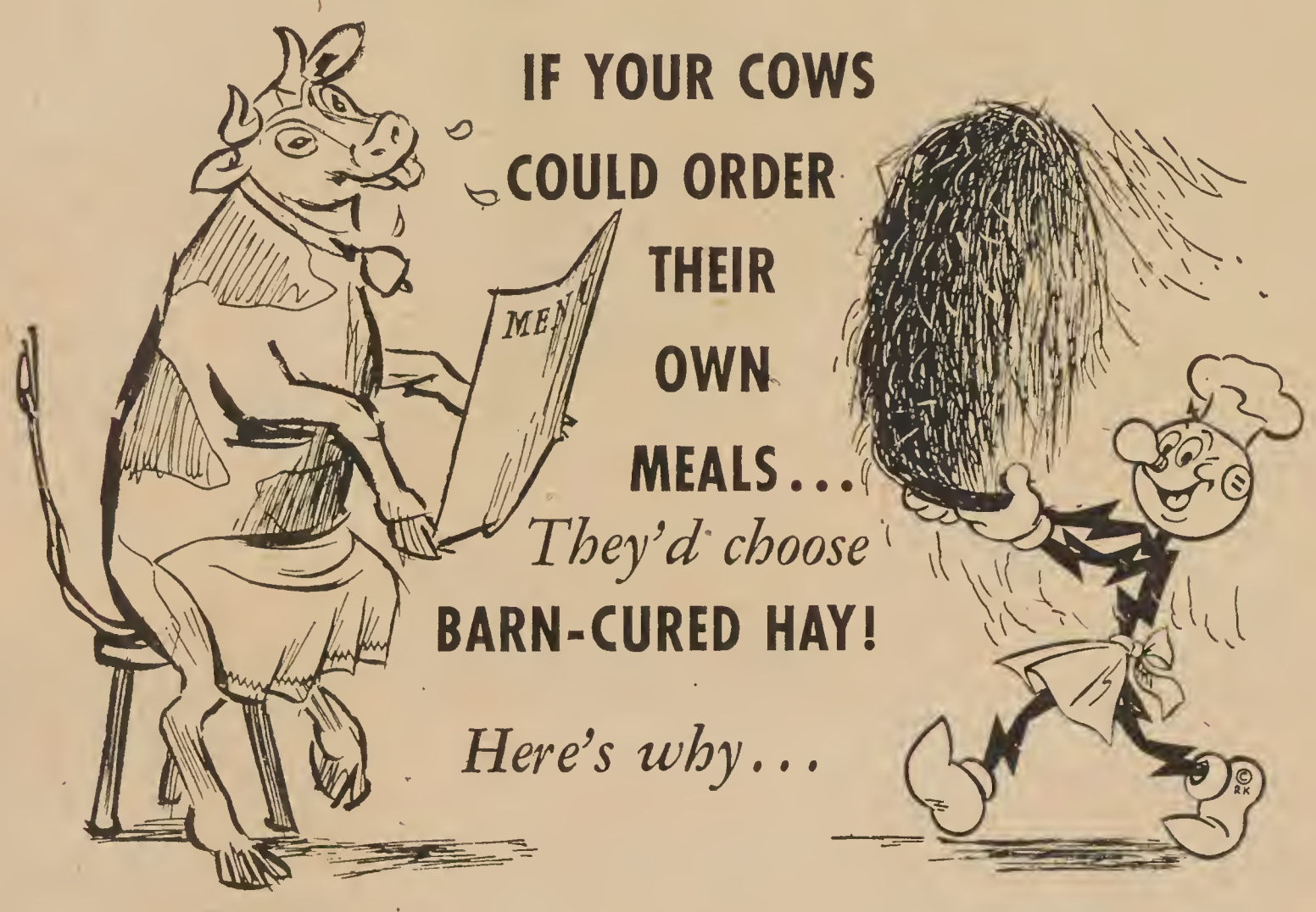
No one, it seems to me, who looks at the situation without prejudice, can reach a conclusion other than that the long-time effects have been disastrous.

In spite of this situation, predictions have been freely made that no controversial farm legislation is likely to be passed at the present session of Congress. It is generally agreed that more money may be appropriated for school lunches and to move government surpluses into relief channels; that the government subsidies on exports of farm products will be continued; and that the Soil Bank is likely to be increased.

These are subjects about which there is relatively little dissension. But, regardless of the soundness of a proposal to reduce supports, the "experts" feel that Congress is unlikely to pass this legislation, because they believe that in an election year it will be unpopular with the food producers.

Although in general I subscribe heartily to the President's Message there are two areas which I question: One is his apparent willingness to sign a bill intended to improve the situation through stricter production controls. I see nothing in past history to indicate that such a measure would be successful.

The other area concerns the Soil Bank. As indicated on the editorial page of the last issue, I have little hope that the Soil Bank will bring food supply and demand into balance, or that it can become other than permanent.—*Hugh Cosline*



Cows are not easily fooled. They know good, nutritious food when they taste it. And barn-cured hay *is* more nutritious than "the other kind." That's because it can be cut early, at just the right stage of maturity. There's less leaf-shattering. More carotene and other digestible nutrients are retained. This means you can cut down on expensive supplemental grain feedings, yet your milk production will go up.

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This calf fed on high quality grass silage grew as well as its stable mates fed on hay.

SILAGE FOR CALVES

By E. M. KESLER*

SILAGE of good quality can be used as part or all of the roughage portion of the rations of young dairy calves. Although contrary to popular recommendations of a few years ago, calves fed silage in experiments were smooth in appearance, not pot-bellied and suffered no more from scours than others which were fed hay.

During the past five years, in a number of trials, silage was fed to calves from birth to four months of age. The general procedure has been to divide calves into comparable groups and to provide one group with a good quality hay, the second with silage, and the third with both hay and silage. The roughages were offered to the calf from one week of age and were provided in amounts so that the calf had free access to as much as desired.

Silage Slightly Superior

All calves were fed limited milk or milk replacement during the first six weeks of life. Calf starter was fed in amounts which varied between trials, from 2 to 5 pounds per calf daily, however all calves in a given trial received the same amount of starter. A summary of data obtained on gains in body weight to 16 weeks of age (see table) shows that those calves fed silage gained slightly more than did those fed hay, and those fed both roughages did a little better than those fed either roughage singly. Little importance is attached to the small differences in average gains.

Comparative growth of dairy calves fed silage as part and as all of the roughage in their diets to 16 weeks of age.

Roughage Fed	Number of Calves	Average Gains in Body Weight
Hay	53	157.2
Silage	65	161.7
Hay and silage free choice	56	166.6

A question sometimes arises whether silage can be fed to calves of all breeds. Our studies involved Holsteins, both male and female, except for one trial in which five male Guernseys were fed silage and five were fed hay. At 16 weeks the silage-fed Guernsey calves had gained 7 pounds more than the controls. Research at other stations indicates that small-breed calves can be fed silage.

Older Calves Need Supplement

What about silage for the older calf? A limited number of the calves in these trials were continued to 5, 8, or 24 months of age. Our data tend to confirm findings of the U. S. D. A. and other stations that grass silage should not constitute the sole roughage for calves past 5 months of age unless liberally supplemented with grain.

Our studies show that the quality of the silage fed to young calves is of extreme importance, especially when grain feeding is limited. This is in keeping with other studies which show clearly that the quality of hay fed is reflected in growth performance. In these trials we used second-cutting alfalfa-grass mixed hay. Second-cutting alfalfa silage was used in several trials. In one trial where the hay was of mediocre quality, alfalfa silage-fed calves grew much faster than did those fed hay, while those fed the hay and a rather low grade corn silage did very poorly. In the most recent of the trials, corn silage harvested in late milk stage gave results slightly superior to that produced by excellent second-cutting hay. In all cases the silage was fed fresh daily and never allowed to spoil in the feed boxes.

*Associate Professor of Dairy Science, Pennsylvania State University.

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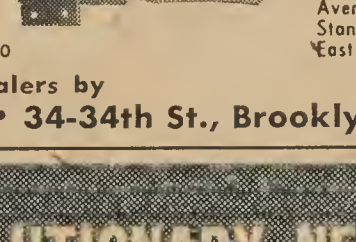
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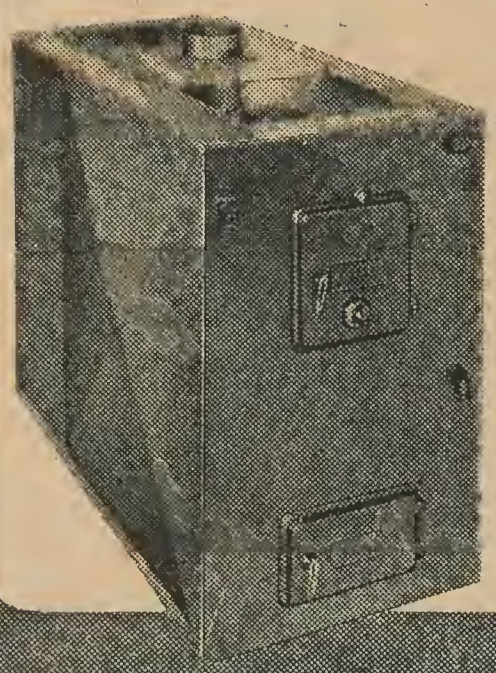
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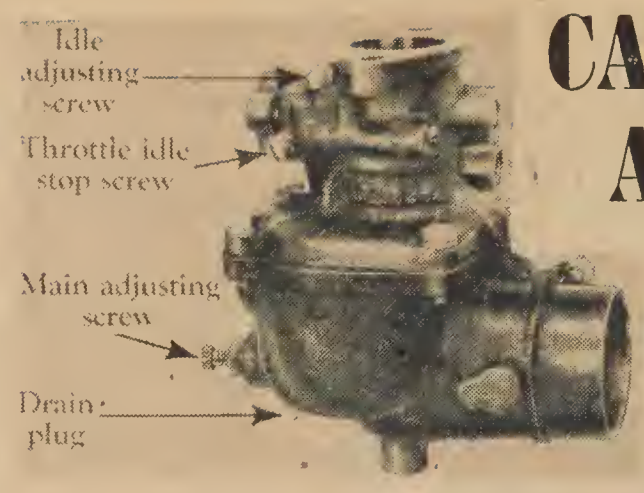
H. MAIN
Secretary

DEALER SCHOOLS TO REDUCE SERVICE CALLS

Would you like to reduce your annual Gasoline costs by ten percent? That's the amount of gas wasted by the average farm traetor due to improper carburetor adjnstment, aceording to oil company estimates. There are many maintenance jobs within the scope of the average tractor owner that could save him money, reduce service calls, and make for considerably more safety in operation. Your local Farm Equipment Dealers' Club would be glad to arrange for Owner Maintenance Schools similar to the 4H Tractor Schools which they have been sponsoring for about fifteen years. Your local Dealers' Club is willing and anxious to serve tractor owners any way they can.

—Ralph J. Barrett, 1st Vice Pres.

New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York



CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT

It Will Pay Off If Done Carefully

By TOM CLAGUE

YOUR CARBURETOR combines fuel and air to make a mixture that burns in your engine — and your concern is setting the adjustments so that you get the most work possible from every gallon you burn. Surveys have shown that tractors often use 10% excess fuel. Thus. if you use 2,000 gallons of fuel a year, going over your carburetor could save you 200 gallons, or at least $40. For no more time than it would take, this would be a pretty good rate of pay for doing a carburetor check-up.

No matter what kind your carburetor is, there are certain steps to be taken: clean the sediment bowl and screen, clean the fuel-line screen, check the float level, set the idle-speed stop, set the idling-mix adjustment, and set the load adjustment. The load adjustment determines mixture of air and gasoline which "loads" the cylinders for firing.

Let's Begin

Begin by getting out your manual and going over it carefully. It will tell you such things as float-level measurements, and number of turns for various adjustments.

Then clean the sediment bowl and screen. It will trap water and filter out dirt. Your book probably recommends that you clean this every 250 hours or so. At three gallons an hour, this means that about 750 gallons of fuel are strained between cleanings.

Clean the fuel-line screen. This is usually located on the fuel line, just inside the body of the carburetor. Your book may recommend that you clean this every 400 hours. To be practical about it, just do it every second time you clean the sediment bowl and screen.

Check the float level. Your book will specify what the level of fuel should be in the bowl. If the level is too high, your economy will suffer. The tractor will flood when the engine stops, and it will smoke when idling. You may remedy this by readjusting the level of the float, or you may need to replace the needle valve and seat. The float opens and closes this valve, controlling flow into the carburetor. It is also possible for the float to leak, and as it fills up, it will ride low and cause the bowl to over-fill.

Check tightness of screws and nuts, so that all gaskets seal properly. If air is flowing in where it was not intended to, you can't possibly get a satisfactory adjustment.

One of the most important causes of excess fuel consumption is a carburetor adjustment made with an engine that is not completely warmed up. A cold engine requires a richer mixture, which is what choking accomplishes by shutting off the air, thus increasing the amount of fuel in the air-fuel mixture. Some servicemen have this interesting rule of thumb concerning economical carburetor adjustment: "If you don't have to choke your engine a little bit until it gets well warmed u your carburetor is set too rich a you're wasting fuel."

Therefore, run your engine lo enough to have it thoroughly wa before setting the carburetor. A b load would be ideal, so you co watch performance under load. this is not possible, set the thrott for a high idle and cover the ra ator, if necessary, to get the op ating temperature up.

Idling Adjustment

With your engine warm, set t idle-speed stop so that the engi idles at about 450 rpm. This is ju a "comfortable" speed. Then set t idling mixture adjustment. Depe ing upon your carburetor, this scr controls either the air or the fuel. either case, turn the screw in, un the engine begins to stall, from too-lean mixture if the screw co trols fuel—or until it begins "roll," from a too-rich mixture, the screw controls air. Then ba the screw out a little, until idli is satisfactory.

The final step is adjusting t load mixture. Turn the adjusti screw in, slowly, until the engi loses power from a too-lean mixtur Then back it out a little until runs smoothly. You can see w this is easier to do with a belt loa

If you must do it with a field loa do not try to make the adjustmen "on-the-go", even if you have som one to drive for you. It's too ea to stumble and get hurt, perha seriously. Instead, when adjusti under field load, stop and change t setting a bit, and then start the tra tor moving through the field aga Cut down on the fuel until the e gine tends to stall when you beg moving. When this happens, the mi ture is too lean, **providing the engi is good and warm.** Then, open the adjusting screw a bit (maybe of a turn at a time) until the tract doesn't stall when the load is a plied. When you reach this poi you have obtained a good adjus ment.

Your book may suggest varyi the adjustment for lighter-load o eration. In general, the stall-fr rule outlined above applies he too. Remember that attempting operate under heavy load with t lean a mixture can cause valves t run hot, with a possibility o burning.

CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT

1. **Clean sediment bowl and screen**
2. **Clean fuel-line screen**
3. **Check float level**
4. **Check screws and nuts for tightness**
5. **Run engine until *thoroughly warm***
6. **Adjust idling screw**
7. **Adjust load mixture screw**

Your Veterinarian Discusses
Dehorning Cattle

THE best method of dehorning is likely to be dependent on the age of cattle. Calves less than a month old can be dehorned with a stick of caustic potash or various kinds of commercial pastes and liquids. The hair is best clipped from a small area around each horn before such agents are applied. The animals should be stanchioned for an hour or so afterward to prevent scratching the horns, and a ring of vaseline can be applied around each horn to keep material from running down into the eyes to cause blindness. Even calves with fairly hard "buttons" can sometimes be dehorned in this way if the horn tips are cut off and the dehorner applied directly to the cuts.

Electric Dehorners

Electric dehorners are good for use on young calves, but effectiveness is limited by horn size. When they won't fit down completely over the horns to burn a ring around them where they join the skull, "scurs" will probably develop later. A good job is done by tying the head to one side, applying the hot iron, and turning it until a copper-colored ring appears all the way around the base of the horn. Various kinds of patented gouges and scoops are also available for use on older calves up to several months of age.

Animals with horns two to six inches long can be dehorned with the so-called "elastrators" ordinarily used for castration. This method calls for placing a rubber band around the base of each horn to cut off the blood supply so they drop off about a month later. Satisfactory results depend on placing the rubber band well down below the hair line at the base of the horn.

The long-handled clippers used for trimming hoofs are also satisfactory for dehorning animals up to about a year old. The head is securely fastened, the trimmer fitted around the horn at the desirable angle for a good head shape, and the handles then brought together to remove the horn. A half-inch band of hair should come away with the horn, and any remaining shreds of skin should be trimmed away with a knife to leave a smooth cut that will heal promptly.

Older animals can be dehorned with either a saw or regular dehorning clippers. Both methods are painful, but a veterinarian can "freeze" the horn nerves with a local anesthetic such as a dentist used to make the operation painless. Clipper blades must be kept sharp, for dull blades may crush horns and cause cracks in the skull. Regardless of whether a saw or clippers are used, a half-inch ring of hair should come away with each horn to prevent later growth and make it easier to pick up the loose ends of blood vessels for the control of bleeding. Dehorning by any method should be done either in the early spring or late fall when there are no flies.

Bleeding Control

Bleeding after dehorning usually isn't serious in calves, but it is best to control it when older animals are dehorned. The best procedure calls for locating the ends of bleeding arteries and pulling them out so they break below the cut surface where pressure from surrounding flesh will pinch them shut. A pair of surgical hemostats or some small-nosed pliers can be used for pulling the arteries.

Another method of controlling bleeding after dehorning consists of tying a piece of binder twine completely around the poll well below the cutting line of the horns. When drawn tightly, it will press on the arteries entering the base of the horns to cut off the flow of blood. If desired, a heavy rubber band or cross-section of an old inner tube can be used instead of the twine. Either the twine or rubber band should be removed in a couple of hours to prevent gangrene of the poll region. Dust, flour, cobwebs, and similar materials should never be used for the control of bleeding after dehorning. They don't do much good, anyway, and they do have a fair chance of starting infection in the opened sinuses of the head.

—Dr. J. W. Bailey

SOYBEAN OIL PREVENTS BLOAT FROM ALFALFA

FEEDING ¼ pound of soybean oil per animal can prevent bloat for 3 to 4 hours when fed in grain immediately before grazing cattle on alfalfa pastures, according to an Iowa State University report.

Previous bloat-prevention research indicated that an additional benefit was gained by increasing the oil content in feed, if the mixtures were kept to a ratio of about one part oil to five parts grain. However, too much oil makes the feed unpalatable. Feeding the smaller amount of oil in grain alone, proved most effective in the Iowa trials.

Some antibiotics have also been tested as a bloat preventative. For example, erythromycin greatly reduced bloat severity for several days when fed in the grain at the rate of 75 mg. per animal per day. But, this antibiotic apparently soon loses its effectiveness. Withholding the antibiotic for 2 to 4 weeks and then reintroducing it into the ration did not restore its effectiveness.



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A quick exchange of ideas takes place between James Weiskopff of the Canoe Camp Cooperative member of Metropolitan and guest speaker E. R. Eastman, president of American Agriculturist, at the Covington, Pa., Leadership Training School.

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Coming Meetings

Mareh 5-12 — National 4-H Club Week.

Mareh 7—Annual Meeting, United Milk Produeers of New Jersey, Far Hills Inn, Somerville, N. J.

Mareh 9 — "The Easy Way to Quality Hay" meeting, Bath Central School, Bath, N. Y. 10 a.m.—3 p.m.

Mareh 10—"Easy Way to Quality Hay" meeting, Jasper Central School Garage, Jasper, N. Y. 10 a.m. — 3 p.m.

Mareh 18-19 — Little International Livestoek and Horse Show, University of Conneetieut, Storrs.

Mareh 22-24 — Farm and Home Week, Cornell University, Ithaea, N. Y.

Mareh 28-31 — Farm and Home Week, University of Maine, Orono.

April 23-29—National 4-H Conferenee, Washington, D. C.

May 16-22—Cooling System Maintenanee Week.

May 29-June 2 —Holstein-Friesian Assoe. of Ameriea National Meeting, Syraeuse, N. Y.

June 17-18—13th Annual Delmarva Chieken Festival, Selbyville, Delaware.

June 28-July 1 — State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University, Ithaea, N. Y.

TAPER OFF SLOWLY

EASY does it for the dairymen faeing dwindling hay supplies at the tag end of winter, says Vermont Extension dairyman Warren A. Dodge. Many farmers, Dodge says, must figure to streteh hay supplies by feeding more silage or grain or buying more hay.

The point is to eommenee making slight feeding adjustments now rather than ehange all of a sudden in the final few weeks of the barn season. Feeding more silage is generally the best means of pieeing out hay supplies.

When substituting eorn silage for a high proportion of hay, says the Extension dairyman, inerease the grain mixture to at least 15 to 16 per eent of total protein.

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Research shows that, on many farms, it is most economical to use the field chopper for harvesting both silage and hay.

Cut Haymaking Costs

MOST OF MY hay harvesting experience was the kind where you pitched the hay on the rack by hand and unloaded it with a horse fork. At that time a goodly proportion of our neighbors, especially those with larger farms, had side delivery rakes and hayloaders, but we couldn't afford them — at least we didn't think we could.

If anyone had advanced the idea then that there was a better way of making hay than a 6 foot horse-drawn mower, a side delivery rake, a hayloader, and a horse fork, we would have considered him slightly crazy. But today you could travel a long way and visit a good many farms during hay harvesting without sceing a single hayloader in action. To put it bluntly, they are obsolete.

These days the argument concerns which of two common haymaking systems is best, putting up hay with a baler or chopping it either green for grass silage or dry for hay?

Saving on Equipment

The theory commonly held is that, especially on small or medium-sized farms, you cannot afford to own every desirable piece of equipment, and that you can cut down on the amount of equipment necessary by adopting one system or the other. Along with this is the sound theory that the more you use a piece of equipment the sooner it pays for itself.

The trouble is that you may lean to the idea of field baling most of your hay, but you also like the idea of putting up some grass silage, which you can do with the same field chopper used for harvesting corn silage.

This suggests that by chopping your hay also you can use the same equipment for grass silage or dry hay.

It makes sense, at least on paper. But the trend doesn't seem to be in that direction. Notice the table on this page, which shows definitely that pickup balers are increasing much more rapidly than field choppers. Also, the best figures available indicate little if any increase in grass silage. Apparently about one out of four dairymen put up some grass silage, and the percentage of the total grass put up as silage continues to run right around 7%.

You will find the best farm figures on haying in Cornell Bulletin 917, "Analysis of Forage Harvesting Patterns" by Lou Cunningham and L. S. Fife. The following is summarized from the conclusions reached by the authors as a result of studying these figures:

"The average cost of operating hay balers in 1952 was about $3.00 per ton, and that of operating field choppers was about $1.60 per ton of hay equivalent (tons of hay plus tons of silage, divided by 3).

"A baler was not very economical if used to handle less than about 200 tons. The field chopper handled a volume as small as 100 tons of hay equivalent at as low a unit cost as did a baler handling twice as much tonnage.

Four Basic Aims

"These facts are useful, but the broader problem facing the dairy farmer is what combination of forage crops and harvesting machines will enable him to achieve the aims of his forage program. These aims are:

(1) Cut at proper stage of maturity

(2) Reduce field and storage losses

(3) Save labor and make the job easier

(4) Avoid excessive machinery costs.

"Because conditions vary from farm to farm, no one forage harvesting pattern is best for all situations. In deciding on a pattern for a particular farm, however, one should consider the entire job—the forage crops to be harvested and the machines needed to handle these crops.

"Most dairy farms produce both silage corn and hay. For one thing, the 2 crops coming at different seasons help to insure an adequate winter's supply of roughage. On many farms the practice of harvesting part of the meadows as grass silage is also a major way of adjusting to varying weather conditions to preserve the quality of the feed. The forage programs on many dairy farms therefore include all three crops in most years.

"In choosing machines to harvest

(Cantinued on Oppasite Page)

FIELD CHOPPERS AND HAY BALERS ON NEW YORK FARMS*

	Field Choppers	Pickup Balers
1950	5,000	9,200
1954	11,800	21,400
1958	14,000	30,900
1959	14,700	32,500

*Figures from U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin 258.

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Dr. Naylor's UDDER BALM



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

these crops, much attention has been given to the make and size of each machine but too little to their combination in economical patterns.

"To be most economical, the major harvesting machines should naturally save labor and make the job easier, but, in addition, they should be adaptable to more than one crop, because large tonnage is necessary to get low unit costs.

"For example, balers are used for straw as well as for hay, and field choppers are used on some farms for handling hay and straw as well as for corn and grass silage. That is, multiple use of a machine can add to the tonnage handled.

"For example, as low a unit cost per ton of hay equivalent was obtained on 25-cow farms with the 3-crop (hay, grass silage and corn silage) field chopper pattern as on 50-cow farms with the baler and field chopper patterns.

Farms with Chopper Only

"Dairymen in this pattern used field choppers to harvest hay as well as the silage crops. The pattern was used on farms ranging in size from 15 to 85 cows per farm, which suggests its wide range of adaptability.

"The machinery investment per farm was smaller than in the 3-crop baler and chopper pattern. The combined machinery and labor costs averaged one-third less per ton of hay equivalent.

"On a 35-cow farm on which some 200 tons of hay equivalent were harvested, this could mean a saving of $500 per year in machinery costs alone.

"The number of tons of hay handled per hour with the field chopper was at least equal to the number handled by the baler, and the work was easier. Farmers were able to feed chopped hay as quickly as baled hay.

"Notwithstanding the advantages of this pattern, there are also some disadvantages. Chopped hay is more difficult to move from place to place than baled hay, and this may be an important factor on some farms.

"Chopped hay is difficult to sell.

"If hay is chopped too fine, a dust problem is created. By proper adjustment of the field chopper, however, hay can be chopped long, which reduces the dust problem.

Baler and Chopper

"Using the baler and field chopper combinations involve relatively large investments in machinery per farm and, in this study, were found on only the larger farms.

"The farm herd had to consist of at least 50 cows, or a large amount of custom work had to be done, if excessive costs per ton were to be avoided.

"With these machines, farmers were able to harvest their forage crops rapidly, thus contributing to high quality, and with significant saving in labor. However, machinery costs per ton were relatively high.

"Next to size of business, multiple use of a major harvesting machine is perhaps the most effective way to get large tonnage and thus reduce unit operating costs.

"Farms with a baler and chopper combination require at least 300 tons of hay equivalent if excessive unit costs are to be avoided. Such tonnage is likely on a 50-cow farm. If a farm is smaller, the pattern can be made possible by joint ownership with a neighbor or by custom work.

"The field chopper pattern is adaptable to a wide range in tonnage and is relatively economical even at a level of only 150 tons of hay equivalent, that is, a 25-cow farm."—*Hugh Cosline*



Balers have been increasing in number rapidly on farms in the Northeast.

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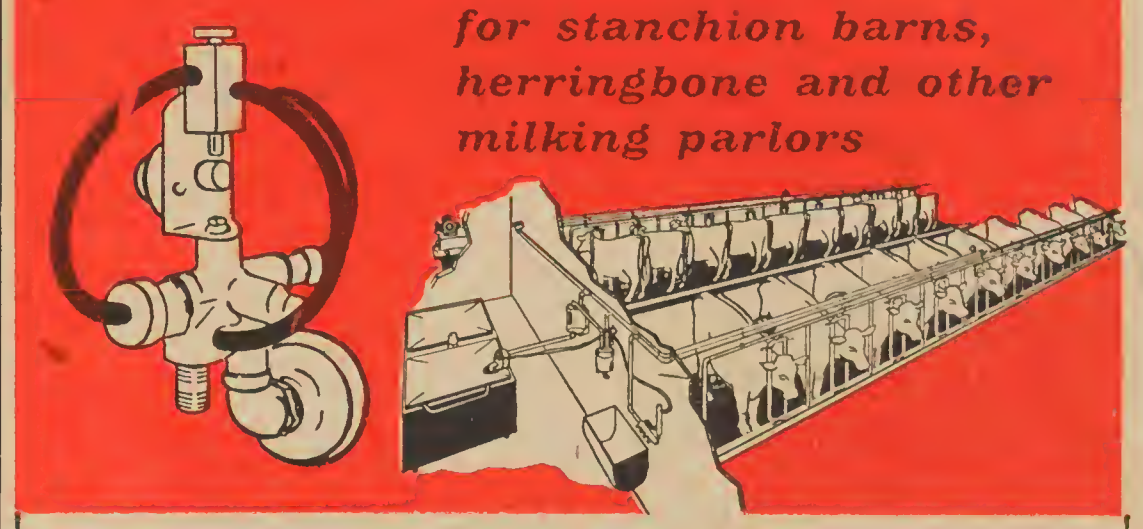
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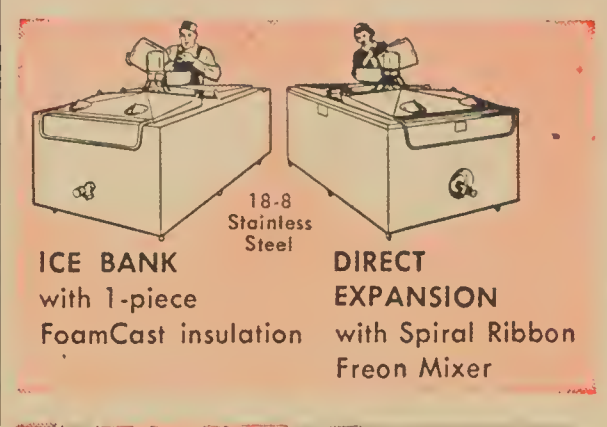


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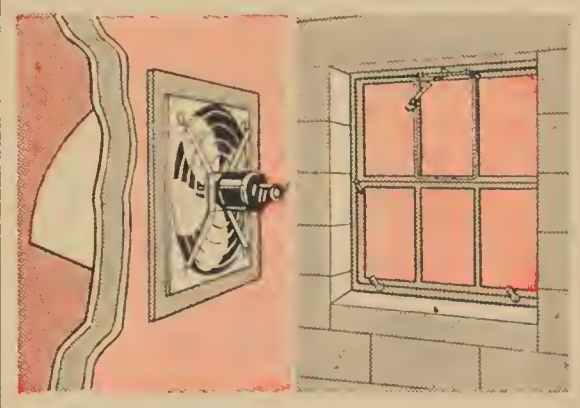


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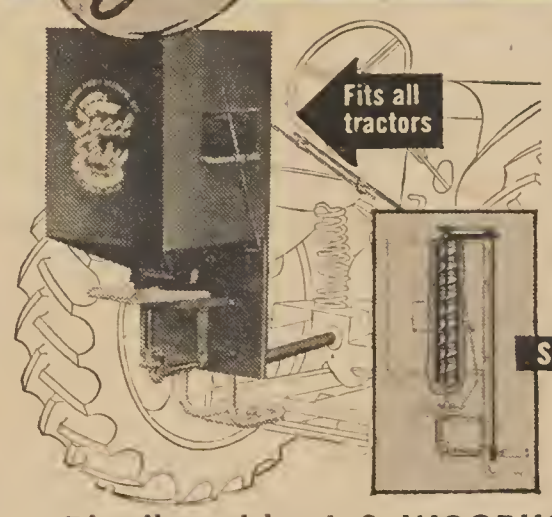
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When Eggs Have Bloodspots

What Causes Them and What Can You do to Prevent Them

By ROBERT C. BAKER
Cornell Poultry Department

MANY poultrymen wonder what causes blood and meat spots in eggs. People who retail eggs get complaints now and then on spots from consumers, even though the eggs are candled. Even poultrymen who wholesale their eggs are likely from time to time to have buyers complain of blood and meat spots.

But we all have one consolation. Due to breeding practices, the number of spots in eggs has been reduced over the past several years. It appears, however, that blood spots are not entirely due to breeding. Nutrition may also play an important part.


ROBERT C. BAKER

There are really three different reasons for blood spots appearing in eggs, two of which occur in the ovary and one in the oviduct. Each yolk when in the ovary has a membrane around it known as the follicle, made up in part by blood vessels. There is also a place on the follicle where no blood vessels can be found, and this is where "mother nature" intends the follicle to break. Occasionally, however, the follicle will break across one or more blood vessels, which causes a blood spot on the yolk.

Common In Pullets

This is quite common in pullets when they are starting to lay, but the more common cause of blood spots on the yolk is hemorrhaging within the follicle itself. Bleeding occasionally occurs in the oviduct, and then the hen lays an egg with a bloody white. Bleeding within the oviduct, although it occurs only occasionally, is more serious than blood on the yolk, because usually there is considerable blood involved.

It has been known for some time that the incidence of blood spots can be lowered by careful selection of the hens used for breeders, and most poultry breeders give careful thought to this problem. By crossing strains, however (which is extremely popular today) we do know of cases where blood spots have again become a problem. Most breeders today are very conscious of blood spots and are doing everything possible to reduce the numbers.

Breeding isn't the whole story in eliminating blood spots because no one has been able to produce a strain of birds that would lay eggs entirely free of them. Many people feel that there is an unknown factor in nutrition concerned with blood spots. For example, layers on range will produce fewer eggs with blood spots than those same birds in confinement. It is entirely possible that there is something in green grass or legumes that helps to prevent blood spots.

It is also known that there is some connection between Vitamin A and blood spots. I have known of cases where the hens normally producing eggs with about 2 per cent blood spots suddenly jump up to 10 or 15 per cent. With these cases we have recommended feeding extra Vitamin A, and usually the number of blood spots is reduced to normal. On the other hand, Vitamin A will not eliminate blood spots entirely.

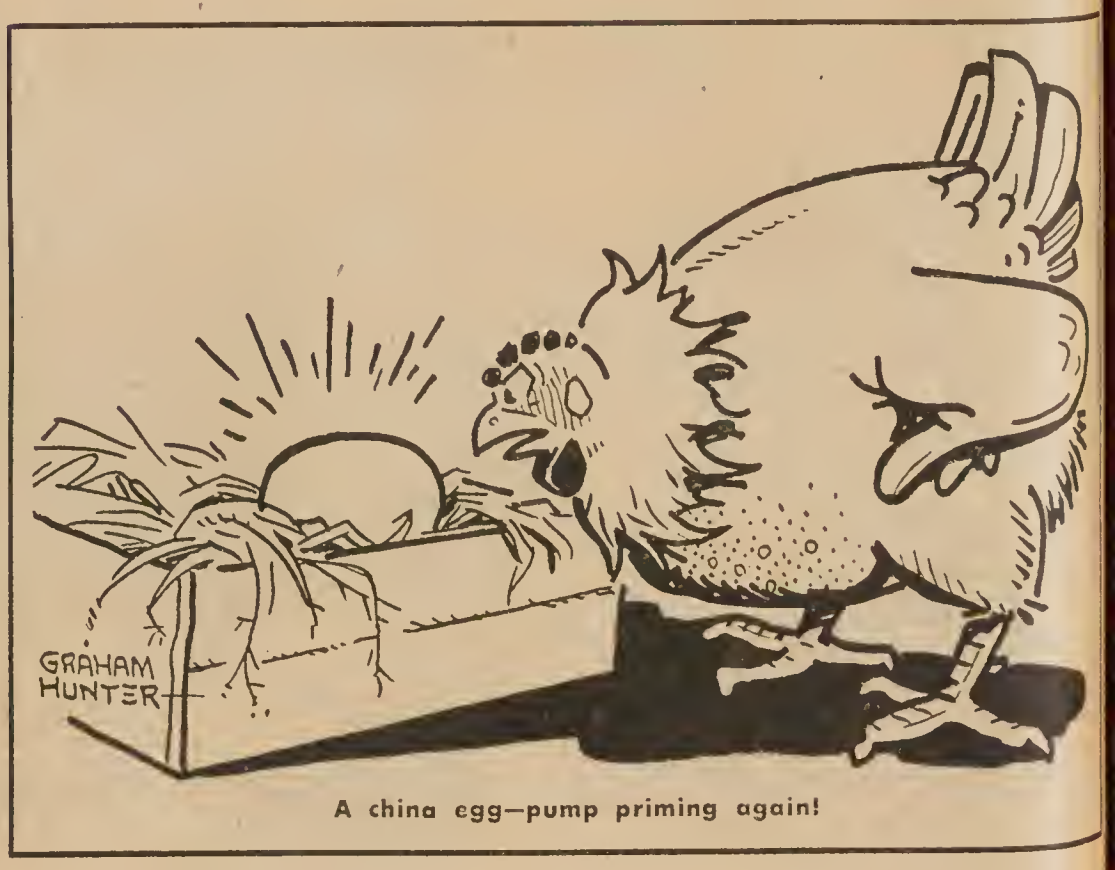
Not Caused By Bruises

Many poultrymen feel that blood spots are caused by the hens becoming frightened. It seems rather logical that if the hens are flying around and banging themselves blood in the eggs might result. Several experiments have been run, however, without anyone being able to prove that scaring has any connection with blood spots in the eggs.

Like blood spots, the main cause of meat spots is inheritance. Some strains of birds lay very few eggs with meat spots, while other strains have meat spots in most of the eggs. Not all meat spots are the same; a few meat spots are just pieces of follicle in the ovary or bits of tissue from the oviduct. Other meat spots —especially the big ones—are just oxidized blood spots that have changed color.

It has been discovered recently that most meat spots are just bits of pigment, and the cause misplaced pigment glands in the oviduct. Proof of this is found when one examines

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A china egg—pump priming again!

Dry Hay + Dry Equipment

(Continued from Page 1)

lectric motor. The tight partition separating the ducts is adjustable so the air from the two fans can all be hanneled to one side or the other, r kept separate.

This arrangement makes sense hen the entire setup is understood. At the base of each duct are a series f doors which can be opened to llow air to go under a slatted floor on which hay is piled. Each duct has separate floor to which it is hooked," but the adjustable center artition allows Lee to leave one ide loaded with hay during the eak of harvest, still drying more ay on the other slatted floor, using ir from both fans.

This flexibility in operation is increased still further by removable doors which can be placed in the ucts so only one half of the slatted floor receives air.

The system's capacity of 1,600 bales, when piled 5 bales deep, plus duct adjustments, prevents a bottleneck developing at the dryer.

Steps In Haying

Lee's hay making procedure begins with mowing, conditioning, and windrowing (unless hay is very heavy) in one operation.

He shoots for 40 per cent hay moisture when baling; the leaves hang on and color isn't bleached out. "Sure, more moisture in the bale means more sweat on the back because they are heavier, but it's worth it." Maybe one reason why Lee doesn't mind the heavier bale so much is the fact that he is six feet, six inches tall and weighs 225 pounds.

The bales are next stacked on the slatted floors and the fans begin their work. By the way, if you react unfavorably to noise, Lee recommends you locate fans away from the house, or think in terms of those with high volume, operating at lower speeds.

Lee uses supplemental heat to polish off a batch. A portable heater rated at 420,000 B.T,U. pours heat into the air stream for the last 6-8 hours during the 20 hour drying period. Lee is convinced that his rig presents no fire hazard, doesn't even use an exhaust stack.

The final move is to run bales from the batch drier into the barn, using a conveyor.

Cost of Operation

Last year, 11,500 bales (about 230 tons) were run through at the cost of $101 for electricity and $171 for kerosene. This figures out to $1.18 per ton for operating cost only. The building, including poles, lumber, roofing, all labor (hired), fans, heater, and concrete foundation cost $6,000.

Lee says, "It would be pretty expensive if I used the building only for drying hay, but it's set up so I can dry ear corn if necessary and, most important, it makes a good place to keep equipment. Except for the haying season, it's available all year for storage and I think it's cheaper than making a barn drier setup, then having to put up a tool storage besides."

As president of the Tompkins County Dairymen's League, Lee has wide contacts in the dairy business. He is convinced that top quality roughage is one essential to successful dairying and that hay drying by some method will become standard practice.

If you want to discuss his hay drying experience, you'll have to call on weekends or during the evening, for Lee is also supervisor of maintenance crews for the New York Telephone Company at Ithaca. He operates no "play farm," though, and knows what goes on by contributing his sweat as well as management.

Come meadowlark time next summer, there will be some mighty nice hay moving into the Rumsey barn. Come snowbird time next winter, the hay drier will pay off in the milk bucket.

When Eggs Have Bloodspots

(Continued from Opposite Page)

brown eggs and finds brown meat spots, while white eggs have white meat spots. The meat spots in white eggs go unnoticed by the consumer because they are difficult to see. She does, however, object to the many pepper-like spots found in some brown eggs.

The brown-colored meat spots are caused by misplaced pigment glands, the same type of gland that secretes color for the shell. These so-called misplaced glands secrete the pigment before the shell membrane is formed, and it gets into the albumen. One can demonstrate that many meat spots are pigment, and that the same pigment is in the shell, by feeding low levels of nicarbazin to hens that lay brown eggs. Not only will the shell turn white after a few days, but so will the meat spots.

Since the cause of both blood and meat spots is largely inherited, one should select a strain accordingly. One can get information on the incidence of spots among strains as well as much other valuable information by obtaining random sample reports from the various states.

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Mr. Allen continued, "We buy Vertagreen because we want a high quality, well formulated plant food. Our crops are of high quality and above average in yields. We have confidence in Armour Vertagreen."

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Stuart Allen, co-owner of "Allen Acres," prepares to fertilize one of their many crops with Armour Vertagreen.



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Snapdragons are lovelier than ever this year. Above are five All America 1960 winners in the Rocket series—Red, Bronze, Golden, Rose, and White Rocket. Orchid Rocket is the sixth one.

Your SUMMER LIVING ROOM

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

WHETHER you live in town or on a farm, you can create in your backyard a small "summer living room" that will be everyone's favorite spot, and also your best-loved garden. These outdoor garden-living rooms are very popular on the West Coast and are growing in favor here. They are usually small—but don't make yours too tiny. Ours is 30x30 feet, and even though the lawn part of it is fairly large, we wish we had more room in this private garden and lounging area.

Think of your plantings as drapes or curtains that will frame your summer retreat. You know how bare a room is without curtains. Well, your outdoor living area also needs to be framed. If you want complete privacy, make your borders heavy—perhaps even have evergreens far back, faced with shrubs and flowers. For the sheer curtain type, use light shrubs in groups, with flowers in the foreground.

Evergreen Background. Many types of evergreens may be used as a background. The upright type of yew is a beautiful, dark green, but remember that it's rather slow growing. Arborvitaes won't be quite as expensive, and will do well if you have full sunlight.

Spruces, firs, and pines will give you fairly quick coverage, but most of these tend to get out of hand, size wise. I think the best in this latter group is our own native white pine. It can be controlled very easily by pruning, and will remain bushy. Pinus strobus, native white pine, is usually infested with tip borers, and this means that the leader dies out, making the plant a large bush type. It seldom, if ever, kills the plant; in effect, it does some of your pruning for you.

These white pine plants are probably available in small sizes on the edge of your wood lot. If you don't have any, ask your neighbors to let you have some. You will recognize this evergreen by its blue-grey color and the fact that there are five needles in each cluster. Try to get a good ball of earth with each plant and wrap it up in burlap, tarps, or what have you until you replant. Stay in the 2-to-3 foot size, or you will not be able to get all the roots.

Flowering Shrubs. The evergreens should be faced down with flowering shrubs—or, if you want just partial privacy, you may omit the evergreens and start with shrubs. Small shrubs should be planted in groups of at least 3 to 5. The larger ones are always good in groups, but can occasionally be planted singly.

Use your favorite plants. If you like spiraea, by all means include a group of them. I, for instance, would never have a border without a few plants of forsythia and pussy willow (the French ones are really glamorous). A few other lovely shrubs that you should include are:

Beauty Bush, a handsome 6-foot, arching shrub covered with bell-shaped pink flowers in June.

Elaeagnus (Russian or Autumn Olive). Almost a tree, with powdery silver foliage. It is good for color and size contrast.

Euonymus (winged burning bush). Gives one of the most spectacular of fall colors. The foliage has a bright strawberry color. Pretty seeds, too, a lot like bittersweet.

French Hybrid Lilacs. Also, the delightful old-fashioned Persian lilacs always have a place in your borders.

Mock Oranges. Their waxy white blosso will scent your whole garden. A trick I use is try to put the most fragrant shrubs a little the west of our terrace, so that our prevaili wind blows their fragrance toward us.

Altheas or Rose of Sharon. Gives hollyho like blossoms in August, when very few shru are in bloom.

The **Viburnums,** from the snowballs to t fragrant ones. Delightful and all of them ha good fall color.

Flowers For Color. The shrubs will need to "dressed down" with flowers, and if you ha some perennials, by all means put them in he Perennials which I always include in my gard are spring flowering tulips, narcissi, hyacint iris, etc. These will give you early spring col Put groups of them midway in your borders.

For midsummer color, you will use annua and any summer blooming perennials that y have. Or you can just use annuals and have gorgeous display. I have always been impress by the way the Canadians seem to have a whi dooryard full of beautiful color for an inve ment of about ninety cents worth of seeds.

You can buy plants of annuals or start yo own seeds in the house, or plant the seeds d rectly in the ground after danger of frost over. Try to keep to masses of color. Go sized ovals of solid color are by far the m

(Continued on Page 49)



A corner of the beautiful outdoor living room at Spruce Acre, home of Editor Hugh Cosline near Ithaca, N. Y.



Do remember to have some verbenas! They are medium sized and come in gorgeous clear colors.



The *Clothes* LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

9456. Wide, notched collar accents the slender lines of fashion's favorite sheath. Smart in a smooth linen, shantung, or slubbed cotton. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

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4993. Blouse trio to top your skirts, slacks, shorts. Cottons for these — polka dot, stripe, or print. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.



9102. This neat sun ensemble is becoming to any figure. A natural for any of the linen-like fabrics or mixed cottons. Printed Pattern in Misses' and Women's Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

9491. Smart sheath and collared bolero. Choose a silk or cotton print for dress, with contrasting or matching bolero. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. 35 cents.

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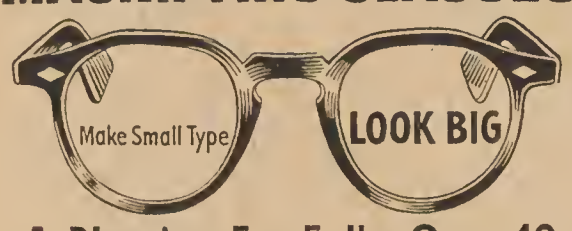
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By Alberta D. Shackelton



The extra joy of serving this festive and delicious Toasted Pecan Rice Bavarian dessert is the fact that it can be made in advance for easy unmolding on the day of the party.

Rice At Its Best

KEEP A package or two of rice on your pantry shelf and you can quickly whip up a dish for any part of any meal. Rice is so easy to prepare and so versatile—an economical dish when your budget needs watching or the most glamorous concoction. For breakfast, hot rice with cinnamon, butter, and milk is tops. In desserts with fruits, nuts, dairy foods, its uses are endless; its bland flavor makes it a good extender for meat, poultry, and seafood dishes; in muffins, waffles, and pancakes, it adds a different touch; and it combines well with vegetables, nuts, or cheese.

Read the label on the rice package and choose the rice best suited for your use. You will find **regular** rice (polished or milled), **converted** rice (parboiled or processed), **precooked** (quick or minute), and **brown** rice (unpolished).

Regular rice, from which hulls, germ, and outer bran layers have been removed, comes in either short-grain or long-grain form. Some may be vitamin-fortified. Choose the **short-grain** for puddings, rice rings, and croquettes, as it cooks up very tender and moist and holds together. Select the **long-grain** rice for dishes where you want the rice fluffy and grains separate. You can use regular rice in recipes calling either for cooked or uncooked rice.

Converted rice (given special treatment before milling which helps to retain mineral and vitamin value) is especially nice served with the main course of a meal, as the grains cook up very fluffy, plump, and separate.

Precooked rice (regular rice completely cooked and water removed) needs only to stand covered in boiling water for a few minutes to be ready for use. **Brown rice** (unpolished rice from which only the very outer hull has been removed, so more nutritive value is present) makes a good substitute for the expensive so-called "wild rice"; or use it occasionally in place of potatoes, or in casseroles and puddings.

Modern Ways with Rice. Don't wash rice before cooking, and don't blanch after cooking, or you will wash away its food values. Cooked correctly, rice will be fluffy. Use boiling water and don't stir with spoon as it cooks. Lift the rice gently with a fork. Some cooks like to add a little lemon juice to the cooking water to keep rice white. To keep cooked rice hot, place in a covered dish in a very low oven or in sieve or colander covered over hot water. Rice may be cooked in bouillon or consomme.

One cup regular rice makes about 3 cups cooked; 1 cup converted about 4 cups cooked; 1 cup brown rice about 3½ cups cooked, and 1 cup precooked rice a little over 2 cups cooked.

For variety, serve rice with toasted slivered almonds, grated raw carrots and chopped parsley, chopped ripe olives, chopped green pepper and pimiento (confetti rice); with almonds, raisins and onions (Indian style); candied ginger, curry, chives, or saffron rice (yellow rice). Cooked rice added to soufflé mixtures will prevent their falling.

FLUFFY RICE

(Top-of-Stove Method)

Place 1 cup raw regular rice, 2 cups boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, and 1 tablespoon butter in a 2-quart saucepan with tight cover. Return to boil. Stir with fork and turn heat to low and simmer 14 minutes. Look at rice to see if all water is absorbed, lifting rice gently with fork to fluff. It will be done if a kernel pressed between two fingers feels soft all the way through. For drier rice, remove cover and allow to steam over low heat for a few minutes. You can get a more tender rice by adding a little water and continuing to cook over low heat for about 5 minutes. (If using converted or brown rice, use 2½ cups boiling water and cook about 25 minutes.)

(Oven Method)

Place in a 2-quart casserole 1 cup regular rice, 2 cups boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, and 1 tablespoon butter. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes or until rice tests tender as above. Lift rice gently with fork to fluff. (If using converted or brown rice, use 2½ cups boiling water and bake about 35 to 40 minutes.)

TOASTED PECAN RICE BAVARIAN

1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot milk
¾ cup brown sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups cooked cold rice
½ pint heavy cream, whipped
½ cup broken pecans toasted in oven 5 minutes
Whipped cream and whole pecans for garnish

Soften gelatin in the cold water and dissolve in the hot milk. Add the brown sugar and salt and mix well. Add the vanilla. Chill until partly set and beat smooth. Fold in the rice, then the whipped cream and the pecans. Pour into a 4-cup mold. Chill until very firm. Unmold and garnish with whipped cream and whole pecans. Serves about 8.

GREEN RICE

2 cups cooked rice
1 cup chopped parsley
2 tablespoons chopped green onion or chives, if desired
½ cup melted butter
3 egg yolks slightly beaten
3 egg whites beaten stiff

Combine rice, parsley, onion, if used, and butter. Blend in the egg yolks. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites carefully into the mixture. Place in a well greased ring mold and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Remove from oven and let stand a few minutes. Unmold carefully on a platter and fill center with some delicious mixture, such as Seafood Newburgh, creamed mushrooms, or Chicken or Turkey a la King. Serves 6 to 8.

BAKED PORK CHOPS AND RICE

6 pork chops
2 to 3 tablespoons fat
Salt and pepper
1 cup uncooked rice
3½ cups chicken bouillon
½ cup diced green pepper

(Continued on Page 49)

BLIZZARD

By Inez George Gridley

This is a day for knitting mittens.
The snowdrifts deepen and icicles form.
The child who presses his face to the window
Stares right into the faceless storm.

This is a day for sewing on buttons,
A wind-slapped, blizzardly, read-aloud day,
When our house is a snowbound Crusoe's Island
And school is as far as the Milky Way!

The CORNELL HOMEMAKER

Smooth Finish

ADDING some new furniture to your home this spring? If it's the unfinished kind . . . so popular now . . . remember that the base must be as smooth as the paint job, if you're to have a good-looking finish.

The Cornell specialists say that "Swedish putty" works well for filling small holes and cracks in the wood. It's a good cover-up for the rough edges on plywood, too. To make "Swedish putty," mix a little paint or varnish into spackle compound. You can get a spackle compound at almost any hardware or paint store. The powder form may suit you best for making the "Swedish putty" because you can make up as much as you want.

Spring Mud

This is just the time of year when the kids track in mud and dad forgets to take off his rubbers . : . and you have an extra big cleaning job on your hands. Instead of letting your temper flare, the specialists suggest a few simple things to keep dirt out of the house.

For instance, is there a mat or "scraper" right at the door where the family will see it and remember to wipe off their shoes? It's a good idea to have a place right near the door where people can take off their soiled work clothes and boots and rubbers. Be sure to sweep off the walk and steps and porch every day, too.

Stains from Sweets

Have you ever seen a mysterious brown spot on your dress or skirt . . . when you **know** you've just had it cleaned? You may be the victim of what the New York State College of Home Economics specialists call "caramelized sugar stains."

This kind of stain doesn't come from ordinary table sugar, but from some sugars in fruit juices, soft drinks, and the like. They turn brown with aging and heat. Sometimes, the brown color develops when the fabric is cleaned, pressed, or stored away. Once the brown stains are there, you may have a great deal of trouble removing them.

The specialists agree with the old adage, "An ounce of prevention . . ." In other words, if you should spill fruit juice, gingerale, or other drinks on your dress, make very sure that you rinse it out right away. Clear water is the best quick remedy.

New Floors

Even amateurs can lay floors . . . but the Cornell specialists remind you that you must select the flooring material carefully and know the right way to install it. The man who sells the flooring material may be able to help you a good deal with this.

All of the composition floorings need to be at room temperature when you're working with them. This includes linoleum, asphalt, rubber, vinyl, and cork. If they are cold, they're apt to break. The best way is to keep them for 24 hours in a room that has a temperature of at least 70 degrees before you try to install them.

You'll need to use some kind of mastic on most of the composition floor coverings. Check to see that you have the right kind for the flooring you choose. Mastic, too, is hard to handle if it's cold. Make sure it's up to room temperature when you're using it.

After the flooring is laid, keep the room temperature at 70 degrees or warmer for at least two weeks.

"Hard-to-Store"

Are dresser drawers a problem in your house? It's not the easy-to-fold-and-store things, like slips and sweaters, that make the trouble, but the odd-shaped articles like belts and artificial flowers and scarves, isn't it?

Here are a few slick tricks from the specialists. Don't roll up belts at all. Hang them in your closet . . . where you can see them quickly. Try hanging them by their buckles on one of the men's discarded tie racks or on a wall hook.

Keep artificial flowers separately in the very smallest plastic bags you can find. Put silk scarves all together in a medium-sized plastic bag. Although this won't separate the scarves, at least they'll be prevented from "wandering" all over your drawer. Plastic bags make good containers for your nylon stockings, too.

CORNELL FARM-HOME WEEK COMING

THE CORNELL Farm and Home Week has been shortened this year to three days—but each day will be packed with interesting lectures and demonstrations. "The Challenge of Change" is the theme of the program, and the dates are March 22, 23, and 24.

Here are just a few of the interesting topics on the program of the New York State College of Home Economics:

New Foods, New Management. Repeated all three days.

The Changing Role of Father. Tues. and Wed.

Guides for Kitchen Planning. Every day.

Family Relationships and Change in Farming Methods. Tues. and Thurs.

Improving the Looks of Your Washing. Tues. and Wed.

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Textile Trends or "What's in Store For You?" Every day.

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The Changing American Parent (how parents' behavior affects their children). Thurs. only.

Why not plan to come to Cornell during these eventful three days later this month? It's a wonderful place to get new ideas that will add zest to your daily living. You'll meet old friends, too.

March Needlework



7244. Six flattering, inexpensive veil caps! Trim with flowers, velvet ribbon and bits of sparkle. Complete directions. 25 cents.

7168. This spring rejuvenate your chairs and sofas with new slipcovers. Easy to make with these clear step-by-step directions. 25 cents.









7327. Fun to crochet — pineapples framed by lacy scallops. Directions for a 25-inch centerpiece in No. 30 cotton; cloth 38 inches in string, larger in 2-strand string. 25 cents.

517. This charming Field of Daisies quilt is one you should own. One block for a pillow. Charts, directions and patch patterns. 25 cents.

961. Easy cross-stitch flowers brighten bed sets, towels, pillow cases. Transfer of 6 x 24-inch motif; two 5 x 13. Crochet directions for edging. 25 cents.

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Needlework patterns are 25c each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 25c for 1960 Needlework Catalogue showing many designs to order.



7458. Heirloom luxury — one easy-crochet square makes a mat; 3 a scarf; 9 or 16 a cloth. Directions, chart for 12-inch square in string. 25 cents.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Empire State Folks Have Been Making News



A new hay tool from NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY shaves hours off hay making time. The giant full trailing mower will do 10 hours mowing in six. The extra three feet of cutter bar length and ability to operate at faster ground speed saves time in the field and cuts operating costs. The mower will fit behind any tractor with hydraulic system.

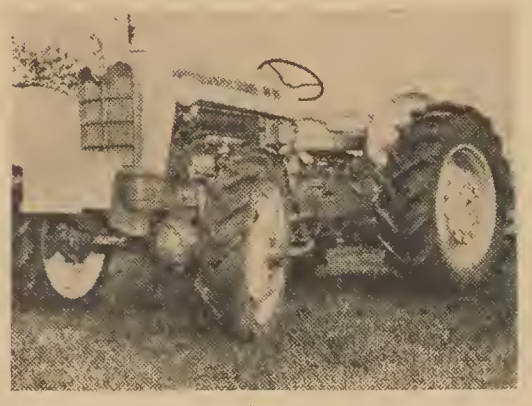
An all-new crop chopper designed to cut a full 72 inches has been introduced by GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, West Bend, Wisconsin. Called the Gehl 72 Chopper, the machine features "unitized" fan and knife construction. The blades are mounted directly to the fan instead of the usual two unit construction. The cutterhead, which can be operated with either two, three or six knives for varying length of chop, cuts against 2 adjustable sheer bars. The machine also features 40 swinging rotor knives that provide a "cut and chop" action. These replaceable knives cut and lift the crop into an auger, feeding the material into the cutterhead.

Manufacture of a shuttle-stroke cleaner for pig parlors and hog lots with either mechanical or hydraulic drive power is announced by C. A. Hanson, president of the JAMES MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis., Lancaster, Pa., and Los Angeles, Calif. Tested for over 10 years in dairy barns throughout the country, the Jamesway shuttle-stroke cleaner is equipped for hog lot cleaning with a high-speed Liquimatic elevator which carries the semi-liquid droppings quickly into the spreader. Traveling over 94 feet per minute, the Jamesway Liquimatic now makes hog lot gutter cleaning practical for the first time.

SUNSET EQUIPMENT CO., manufacturer of bulk milk coolers, has announced the introduction of a new "In-Place" Cleaner for bulk coolers. Sunset officials say that users of the new cleaner have been reporting the lowest bacteria counts in their experience. The machine gets at all corners of the cooler much better than the average person can by hand. The Sunset Cleaner will work on all makes and sizes of coolers. The Spin-Clean is designed to comply with State and City Health Department requirements. Further information may be obtained by writing to Sunset Equipment Co., P.O. Box 3536, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.



Pictured here is the new McCORMICK No. 80 pull-type combine with seven-foot, auger-type platform, developed to fill the needs of farmers with limited acreages to harvest.



Axles for converting FORD tractors to four wheel drive are now available. They include a heavy duty axle for Ford 1800 series industrial tractor and a high clearance axle for the 600 and 800 series. Made by ELENCO, these axles make it possible for the tractor to do a large variety of jobs, as well as have increased load and pulling capacity.

A self-propelled Hi-Crop farm sprayer has been introduced by JOHN BEAN DIVISION, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lansing, Mich. In addition to row-crop spraying, applications include those for livestock, orchard trees, flowers and shrubs, weed control, cleaning equipment, cleaning poultry houses, disinfecting buildings and fire protection. Tread width on the new Hi-Crop is adjustable from 76 to 116 inches. The eight-row boom can be operated from one to nine feet above the ground. Optional attachments are available for granular, topper or duster applications.

A radical departure from the conventional chopper is the rugged 1960 BRADY Model 606 Economy Chopper which combines the performance of many choppers, yet it is an "all-in-one" self contained unit.

A new positive adjustable deflector built into the hood handles all chopping operations such as chopping for silage, green feeding, cornstalks, cotton stalks, vegetable topping, and even conditions hay! It is available this fall from all Brady dealers.

Four new rotary mowers are available in the ALLIS-CHALMERS Line. They mow pastures, meadows and heavily weeded areas; chop bush and tree prunings, cut and shred corn, bean vines and other residues. All models have heavy adjustable side runners and the blade support is offset with a positive lock which allows the blades to swing free for added protection. The shielded power take-off drive has needle universal bearings and a safety shear-bolt.



"Bricklaying" with bales may soon become a vanishing art. It started when the bale-thrower went to work loading hay wagons in the field. A new, light-weight elevator-conveyor system has been introduced by NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY. The company says the Model 131 Bale Carrier can replace two or three men on one of the farm's toughest jobs—storing hay.



1960 OFFICERS

Officers and directors of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association are, left to right: Kenneth Patchen, Locke, and Donald Collins, Malone, executive committeemen; Nicholas Kolk, Goshen, 1st vice president; Paris Ives, Bainbridge, executive committeeman; Donald Cromwell, South Dayton, 2nd vice president; Fred Dorn, North Chatham, president; and Adrian Personius, Ithaca, treasurer. Not present was W. J. Baldwin, secretary.



THOMPSON HONORED

Dr. Homer C. Thompson, Professor Emeritus at Cornell University, was recently named "Vegetable Man of the Year" by the New York State Vegetable Growers Association. Mrs. Thompson admires a memento of the occasion.

CHERRY PIE CHAMP

Miss Joan Lopez, a 17 year old 4-H club girl from Hampton Bays, Long Island, who won the New York State Cherry Pie Baking championship on January 23 at Rochester. She competed with state winners from all other states including Hawaii and Alaska, on February 18 at the 28th National Cherry Pie Baking Contest in Chicago.

The State and National Cherry Pie Contest and youth programs are sponsored by the State and National Cherry Grower and Processor Organizations through the National Red Cherry Institute.



Your Summer Living Room

(Continued from Page 44)

effective way to use annuals.

I always feel that you get your best show from petunias. These, of course, are dwarf and we need some larger annuals for background. Any color you like in petunias will do well for you. Some of the new ones are:

Petunia Mercury, a medium shade of light blue, with light yellowish throat.

Venus, a clear, bright, celestial rose-pink.

Sugar Plum, bright orchid-pink flowers, penciled and shaded with rich orchid purple. All the old favorites are also on the market this year.

Comanche and **Red Satin,** two beautiful red petunias, were recent All-America Selections.

For a little more height (approximately 3 feet), use snapdragons. Each of the six beautiful new hybrid snapdragons in the Rocket Series (see picture on page 44) is a 1960 All-America Selection. They are heat tolerant, long-day blooming, and have strikingly rich colors. The series includes Red, Bronze, White, Rose, Golden and Orchid Rocket.

Almost as tall, about 2½ feet, is another 1960 winner, **Vanguard,** the first double snapdragon to become an All-America Selection. It is a rich rose pink with a golden yellow lip, and gives full bloom ahead of the midsummer-blooming Rocket series.

Annual phlox, at about 12 inches, will give you strong color until freezing weather. The new All-America award winner, **Glamour,** is a promising salmon color. One of the new asters is **Bonnie Blue** — double flowers on base branching plants.

Several new **zinnias** are out, and any of them are good. In marigolds, there is the 1960 All-America Selection, **Marigold Spun Gold,** a delightful color. Try edging it with blue ageratum.

Garden Bulletins. For more detailed help with your plantings and garden plans, send for the following Cornell bulletins (free to New York State residents and 5 cents apiece to others):

Border Plantings and Outdoor Living Rooms. Bulletin 813. Contains plans for both rural and urban properties; also, advice on making a lawn, grading, service areas, and good lists of plants for clipped hedges, vines for trellises or fences, ground covers, shrubs, and small trees.

Planting and Care of Shrubs and Trees. Bulletin 185. Digging, transplanting, preparing soil, pruning, and maintaining.

Annual Flowers For Your Garden. Bulletin 87.

To get copies, write to: Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 5 cents for each bulletin if you do not live in New York State.

Finishing Touches. Your outdoor living room will need a good lawn in the center of it—or you can finish it with bricks or flagstone or concrete. It is practical and pretty to pave the area where you will be eating and cooking. If possible, locate your summer living room fairly near your house, so that it will be convenient to use and close enough for you to enjoy its beauty from indoors. Ours adjoins our kitchen and extends several feet beyond it.

Complete your private garden with attractive garden furniture — comfortable and weatherproof. Happy lounging and happy gardening this spring and summer!

Rice At Its Best

(Continued from Page 46)

½ cup diced onion
¼ teaspoon thyme, if desired

Brown chops in fat. Remove from pan and season with salt and pepper. Add rice to drippings in pan and cook, with stirring, until brown. Add bouillon, green pepper, onion, and thyme, if desired, and place the mixture in a large casserole. Place browned chops on top of rice. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 1 hour. Serves 6.

Note: You may substitute a large can of tomatoes for the bouillon.

RICE PATTIES

2 cups cooked rice
1 tablespoon flour OR
1 cup cornflakes
1 egg

Combine ingredients and form into patties. Brown on both sides in butter and serve with plenty of maple syrup. Makes about 6 patties.

SPANISH RICE

6 slices Canadian bacon
¼ cup finely chopped onion
¼ cup finely chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons butter or bacon drippings
3 cups cooked rice
2 cups canned tomatoes
½ to¾ teaspoon salt
Pepper
¼ cup grated Cheddar cheese

Cut bacon into strips and brown with onion and green pepper in the butter or drippings. Combine with remaining ingredients except cheese and place in a 1½-quart casserole. Sprinkle with the grated cheese. Bake in a quick moderate oven (375° F.) about 25 to 30 minutes. Serves 6.

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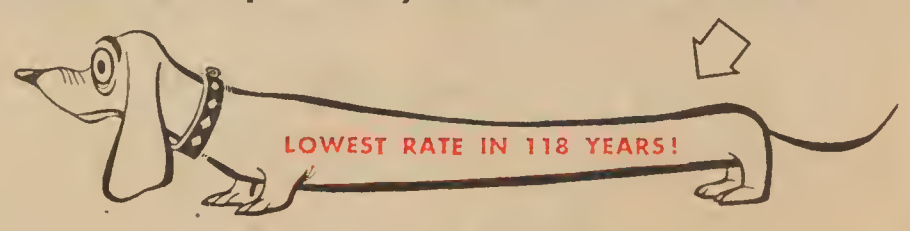
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Don't take a quick look and hastily turn away! Check those critters (roundworms) at lower center and then read on for control methods.

Pig Parasites Cost Money

Prevention is Best but Here's How You Can Get Rid of Them

By ELLIS PIERCE

Cornell Animal Husbandry Department

MUCH, IF NOT most, of the mortality among young pigs results from parasitic infestations acquired early in life, even during the first few days. As a result, producers who are careless with their newly farrowed pigs frequently spend considerable time and money to correct conditions which result from parasites. The old adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", is very appropriate in swine operations; and the cardinal principle of prevention is CLEANLINESS and SANITATION.

Of all the parasites affecting swine, the internal ones are perhaps the most detrimental. These parasites vary widely in size, shape, structure and in degree of injuriousness to pigs. They cause pigs to be unthrifty, stunted, and poor converters of feed to pork. The common roundworm (ascaris suis) is perhaps the most detrimental and costly. However, lungworms and others are becoming more common and of increasing economic importance.

How to Kill Worms

There are several treatments for the removal of roundworms in swine, but sodium fluoride and piperazine compounds are probably the most satisfactory. Cadmium salts are also good, but they have not been used as widely as the former.

A satisfactory treatment is the feeding of a mixture containing from ¾ to 1 per cent sodium fluoride (technical grade) in dry ground feed. Such a mixture may be prepared by THOROUGHLY MIXING one pound of the chemical with 99 pounds of feed. If similar quantities are desired, they may be prepared by mixing the materials at the rate of 1½ ounces of sodium fluoride to 10 pounds of feed.

Precautions to follow when using sodium fluoride:

1. SODIUM FLUORIDE IS POISONOUS. Plainly label all containers and store out of the reach of children, household pets or individuals not familiar with its poisonous nature.

2. Always WEIGH THE FEED and the sodium fluoride.

3. Use only dry ground feed and BE SURE THAT THE FEED AND CHEMICAL ARE THOROUGHLY MIXED. Do not feed as a slop.

4. Feed the medicated feed for ONE DAY ONLY.

5. Do not worm bred sows DURING THE LAST HALF OF PREGNANCY.

Piperazine compounds have two advantages over sodium fluoride. They may be used in either the dry feed or the drinking water, and they are relatively safe. When used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, there is little danger of any toxicity such as MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED with sodium fluoride.

Hygromycin is a recently developed compound which has been reported to be effective in controlling roundworms, nodular worms, lungworms, and other types of internal parasites. One of its principal advantages is that it can be mixed with the feed and fed continuously as a component of the regular ration, but its effectiveness in the elimination of roundworms is not comparable to that of sodium fluoride or piperazine.

When to Treat

In worming swine, it is very important that it be done early enough. Also, pigs will generally benefit from two worming treatments before they reach marketable weight. The first treatment should be given when the pigs are 6-8 weeks of age and the second treatment about 4-6 weeks later. The second treatment is particularly advisable if the pigs are in an environment conducive to heavy infestation with roundworms.

To insure getting a satisfactory dose of worm medicine into every pig, it is important that the pigs be properly prepared and the feed properly mixed according to the recommendations of the manufacturer. The pigs should be divided into groups according to size, so that even the smaller, runtier pigs, which probably have the heavier round-

worm load, will get sufficient medication to cause satisfactory elimination of the roundworms.

Lice are external parasites which live by sucking blood from the live animal. When they are present, they are usually found on the flanks, shoulders, and back of the ears. Their eggs may also be observed on the hairs close to the animal's body.

Two satisfactory treatments for lice are benezene hexachloride (BHC) and lindane. Both give satisfactory results and are most effective when applied as a spray, but other methods of application may be used. In spraying, best coverage is obtained when the hogs are crowded together in a small enclosure and the spray applied at reasonably high pressure to insure adequate penetration and coverage.

Precautions to follow when using BHC or lindane:

1. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for mixing the spray materials.

2. Do not treat pregnant sows or gilts within 30 days of farrowing or while they are nursing pigs.

3. Do not treat hogs within 60 days of slaughter.

4. Mix the spray continuously to insure uniform distribution of the active chemicals.

5. Do not breathe the powder or mist.

Mange is a condition caused by a small mite which burrows in the animal's skin. It is spread quite rapidly by contact and is more apt to be noticed during the winter and early spring when the pigs are confined.

The same treatment as used for the control of lice is also effective for the control of mange.

Farrowing Pointers for That Spring Pig Crop

1. Use farrowing stalls or crates to prevent over-laying of the baby pigs by the sow.

2. Maintain a farrowing house temperature of 55° to 65° F. if possible.

3. Heat lamps, placed in a corner, accessible only to pigs, are especially valuable when the farrowing house temperature falls below 65° F.

4. The navel cord should be cut so that ½ inch remains and this portion dipped into a solution of iodine.

5. Clip the needle teeth shortly after birth in order to prevent them from irritating th sow's udder or causing injury to the other little pigs in the litter.

6. Prevent anemia from developing by an intra-muscular injection of an iron-dextran compound. This should be done when the pigs are 3 to 4 days of age.

7. Make sure that the farrowing area is kept free from dampness and draft.

8. The farrowing area should be lightly bedded with chopped hay or straw, ground corn cobs, shavings, or other suitable bedding material. Make sure that the bedding material does not interfere with the movements of the little pigs.

9. Provide a creep feeder and waterer for the little pigs within a few days after farrowing.

10. Being present when the sows are farrowing is good insurance against losing pigs from abnormal situations.

BULK MILK TANKS

(Continued from Page 25)

for bulk milk. While receiving milk both in cans and bulk, most plant operators do not realize much in the way of savings in plant operating costs. In fact, during the initial stages of conversion from cans to bulk, some handlers may even have slightly higher receiving costs. As the conversion proceeds, plant operators generally will be able to realize some savings—particularly if they are able to consolidate some of their plant operations, but the savings are not as large as the premiums presently being paid for bulk milk.

We have a situation, therefore, where milk handlers are paying premiums for bulk milk which we call "competitive" premiums to remind us they do not come from savings realized from handling bulk milk as compared to can milk.

How long will premiums for bulk milk continue to be as high as they are now? How fast will they decrease? It is impossible to give any definite answers to these questions because there is no one answer. The premium situation will vary from one area to another.

The potential savings vary greatly from one plant operator's situation to another's. However, the potential savings to be realized from a complete conversion are considerably less than the premiums presently being paid for bulk milk, Since these savings are the primary source of premiums in the long-run, we can expect the premiums in most situations to be gradually lowered.

We have noted that most dairymen will not realize savings on the farm sufficient to cover their added costs of having bulk tanks. We also noted that producers who have already switched to bulk are receiving premiums to more than cover their higher costs, but we also have noted that the premiums in most situations will be lowered.

In trying to decide whether to install a tank or not, a producer should view the situation from another angle. He should consider what it will cost him to market his milk in cans after many of his neighbors, particularly some of the larger producers, shift to bulk. In other words, he should not base his decision only on what he expects the premiums will be.

Sooner or later, farmers who do not switch from cans to bulk probably will receive a discounted price for can milk. Thus, even though the bulk premiums, as such, will be reduced, the difference between the net price for bulk milk at the farm and the price of can milk at the farm in many instances may continue to be as great as, or greater than, it is in the early stages of conversion (that is, $.25 or $.35 a hundredweight). Instead of this difference taking the form of a premium, it will take the form of a discounted price being realized at the farm on the can milk.

This lower net price, which the farmer who continues to market his milk in cans may realize, will result from two things. It will result primarily from his having to pay higher farm-to-plant hauling rates because of the dilution of the route and because eventually the milk may have to go farther to reach a can plant. Secondly, the plant operator may lower the price he pays for can milk (e.g., pay no premiums over the minimum price in a regulated market) to reflect the higher operating costs associated with receiving a relatively small volume of milk in cans.

This does not mean, however, farmers will be receiving $.25 or $.30 a hundredweight more for their milk than they would have if there were no bulk milk. It simply means they may receive that much more than their neighbors who continue to ship in cans.

Another important thing for us to consider is the fact that there will probably be greater differences in the price of milk from farm to farm with bulk assembly than there have been in the past with can milk. The bargaining power of the large producers, especially those located on good highways, will increase with the conversion to bulk.

Producers should keep one other fact in mind. The farmers who are among the first to install bulk tanks receive substantially higher prices to help pay for their tanks. Those who wait until the conversion from can to bulk assembly is nearly complete will not benefit from these higher prices.

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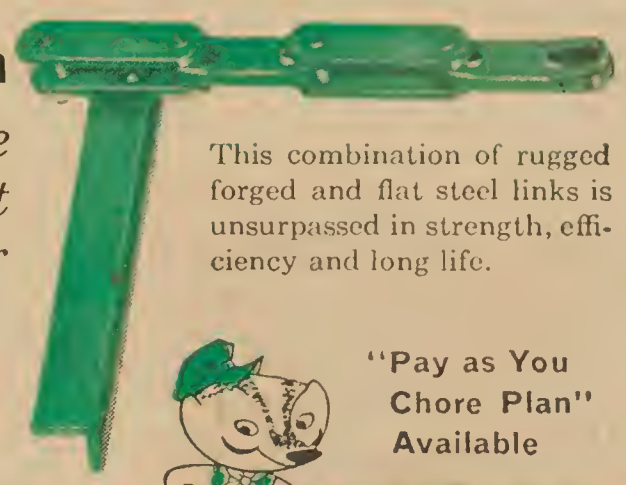


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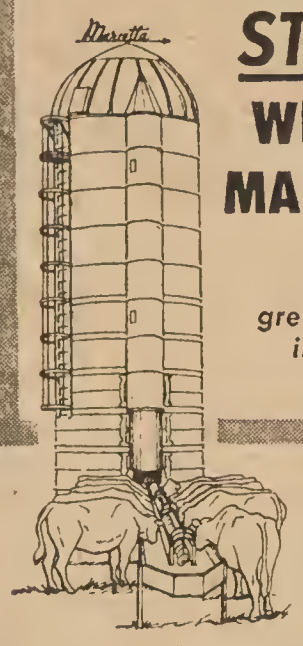


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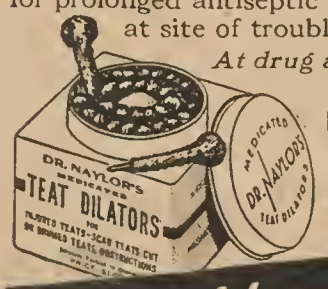


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CONSIDER GROWING BLUEBERRIES

By NORMAN F. WINTER



The author pruning a mature blueberry bush at Monson, Massachusetts.

CULTIVATED blueberries offer a means of supplementing one's income where a small planting is made, or they can become a real money crop where acreage is used.

The more we learn about this new crop, the more we find that they are not as difficult to grow as was earlier supposed. The wild high bush blueberry from which these hybrids have come has for years grown successfully without clean cultivation. We now have around 4,000 bushes.

We bought our place in 1941 with no thought of using it other than to have a country place with more elbow room than is possible in either town or city living. In 1948 I became interested in propagating bushes, so started on this program. Today, in addition to the bushes which bear berries, we have a nursery with around 12,000 two and three-year bushes, with another 8,000 rooted cuttings in the slat house. Two years ago I had to give up my work for anyone else and put full time on this program which started as a weekend activity. Now I do not have to question what will happen at age 65, which is a couple of years away.

We started our planting with clean cultivation. However, as we increased the planting each year the weekend time was not sufficient to keep this increasing area clean by cultivation. Soon the grass began to take over and we found that these bushes do well in sod. Now all of our permanent bushes are in sod. This saves much time and cost where labor has to be hired. We mow the grass between the rows and rake the cut grass up around the bushes for more mulch. A couple of mowings a season keeps the grass down and makes for good clean footing during the picking season.

Clean cultivation or a 6" solid mulch of sawdust will give better results than sod cultivation, but the additional cost of labor or the cost of sawdust makes us satisfied that the sod method has its advantages.

During the dormant season the bushes are pruned. This is a must so that the bushes will produce good wood growth and larger berries.

During April and early June we give the bushes an application of 10-10-10 fertilizer, the amount varying with the size of the bush, from a small handful for a three-year bush to two heaping handfuls for a full-grown bush. A bush reaches full growth at 8 to 10 years of age, and with proper care it can last a lifetime. A full-grown bush should produce 6 to 8 quarts of berries a season.

We found a ready market for the berries. They were picked, put up in pint baskets and sold to the local stores for resale. For these we get 35¢ to 45¢ a pint. If we had had a stand we could have retailed them ourselves, but our location wouldn't make a stand pay. As the crop became larger we took the berries to a commercial jobber, where we grossed 25¢ to 30¢ per pint.

We now handle most of our crop on a "pick your own" basis. We get 40¢ a quart on the bush. We like this method, as it saves much extra work in handling pickers, supplying baskets, etc. The people provide their own containers to take home the berries, and we provide carriers with quart baskets which they use to pick into. When they return from the field the berries are all measured as they are in the quart baskets, so that they can then be emptied into customers' containers. We have many people who pick 20 to 30 quarts for their freezers.

We know of no other berry crop that can produce the income with so little work. The blueberry plantation can be an ideal supplemental income after retiring. Your planting can be started now, and added to each year, so that when you are ready for it it will be grown and ready for you.

AIR-BLAST Vs. THE BOOM SPRAYER

AN air-blast sprayer properly used, should give as good control of most row-crop diseases as the widely used fixed-boom sprayer, according to John D. Wilson and Frank Irons, USDA and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station scientists.

In their tests, an experimental air-blast sprayer was just as effective for applying the fungicide maneb on tomatoes as was a standard hydraulic fixed-boom sprayer. The tomatoes were severely infected with late blight and anthracnose fruit rot.

Almost 100 per cent of the late blight, and 80 per cent of the anthracnose infection was controlled by maneb applied with either sprayer. Treatments were made every 8 days from July 18 to September 18.

The air-blast sprayer treated a swath of 12 tomato rows, spaced 6 feet between rows, a total of 72 feet. First one side and then the other of each swath was sprayed. Disease control near the center of each swath was slightly less than at the edges, indicating that wider swaths could not have been sprayed.

There is one precaution with air-blast sprayers, the scientists say. Spraying should not be attempted if the wind velocity exceeds 10 miles per hour.

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On a Carefree Trip to Europe

THE PEOPLE who go to Europe with us this spring and summer are going to have an experience they will remember all of their lives. They will have the chance to live for two nights and a day in the fairytale German village of Oberammergau, where the famous Passion Play will be performed this year. We will stay in country inns and country homes, and live and eat with the families of Oberammergau, and of course we will see a performance of the Passion Play. We already have our tickets!

This will be one of the high points of both our Spring Scandinavian Tour (May 11-June 21) and our Summer European Tour (June 8-July 20), but there will be many other wonderful experiences. Both tours will visit England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and the Scandinavian one will go on to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The summer tour will visit Austria, Holland, Belgium, Scotland and Ireland, in addition to England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

This fall, for the first time we will have a Mediterranean Cruise-Tour (Oct. 6 - Nov. 21), which will take us to many fascinating Mediterranean ports and countries. Full details will be announced later.

Illustrated, printed itineraries with complete information and cost are available for both the Scandinavian and Summer European Tours. You can get a free copy of one or both of these by filling out the coupon below and sending it to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Two other itineraries will be ready soon: for the Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, and for our Alaska Tour, which is scheduled for July 30-August 19. If you are interested in these, please check the coupon below. All four of these tours are outstanding and offer you an unequalled opportunity to travel with a congenial group of people and leave all travel worries behind. Our competent tour directors see to everything, and you have nothing to do but thoroughly enjoy yourself.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your (check one or more):

Scandinavian Tour, May 11-June 21——

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Alaska Tour, July 30-August 19——

Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21——

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Please print name and address



Write Your Congressman

One of our readers suggested that we run a list of our senators and representatives, to facilitate writing them. That's quite a tall order, but we are publishing here the senators from northeastern states, and the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees.

The senators can be addressed at Senate Office Building, Representatives at House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Connecticut — Thomas J. Dodd, Dem.; Prescott S. Bush, Rep.

Delaware—John J. Williams, Rep.; Allen Frear, Jr., Dem.

Maine—Edmund S. Muskie, Dem.; Margaret Chase Smith, Rep.

Maryland — J. Glenn Beall, Rep.; John Marshall Butler, Rep.

Massachusetts—John F. Kennedy, Dem.; Leverett Saltonstall, Rep.

New Hampshire — Norris Cotton, Rep.; Styles Bridges, Rep.

New Jersey — H. A. Williams, Jr., Dem.; Clifford P. Case, Rep.

New York — Kenneth B. Keating, Rep.; Jacob K. Javits, Rep.

Pennsylvania — Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Rep.; Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Dem.

Rhode Island — John O. Pastore, Dem,; Theodore F. Green, Dem.

Vermont — Winston L. Prouty, Rep.; George D. Aiken, Rep.

Committee Chairmen

Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Allen J. Ellender.

Senate Appropriations Committee, Carl Hayden.

Senate Armed Services Committee, Richard B. Russell.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. W. Fulbright.

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Comm., Lister Hill.

Senate Public Works Committee. Dennis Chavez.

House Education and Labor Committee, Graham A. Barden.

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Tom Murray.

House Un-American Activities Comm., Francis E. Walter.

House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Olin E. Teague.



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Ed Eastman's Page

Up from Drudgery

ONE DAY late last fall I stood on a corn field and watched that marvelous machine, a corn picker, in operation. As I stood there, I wondered what my father, who died in 1908, would think if he could come back and watch the corn pickers and the dozens of other machines that he had never seen or heard of when he died.

As the picker moved rapidly to harvest twenty or more acres of grain corn, I remembered the two or three acres that we used to grow when I was a boy, and how we cut it by hand, and shocked it to be drawn to the barn later and husked, sometimes by cold fingers. I'll bet there isn't one young farmer now in fifty who would know what a husking pin was if he saw one.

It was not so long ago either that some of the central west farm papers used to put on great hand corn husking contests attended by thousands. Many of you can remember listening to these contests on the radio when you could actually hear the bang, bang, bang of the ears thrown by the racing huskers as they struck the bang board of the wagon box.

Now the great fields of grain corn are all husked by machinery. Moreover, the mechanical pickers, as well as other farm equipment, have come to our eastern farms and these pickers, together with the hybrid corn varieties, are rapidly bringing grain corn back to the Northeast where it started. Father's two or three acres have multiplied many times. The corn picker is just one example of how modern equipment has changed the whole business of farming in one lifetime.

Up until a little before 1900, there had been little change in the methods of farming since the first settlements. McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States" says:

"The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolution plowed his land with the wooden bull plow, sowed his grain broadcast, and when it was ripe, cut it with a scythe and threshed it out on his barn floor with a flail."

A couple of years ago, a New York city friend brought a flail out of a closet in his apartment and asked me what the dickens it was.

McMaster goes on to say: "The colonists also threshed their grain by driving horses over it in the open field or on the barn floor. When they ground it, they used a rude pestle and mortar, or placed it in a hollow of a stone and beat it with another."

In the 250 years before 1860, there were only about 407 million acres of land in American farms. But due to the opening of the West, in the forty years from 1860 to 1900, 431 million new acres were added, more than doubling the farm area. Necessity is the mother of invention. So it soon became evident that all that land could not be worked by primitive hand tools and by hand labor so there began a remarkable period of invention and manufacturing of new farm equipment, and those inventions have never stopped. I never go to a farm show where equipment is exhibited without realizing how fast farm machines are taking over. There is some new labor-saving device coming along almost every day.

A tremendous kick was given to the invention and manufacturing of farm equipment with the coming of gasoline and electricity which soon made horses obsolete. Of particular interest to all of us interested in farming here in the Northeast is the fact that equipment engineers and manufacturers have recognized the need of machines especially adapted to our eastern farms. At first, it seemed that most of their attention was given to the equipment problems of the big western and prairie farmers. Our hills and valleys and our dairying and special crops needs different equipment. For example, a big farmer in the west can own possibly two or three tractors so that he doesn't have to change his hookup very often, if at all. But here, most one-tractor farmers need to change the hookup with every operation. I have struggled personally with the awkward, unhandy hookups, losing valuable time and my temper. Now, that problem has been largely overcome. The eastern farmer has done some adapting himself to make better use of machinery. For example, he has enlarged his fields by cutting the brush and knocking out the old fences that divided them.

I have vivid memories of working as a boy ten hours in the field in addition to chores, hoeing corn and potatoes by hand, and mowing out the roadsides and fences with a scythe, yes and even cradling. It would be interesting to hand a young farmer a cradle now and watch him try to cut oats or buckwheat with it. Yet what skill the old-timers had with their hand tools. I have seen cradlers race one another across a grain field, laying the grain as straight as a string and moving along at a slow walk. It was considered disgraceful to have the cradler behind overtake you and cut you out. I wonder how many can still bind a bundle of loose grain with a straw binder.

I'm Not Sorry

But I'm not one to bemoan the passing of hand tools. I had too much experience with them and hated them. They made the life of millions of farm boys dull and hard. Farmers still work hard, of course, but it is a different business riding a tractor hitched to an interesting machine than it was to do that work by hand or with the slow-moving horses on a plow that often was not much more than "an iron on a stick."

It's a different business also in the dairy barn to operate a milking machine than it was to milk a long string of cows wondering if you would ever get done so you could go in to breakfast. Within the memory of men now alive, the working day of farmers in the field was often as long as 14 to 16 hours a day, and it was hard, dull work.

Our American people will never know the debt they owe to farm equipment. It has been estimated that there never were more than 400,000 Indians in North America. Today, with the population of probably 170 million people, there's food enough and to spare for everybody. In the early days of this country, it took about 90% of the people to raise our food. Today, it takes less than 10%. Today, nearly everyone in America has a better life in every way so far as material blessings are concerned. Practically all of these wonderful changes have been brought about by two things; first, the application of science in agriculture, and second, the invention and use of farm equipment.

No more distressing picture was ever painted by any poet than "The Man With the Hoe," written by Edwin Markham.

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?"

While that picture probably applied to the peasant farmers of the old world, it never fitted the American farmer. But even here, thanks to modern machinery, the farmer no longer "leans upon his hoe." His occupation has changed from that of menial drudgery to one of the most complicated, skillful and interesting trades or professions. Modern mechanical equipment has decreased the number of men and women needed to produce the same results on the farms and in the farm homes, and in releasing more men for the development of other fields of human endeavor which are necessary for the welfare and happiness of all society.

We Have Just Started

Great as has been the development of mechanical equipment, still wider fields are ahead. In this year of Our Lord, 1960, I believe that we stand on the brink of another era of mechanical progress. The wonderful developments of the past fifty years have been based largely upon power generated by gasoline and electricity. Now with the power which is surely coming from atomic energy and that which we may get directly from the sun, who will dare limit the possibilities of what may happen in farm mechanization and to our lives in the years that lie ahead?



Did you ever use a cradle? Can you still bind a bundle of grain? It took good men to do either. (Picture, courtesy of International Harvester Co.)



In a space of one lifetime we have come from the cradle to the self-propelled reaper and harvester. Where will we go in the next fifty years? (Picture, courtesy of The Oliver Corporation.)

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY LONGTIME friend and associate, Irv Ingalls, claims that when he was in New York last week he met a gentleman on the street who was a little the worse for wear because of too recent association with John Barleycorn. Said the stranger to Irv:

"M-m-mister, c-c-can you t-t-tell me wh-where I'm at?"

"Yes," said Irv, always willing to oblige. "you are at the corner of 58th and Broadway."

"Aw, d-d-don't gimme so many details," expostulated the stranger. "All I wanna know is wh-what city I'm in?"

But, unfortunately, Irv didn't know that either!

SERVICE BUREAU

DON'T SEND CASH

"In November I sent in an order for Christmas and enclosed $3.00 in cash since I've been successful in sending it that way. However, I never got the order or heard from them. Perhaps you know something about them.

Fortunately, this company had received our subscriber's order and, according to their records, had filled it. Since she did not receive it, they refunded her money. However, they requested that we urge our readers not to send cash in the mail.

They say, rightly, that even if the cash reaches them safely it can easily lose its identity—that is, be separated from the order, leaving no way to check it. They ask that, in fairness to the advertiser, customers send money orders or personal checks which can be traced if lost.

VA BENEFITS

We understand that many young people are not aware that the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act provides for educational allowances for children of anyone who died of active-duty wounds in World War I, World War II or Korea. This must be used between the 18th and 23rd birthday, and anyone who was 18 when the Act was passed was given until June, 1961 to complete the education.

Anyone eligible should get in touch with their local Veterans' Administration office.

SMALL CHANCE

"If anyone is hired by the month and gets fired without any reason and without any notice, can he collect a month's wages?"

It is our understanding that, unless there is a definite contract involved, this is considered "employment at will" and there is no chance of collecting. If there were, it would have to be done by bringing suit. It has always seemed to us from a practical point of view that, if either party is dissatisfied, the agreement should be terminated promptly in the best interest of all concerned.

BAIT ADVERTISING

Some of our readers have asked how certain companies can offer merchandise at a much lower price than others. Perhaps the experience of one of our subscribers, who sent us a good-sized storm window ad, will explain it.

"Why do we have to contend with misleading advertising, such as the enclosed, which offers ten triple-action combination screen and storm windows for $67.50? We are considering enclosing our porch and after seeing this ad, we contacted the company. Of course, we didn't expect them to be as good as some we had bought previously and for which we paid more.

"However, we found that the company not only does not stock these windows, but also tried to sell us better ones at a much higher price, saying they didn't even recommend their cheap windows as they weren't any good anyway. In other words, all they advertised for was names of prospects. Fortunately, my husband is able to resist high pressure selling, so we were not one of their victims."

The Federal Trade Commission has this to say:

"Bait advertising is an alluring but insincere offer to sell a product or service which the advertiser in truth does not intend or want to sell. Its purpose is to switch consumers from buying the advertised merchandise in order to sell something else, usually at a higher price or on a basis more advantageous to the advertiser. The primary aim of a bait advertisement is to obtain leads as to persons interested in buying merchandise of the type so advertised."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 41308 — 50-262 / 213

February 10 19 60

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF $25.00

Mr. Elmer H. Mixner
Route 1
Bridgeton, New Jersey

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT

FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF ITHACA, NEW YORK

REWARD CHECK GOES TO NEW JERSEY

DURING the latter part of November, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mixner of Bridgeton, N. J. discovered that a small box containing watches, tie pins, odd change and some old coins had been tampered with. About the same time they began to miss other things, such as tools, bicycle parts, money from a wallet, and a key to their house.

Early in the evening of January 7, Mr. Mixner was unloading feed in the barn and severely sprained his ankle. A young neighborhood boy came in, saw his difficulty and disappeared. Mr. Mixner had been suspicious of this boy previously, and the fact that the boy left him and that no one was in the house at the time made him think that it would be a most opportune time for the boy to enter the house. And he was right. When he reached the house he found dirt and silage from the barn on the rug in front of the file cabinet, the top drawer of which had been ransacked. One good footprint was in evidence.

Mr. Mixner called the Bridgeton barracks of the N. J. State Police and Trooper George Weist investigated. Photos of the footprint were taken; the youth was taken into custody and lodged in the local jail. At first he denied everything, but after a day or two in jail he confessed to at least five or six illegal entries and thefts. His shoes matched the print taken by the police.

Judge Harry Adler in Juvenile Court sentenced the youth, who was on parole at the time, to at least one year at Annandale, N. J.

We are happy to send our $25.00 Service Bureau theft reward check to Mr. Mixner.

Her First Accident

Mrs. Flossie Webb of Richland, N. Y. receives $1463.34 from Charles Graham, agent for Oswego County, N. Y.



Riding home with a friend after an evening church meeting, Mrs. Webb was seriously hurt in a head-on collision with another car. With fractures of the nose, ribs, and foot she lay unconscious in the hospital for a week after the accident.

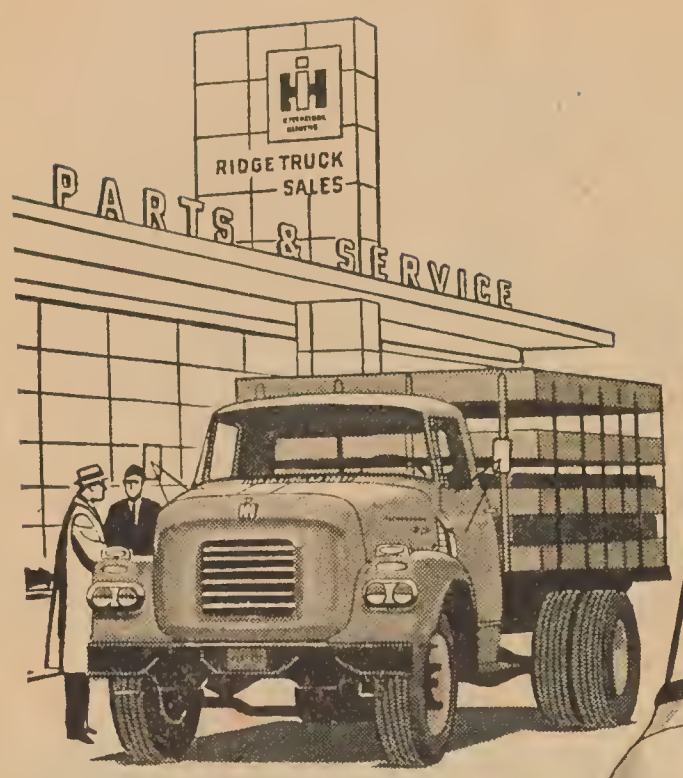
Mrs. Webb had never had an accident before in her life. Her combination of North American policies paid $1463.34 which helped to cover the heavy bills for surgery, sixteen weeks in the hospital and the many extra expenses while laid up at home. She carried no other insurance.

OTHER FOLKS RECEIVING BENEFITS

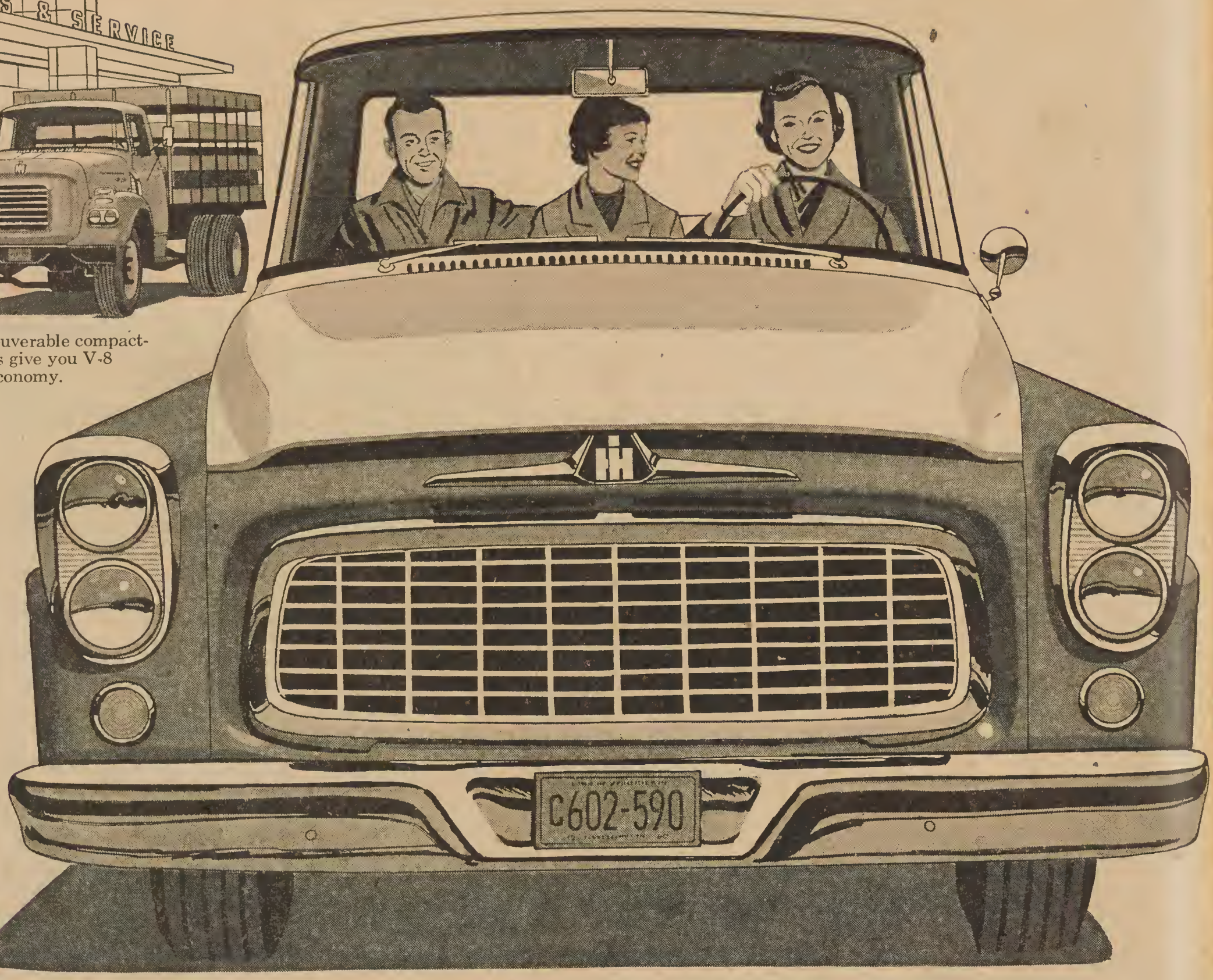
Duano Wolfer, Fillmore, N. Y. 58.56
Auto accident—broke jaw, cut nose, lips
Grace Pingrey, Delevan, N. Y. 321.43
Auto—broke shoulder, ankle, cuts, bruises
Orecila Coon, Moravia, N. Y. 1350.00
Auto accident—loss of eye
Henry Verbeek, Union Springs, N. Y. 78.56
Pedestrian accident—cut hip, chest
Rogor S Berg, Jamestown, N. Y. 335.86
Auto accident—cuts, bruises
Larry Janes, Sherman, N. Y. 102.14
Auto accident—concussion, bruises
J. Alfred Shields, Ripley, N. Y. 57.14
Auto accident—whiplash injury to neck
Elizabeth Fenton, Wellsburg, N. Y. 252.50
Auto accident—back sprain, bruises
Andy Vargason, Elmira Heights, N. Y. 108.57
Auto accident—injured neck
Bertha Church, Sherburne, N. Y. 117.14
Auto accident—cut head, knees
William Williams, Greene, N. Y. 148.57
Auto accident—cut eyelid, nose, broke teeth
Hanna Gunzenhäuser, Cortland, N. Y. 128.57
Auto accident—injured neck, bruises
Lena Mills, Deposit, N. Y. 178.56
Auto accident—fractured collar bone, concussion
Philip VanValkenburg, Cannonsville, N. Y. 257.13
Auto accident—injured foot
Lella Smith Northville, N. Y. 452.38
Auto accident—broke collar bone, ribs, cut leg
Mildred Chittenden, Corfu, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—injured chest, bruises
Blendena Mahen, Lexington, N. Y. 85.71
Auto accident—injured neck, broke ribs
Kent Hansel, West Winfield, N. Y. 134.00
Auto accident—injured spine
Angeline Bush, Croghan, N. Y. 616.12
Auto accident—fractured arm, ribs, cuts
Minnie Virkler, Beaver Falls, N. Y. 1728.92
Auto accident—fractured pelvis, leg, ribs
Robert Dantz, Groveland, N. Y. 77.86
Auto accident—brush burns, injured nose
Walter Christenson, Canastota, N. Y. 305.72
Truck accident—broken arm, cuts
Benedict Chorzelewski, Fonda, N. Y. 800.67
Auto accident—injured shoulders, broke leg
Anna Beechwood, Rome, N. Y. 433.20
Pedestrian accident—multiple injuries
Vera Bigelow, Camillus, N. Y. 187.14
Auto accident—injured spine
Claude Ketcham, Stanley, N. Y. 410.00
Auto—broken collar bone, ribs, cut scalp
John A. Kalinoski, Medina, N. Y. 57.00
Auto accident—injured shoulder, chest, hand
Gary VanOrden, Holley, N. Y. 420.00
Auto—fractured pelvis, dislocated hip
Lydia Bacon, Richfield Springs, N. Y. 410.00
Auto accident—injured spine, chest, hip
Ellis H. Bacon, Richfield Springs, N. Y. 847.13
Auto—concussion, injured spine, arm, hip
Rosalie Spano, Worcester, N. Y. 106.00
Auto accident—bruised lip, chest, knees
Melvin Sayer, Madrid, N. Y. 165.00
Auto accident—cut knee, injured shoulder
John Hayes, South Colton, N. Y. 299.00
Auto accident—broken arm
Raymond Hilmeyer, Sprakers, N. Y. 389.63
Auto accident—injured neck, back
Isaac Newberry, Alpine, N. Y. 157.14
Auto—injured chest, head, cut scalp
Wilfred Nadeau, Bath, N. Y. 557.14
Auto accident—concussion, cut eyebrow
Sylvester Rauber, Wayland, N. Y. 122.86
Auto—cut tongue, lip, leg, knee, chest
Phyllis Brown, Candor, N. Y. 549.50
Auto accident—injured head, feet, back
Edward Babroski, Willseyville, N. Y. 102.85
Auto accident—cut hand, injured head
Omar Mulks, Slaterville Springs, N. Y. 267.14
Auto accident—injured spine, shoulder
Montsena Gray, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 827.14
Auto accident—fractured ribs, knee
William Smith, Lyons, N. Y. 820.00
Auto accident—cut forehead, broke knee
Elizabeth Eidman, South Macedon, N. Y. 82.00
Auto accident—injured lower back
Marshall Hoover, Wyalusing, Pa. 394.28
Auto accident—cut thumb, forehead
Gerald Estes, Union City, Pa. 66.42
Pedestrian accident—broke elbow
Anthony Passeri, Mansfield, Pa. 88.57
Pedestrian accident—injured leg, broke ribs
Florence String, Swedeshoro, N. J. 350.00
Auto—broke pelvis, cut knee, bruises
Wilmer Updike, Robbinsville, N. J. 260.00
Truck—injured neck, back, burns of body
David Quick, Blairstown, N. J. 484.93
Auto accident—broke ribs, injured back
Gloria Quick, Blairstown, N. J. 430.00
Auto accident—concussion, broke arm, back

Keep Your Policies Renewed

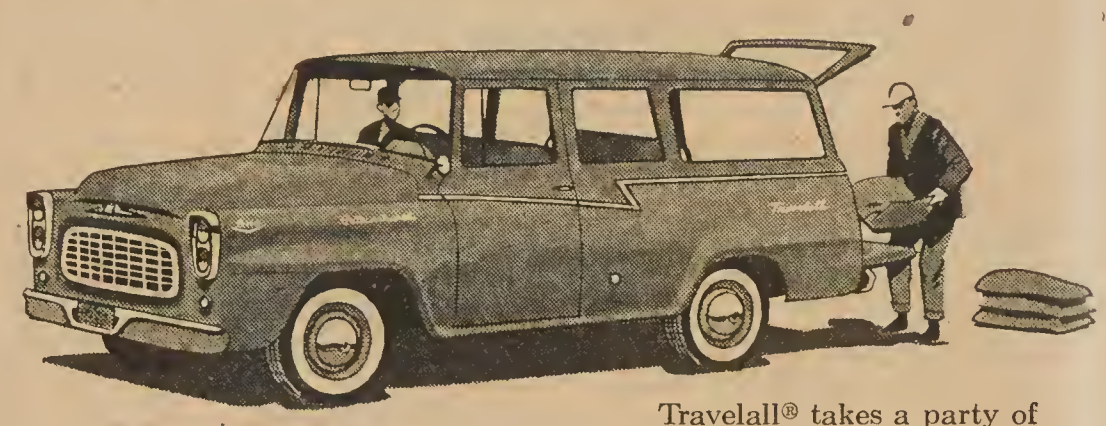
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MARCH 19, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

Breeding Failures

What are the causes, what can you do to correct them?

By H JOE BEARDEN

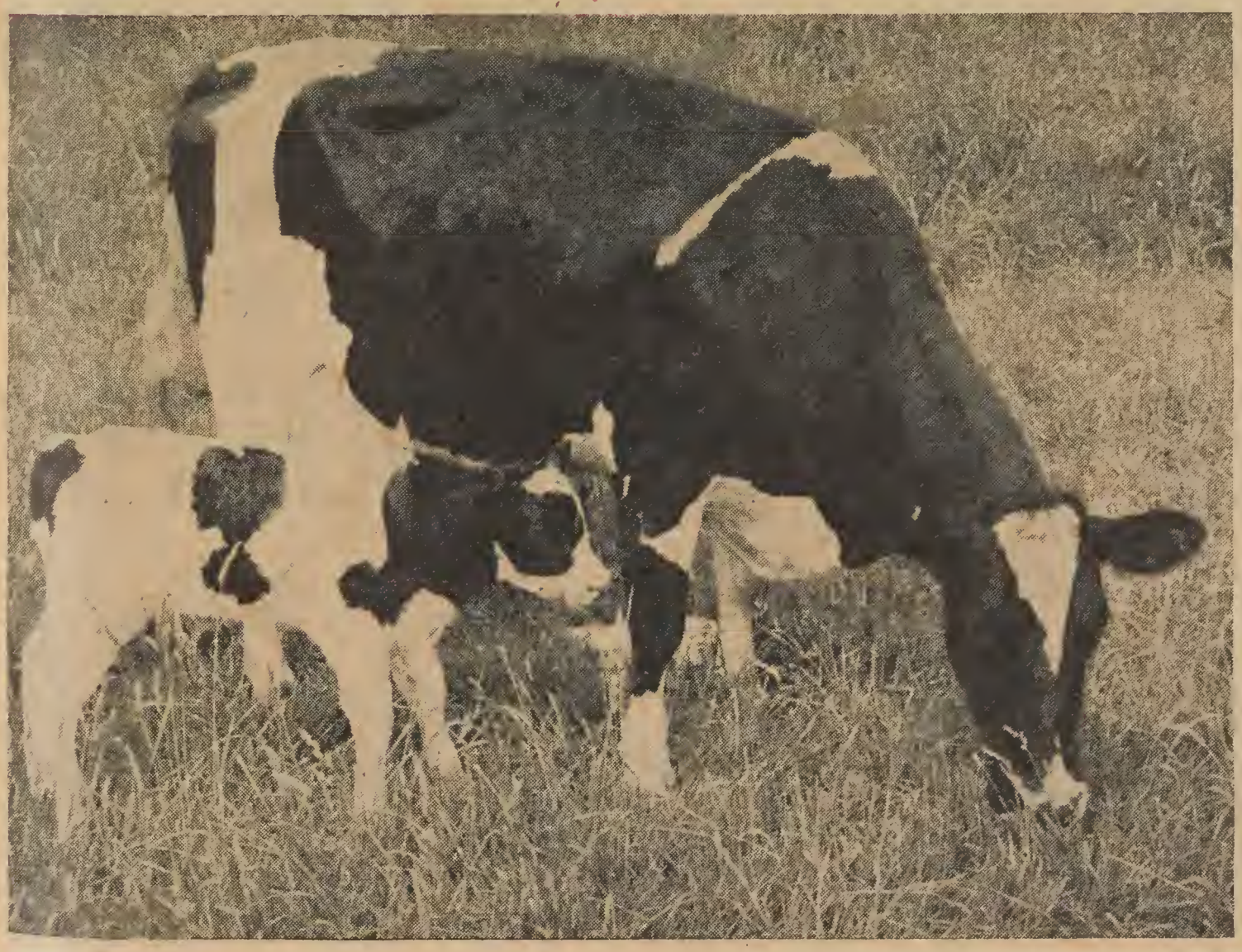
Cornell Animal Husbandry Department

THE answers to these questions have been looked for by many people using different methods. A research team at Cornell University has studied over 100 herds that were experiencing breeding problems. I have discussed the subject with veterinarians and artificial insemination technicians. Regardless of the approach, the answers are usually the same. The major causes of breeding failure fall into 3 categories. These are: (1) dairymen fail to use recommended management practices, (2) functional disturbances and (3) diseases.

Management Practices

Management was responsible for part of the breeding failure in 75% of the herds studied by the Cornell research team. Veterinarians invariably list it as the number 1 problem. The following practices are the ones most frequently neglected.

1. Diagnosing heat. All dairymen recognize the symptoms of heat when they see them. The problem arises when cows are not given the opportunity to show their symptoms of heat or when the dairyman doesn't take time to watch for them. For best results, all cows should be turned out in the morning for exercise and should be **watched** for ½ hour for symptoms of heat. With the use of a heat expectancy chart, the cows due in heat should be turned out and watched in the afternoon.



EFFECT OF TURNING OUT COWS ON THE PERCENTAGE NOT REBRED IN 60-90 DAYS

Practice	*% Nonreturns*
No turn out	64
Once a day turn out	69
Twice a day turn out	70

The conception rate is higher and an estimated 10-15% more heat periods will be seen when cows are turned out twice daily compared to no turnout.

2. Breeding records. Many dairymen only keep breeding dates for their cows and these probably would not be kept if the technician didn't record them on the stable breeding chart. Good records will include all dates such as heat, breeding, calving, dry and due. Veterinary treatments with dates and any other unusual occurrence should also be recorded. Good records help your veterinarian pinpoint causes of trouble when it occurs. Keep a stable breeding chart and a heat expectancy chart for the herd and a lifetime record on each individual cow.

3. Pregnancy checks. Some cows fail to come in heat following breeding even though they are not pregnant. Cows could be checked for pregnancy between 45 and 60 days after breeding. Those which are not pregnant can be treated and rebred. Research has revealed that each dollar spent for pregnancy checking will return $7 to $10 in milk production.

4. Allow 60 days rest. Cows bred earlier than 60 days after calving have a lower conception rate and a higher percentage of delayed returns.

FERTILE COWS BRED AT VARYING INTERVALS OF TIME FOLLOWING CALVING

Days after Calving	*Number of Cows*	*% Settled First Service*	*Service Required Per Conception*
50 or less	26	31	2.5
51 - 60	24	67	1.7
*61 - 90	50	70	1.6
90 or More	50	76	1.5

* Recommended Time to Breed

The delayed returns are probably due to the egg being fertilized but dying at an early age. The cow then comes in heat 50 to 90 days later. Instead of gaining one heat period, conception may have been delayed 2 to 3 months.

5. Veterinary help. To be most effective the treatment for any ailment should be given early. Many dairymen wait until a cow is hopelessly sterile be-

(Continued on Page 15)

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FARM EQUIPMENT SALES REACH NEW PEAK

More tractors, more trucks, more grain combines, corn pickers, milking machines, balers and forage harvesters are in use on today's farms than ever before.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

THE Church is the organized manifestation of our religious ideals. Admitting its shortcomings, what other group can replace it?

There are some things about our churches which I can criticize. But when I remind myself that the faults could be corrected by members, including myself, I decide to help correct them from the inside rather than to stand on the outside and throw stones. I can also see some shortcomings in our schools, but I do not propose to tear them down or abolish them. Instead, I hope to see both school and church rise to new heights of accomplishment.

Our forefathers—who valued freedom so highly—founded America on the firm rock of religious principles. It has been said that in their minds the right to the "pursuit of happiness" was the opportunity for all men to reach the right moral decisions and to act on them without coercion.

The idea of a country where men could be free to follow the dictates of their conscience, to enter any vocation they might choose, and to keep the money they earned, was a new and revolutionary idea, but it worked. As a result, America grew and prospered, until it became a mecca for thousands who lived in countries where such freedom was unknown.

Could it be, then, that there is a close tieup between freedom and religious principles? I believe there is. We in America believe in the importance and the dignity of the individual, and that the aim of government should be to serve the people. Communism, which denies God, asserts that the State is all-important, and that the individual lives to serve the government. What a contrast!

It follows, then, with freedom based on religious principles, that you and I, and everyone who loves liberty, should (even for selfish reasons) strive to encourage their observance and to strengthen the church as the organized expression of religion as well as the prime guardian of freedom.

If you accept the idea, then support of a church becomes a grave personal responsibility, and by neglecting it you are actually helping to weaken America by idly permitting the erosion of liberty.

The first logical step, then, for non-church members is to join a church. If you have a strong denominational preference, by all means unite with that group. But the important step is to identify yourself with some church. And don't let your wife represent the family. The church needs real men as much as men need it.

Why do some men shy away from church membership? Some maintain that they are "not good enough." But a church made up of perfect individuals would be dull indeed. The church can help sinners much more than it can saints!

Another man says, "I can't believe this or that doctrine." **Truly that is unimportant.** The essence is a desire to live up to one's best self, to tap a source of power to resist wrong and to embrace right, and to some degree, all men have this.

The next obligation is to provide financial support. When a member of one church reminded his pastor that "religion should be free as water," the reply he received was, "Yes, but you have to pay to have the water piped to you." The degree of giving should be between a man and his God, but, honestly now, how can any man with a reasonably good job think in terms of nickels, dimes and quarters? If you remind yourself of how good God has been to you, and give accordingly, you will get the right answer.

The third obligation is time. The church whose members shed all responsibility on to the pastor will be a weak church. "Many a strong congregation has saved many a minister from failure." Think of the young people. If they are to take their places as God-fearing, freedom-loving citizens, they must be taught.

I believe we tend to confuse socialism and religion. Certainly the desire to help our fellow man should be encouraged, yet to me the Bible teaches pure free enterprise. Nothing therein proposes the socialistic doctrine of taking from those who have, by force, and giving it to those who have not. Nowhere is there a proposal to feed or clothe the man who refuses to attempt to help himself. The servant who hid his talent in the earth was condemned. The man who made an honest profit was commended!

Do some of us at least look too much to the hereafter and too little to the present? If there is a connection between freedom and religious principles, the church should help to guard this priceless possession here and now. If we care for the present, I feel sure that the future will care for itself.

We demand too little of our church. By no means do I infer that we should destructively criticize its imperfections, the real or fancied hypocracy of members, the strife between denominations, or between groups in one church. But we must expect the church to lead all men in strengthening integrity, bolstering freedom, and fighting injustice—and demand it not from the outside, but as church members, after pledging our backing through our presence, our efforts, and our dollars.

The real strength of America lies in the integrity and moral fibre of its citizens. What better task can we who love freedom undertake than to bend our best efforts to strengthening the church, the organized expression of all that is good and holy?

JOBS FOR FARM BOYS

A FARMER recently used strong words in condemning colleges of agriculture for steering students away from actual farming. He was wrong.

I believe sincerely that a good future is possible for the young man who wants to farm, and that he should be encouraged. Yet such a future is not available to every young fellow who is born on a farm. More people live on farms than can find profitable jobs there, a situation which has been increased by the tendency for larger and fewer farms.

What, then, will the young people do who cannot stay on the farms? The very best possibility I can see is that they seek employment in some business closely allied with farming, such as a cooperative association, a firm which furnishes supplies to farmers, or one that markets the products which farmers produce.

For any of these jobs specialized training is needed, which fortunately, is available to those who will grasp the opportunity. As graduation time approaches for high school students, deciding on a future vocation deserves your serious thought.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

STRIKING up a conversation during a plane ride, my new acquaintance told of a dinner he had had recently in a hotel restaurant in the Hudson Valley. For dessert he had three choices: baked apple, apple crisp and apple pie.

That's the kind of cooperation that should gladden the heart of every apple grower!

PLAIN FAT

DURING A long train ride from Poughkeepsie to Syracuse Dr. A. C. Dahlberg of the State College of Agriculture and I talked about many things. As the time for dinner drew near our thoughts naturally turned to food.

Dr. Dahlberg mentioned a study made of over 1,000 people who were around at the ripe old age of 90. The purpose was to find, if possible, what characteristics these "oldsters" had in common, so that anyone who sincerely wished to live to be 90 could follow their example.

There was one and only one thing common to all in that group. It was this. Not one was seriously overweight, or ever had been!

Certainly a good diet is important, but eating "too much of a good thing" can nullify all the benefits of eating the things you should.

They Say - - - - -

By the time the average motorist figures out how to read the road map, his wife has asked the filling-station man how to get there.

—Ken Kraft

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 6

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

GLOOMY REPORTS about effect on farm income of lowering or dropping price supports are unrealistic. Some estimates are based on two incorrect premises. First, that farmers would continue to grow as much or more; second, that supports would be dropped all at once. Unquestionably, lowering supports would result in temporary hurt to producers of supported crops. But keeping supports or putting them higher just postpones the day of reckoning. Incidentally, I wonder why growers of unsupported food products seem to be doing as well or better than those that are supported.

THE OVERALL SUPPLY OF FARM EQUIPMENT is good, but here and there a man will be unable to get exactly what he wants and get it quickly. It will pay you to look ahead and anticipate your needs.

JANUARY 1 NEW YORK LIVESTOCK INVENTORY SHOWED THE FOLLOWING COMPARED TO A YEAR PREVIOUS: DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1,395,000 (same as last year); DAIRY HEIFERS 1 and 2 YEARS OLD and HEIFER CALVES were each 6% above the year previous. BEEF ANIMALS up 25%; HOGS up 3%; SHEEP AND LAMBS down 3%; HENS AND CHICKENS down 14%; TURKEYS down 34%. U. S. livestock inventory was given on Page 5 of the March 5 issue.

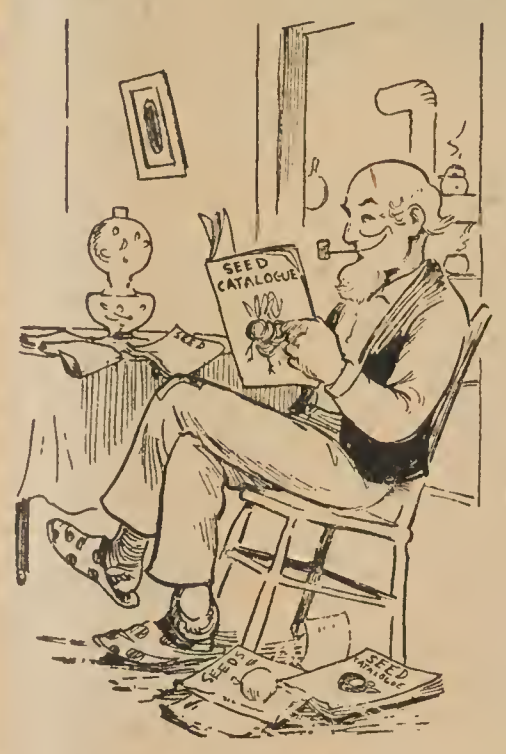
LIQUID FERTILIZER ANALYSES ARE FIGURED SAME AS GRANULATED, one hundred pounds of liquid 5-10-5 will contain 5 lbs. nitrogen, 10 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 5 lbs. potash. Figure a gallon of liquid as weighing 10 lbs.

MILK USED IN FARM HOMES HAS DROPPED 50% IN 20 YEARS. Something wrong here! Incidentally, milk as a food is subject of unfair, misleading attacks which points to urgent need for a program of milk research and promotion.

KEEP INTEREST ON BORROWED MONEY AS LOW AS POSSIBLE. Time payments on supplies or equipment usually include interest on the entire amount for the entire time. It's cheaper to borrow money at the bank and pay interest only on the unpaid balance. Offers to refinance present debts may include increased interest charge. Also watch possible ''fees'', which add to credit costs.

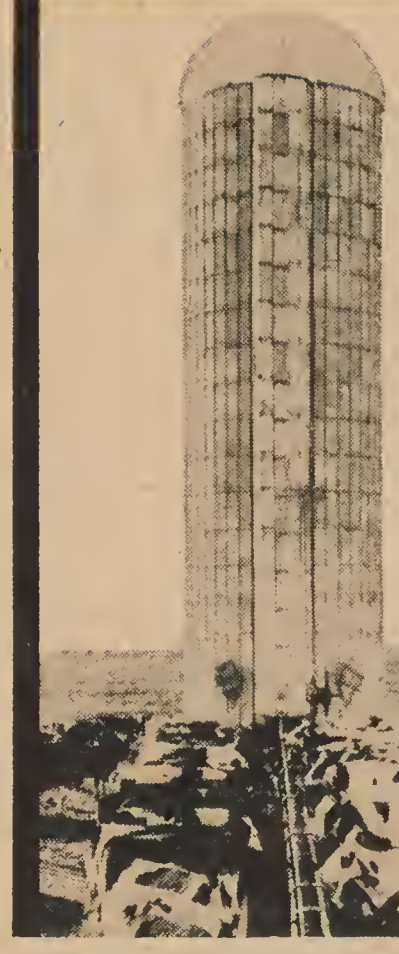
DAIRY PROFITS ARE CLOSELY TIED TO PRODUCTION. Indiana College reports net return of $5,359 from 23 cows averaging 13,225 lbs. of milk, compared to $810 from 45 cows averaging 6,677 lbs. Putting on more cows may not increase net income.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S got herself upset because she thinks I ought to get worked up about the fact that spring is just around the bend, by jing. Each day she hollers 'cause I sit and do not seem concerned a bit about preparing for the day when winter fin'ly goes away. She 'usses 'cause the seed ain't bought, she argues that at least I ought to get to work with my grease gun and have machines all set to run. There's fertilizer yet to buy, and she can't understand just why I do not realize I must get plowshares cleaned of all their rust.

But what's the rush? It's prac-tic'ly mid-winter yet, it seems to me. The groundhog's still deep in his den, no birds have flown back north again, there's lots of snow and ice around, a foot of frost is in the ground, the sun swings low across the sky and there's no sign that spring is nigh. So, for another month or two, I'll stay right here inside and do some planning of Mirandy's chores so when springtime arrives outdoors she'll get the garden in with speed and have some time to fill my need for muscle pow'r to match my brain when it is time to plant the grain.



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Remember! Experts agree that the use of a preservative does not lessen the need for effective packing and sealing of the forage. Preservatives are no substitute for good management.

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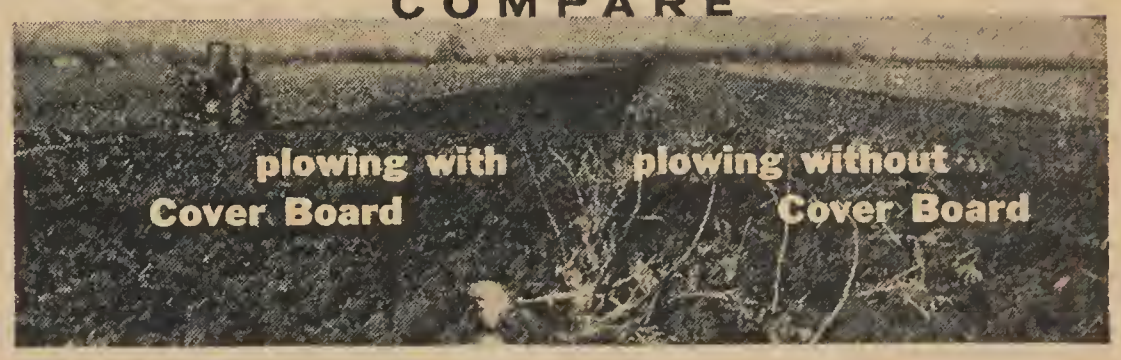
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says Raymond Wecht

The COVER BOARD® does the job right

says Don Altman

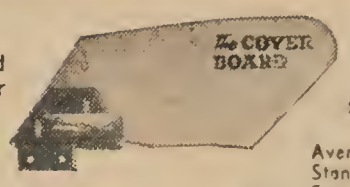
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CHEMICALS ON THE FARM

— They are essential

— They are safe when used as directed

— Teamwork of all concerned needed to meet tolerances

By CHARLES E. PALM

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell

NEVER before in the history of this nation has our food supply been at a higher level of quality, despite the recent flurries about cranberries and chickens. Moreover, we are sure that with continuing teamwork among farmers, scientists and Extension workers, consumers here in the Northeast can buy foods with confidence in the years ahead.



Charles E. Palm

Increasing concern is being felt throughout the country today because of the greatly expanded array of agricultural chemicals that are being used by farmers for economical production. Evidence of this was the interest shown by the large attendance at a dairy industry conference at Cornell in January on antibiotic pesticide residues in milk, and in other agricultural conferences at our Geneva Experiment Station and elsewhere.

Chemicals Essential

We believe that antibiotics, pesticides, growth regulators, and other useful agricultural chemicals are essential for commercial food production, but they must be used safely. As pointed out recently by Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, without chemicals farmers cannot continue to produce adequate amounts of safe and wholesome foods. "Abandoning their use on farms and in the food industry," he said, "would result in immediate decline in the quantity and overall quality of our food supply and cause a rapid rise in food prices paid by consumers."

"Agricultural chemicals enable farmers to produce the great variety of foods people want in the tremendous quantities needed. They also give indispensable protection to the natural excellence of these foods against the ravages of pests and diseases. In large part because of chemicals, consumers enjoy fruits, vegetables, cereals, meat, poultry products, and milk of unexcelled quality and with freedom from contamination."

Farmers should be alert to all of the significant facts which determine whether they may use a particular agricultural chemical effectively and safely. Fortunately, they have reliable and quick access to the information they need to make this decision.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell has long anticipated the need for residue data to guide the use of pesticidal chemicals on raw agricultural commodities. Research in this field has been in progress at the Experiment Station at Geneva since the 1930's. In the late 1940's expanded work at Geneva and a new supplementary program of residue research was started at the Experiment Station at Ithaca. These two parts of a unified program on pesticide residue research at both stations of the College now take the full time of ten staff members, with additional seasonal help.

Research Base

Based on research, the New York State Cooperative Extension Service is able to recommend those agricultural chemicals that will provide for benefits in production, with safety insofar as residues are concerned.

Federal and state legislation regulates the use of agricultural chemicals and the amount of residue that is permitted. Federal legislation, passed by Congress and administered by the Food and Drug Administration, deals with commodities moving in interstate commerce. State and local regulations closely approximate the federal regulations and assume the responsibility within the borders of a state.

Milk is unique in being such an important food that no residues of any pesticide or antibiotic are permitted. Since it is the most important single agricultural product in our State, we are most anxious to take all necessary precautions in our research and extension programs where the use of pesticides and antibiotics is concerned.

We are recommending to dairy farmers in New York State that milk from quarters treated with antibiotics for mastitis control be withheld from market for six milkings, or three full days. This is an important responsibility if farmers are not to risk milk seizures and unfavorable publicity that might reduce milk consumption and hurt all dairy farmers.

Only rotenone, synergized pyrethrins, and wettable sulphur are now recommended for direct application to dairy cattle. They do not leave residues in the milk. Rotenone is effective in controlling cattle lice. The pyrethrins are excellent repellents against the biting flies, and wettable sulphur is recommended for controlling the mites that cause cattle mange.

By using recommendations of the College for materials and timing of sprays, dairy farmers can control pests that attack forage crops without danger of producing milk residues.

Contaminated crop by-products are sometimes a source of pesticide residues in milk. Sweet corn forage often carries DDT residues and should not be fed if it has been treated even once with DDT. Apple pomace sometimes contains relatively large amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides and should never be fed to dairy animals.

The Food and Drug Administration, in setting tolerances for pesticides, recognizes that:

1. Certain chemicals are safe for pesticidal use and require no tolerance or exemption. (In this category are materials like sulfur, lime, and lime-sulfur).

2. Another group of pesticides, when used on growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practices, are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance. (Most copper fungicides, pyrethrins, petroleum oils and rotenone are examples of this category).

3. A large group of pesticides that leave residues have safe tolerances established for **each commodity** to which they are applied. (You are familiar with tolerances for materials such as parathion, DDT, and Fermate.)

4. Zero tolerances are set for certain compounds that are considered too poisonous to permit any residues on fruits and vegetables. (Mercury, DNOC, selenium and others are representative of this class.)

Some pesticides will leave no residues when used as directed. In some instances, formal requests for a tolerance have been requested for such materials. Since no residue is present when used as directed, none is permitted. Therefore, a zero tolerance is set.

It is well to know these two interpretations of zero tolerances.

In establishing tolerances, the Food and Drug Administration will establish permissible residues at the lowest possible level. Each commodity has its own tolerance, and, for a number of pesticides, differential tolerances are set. Allowance is made for more of the same material on one commodity than on another. The type of commodity, its frequency in the diet and other factors determine the residue level. The policy of keeping tolerances at the lowest possible level is important where many different chemicals are being considered and used.

What's Ahead

What about the future? For the past three years, the New York State College of Agriculture and its experiment stations have joined with the twelve states in the Northeastern region in a regional residue research program. This program was designed to cut duplication between states on similar problems. At the same time, research programs were spread over the major regional problems to permit more rapid progress through teamwork and interchange of information. As experience in the regions becomes available, there is an exchange of results between the four major regions of the United States.

We face the future knowing that the Food and Drug Administration will continue to enforce its regulations. Our Extension Service will continue to do its best to guide growers in the safe use of agricultural chemicals. We believe that pesticides, growth regulators, antibiotics and other agricultural chemicals must be used for efficient commercial production. The benefits from their safe use are enormous to consumers and producers. The technical service personnel of the agricultural chemical industry are conducting similar programs.

In all fairness it must be recognized that farmers have an important responsibility to get the facts, to follow directions on the label and the recommendations of responsible agents of government and industry. It is a teamwork approach—from scientists, to extension workers to farmers—that will work.

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Yellow Devil spray rigs—jet agitators—band

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THE WINNERS

Empire State Commissioner of Agriculture Don Wickham, right, presents a trophy to William G. Carney of Dansville, N. Y., in recognition of winning the 1959 N.Y.S. DeKalb Corn Growing Contest. The Carneys work as a family team and Bill felt Mrs. Carney and their daughter, Mrs. Charles De Lavergne, should help accept the trophy.

How To Solve the Problem of

RURAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL

By E. W. FOSS

Cornell Department of Agricultural Engineering

RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR DISPOSAL FIELD TRENCHES

Type of Soil	Minutes for Water to Fall 1" in Test Hole	LINEAL FEET OF TRENCH REQUIRED PER BEDROOM (See Minimum Below) Width 18" Depth 18 to 30	Width 24" Depth 18 to 30	Width 30" Depth 18 to 36	Width 36" Depth 24 to 3
GRAVEL	2 or less	33	25	20	17
	3	40	30	24	20
	4	47	35	28	23
SAND	5	53	40	32	27
	10	67	50	40	33
SANDY LOAM	15	87	65	52	43
SANDY CLAY	30	120	90	72	60
CLAY	60	160	120	96	80
	Over 60	Require specially designed seepage pits or and filter trenches			

—From: N.Y.S. Col. of Agr., Agr. Eng. Bul. 303—Hollis Da

WATER resources and water pollution are terms that have appeared many times in the news in recent weeks. If you are beyond sewerage districts and do not have garbage collection, you may have problems of your own.

An old saying went something like this: "He who carries the water is also sparing of it." With running water available at the turn of a wrist, we use more and more without a thought as to where it comes—or goes—until either it "doesn't come" or "doesn't go!" Automatic washing machines, dishwashers, garbage disposal units, along with more baths and showers, have placed a load both on the water supply and the disposal system. Having made suggestions as to water supply in a recent issue, (Dec. 3, 1959) the comments this time will be on waste disposal.

Drainage Fields

Ever since the advent of rural electrification, the use of septic tanks has been recommended as the preferred disposal system for rural homes and farms. Because the septic tank does not oxidize wastes, but merely reduces solid waste to liquids and gases, final disposal of the waste depends upon a tile drainage field. If you are fortunate enough to have sands, gravels, or a loamy soil, your drainage field usually works o.k.—if you followed directions.

If, on the other hand, you have a clay soil and perhaps the water table is periodically high—you may have had or may be still having trouble. Without a proper drainage field that remains aerated, sewage wastes are potentially dangerous. You will notice trouble first by sewage wastes appearing on the surface around the disposal field.

Many septic tanks have been too small. The residue or sludge which does accumulate there soon fills up, rendering the tank of little value. What is more serious with a small tank is that the passage of waste through it is too rapid and does not allow sufficient time for solids to separate from the liquids — thus some of the solids go out into the drainage field—clogging it up. The tank should be large enough to hold all of the waste for 24 hours **minimum**—preferably more. We forget that our famliy grows, we perhaps rent out rooms, or we add extra water-using equipment.

For this reason most states recognize the 400 or 500 gallon tank as a minimum, and for many rural homes an 800 or 1000 gallon tank (or perhaps larger one) is needed (see chart). Place this downhill from your well, at least 100 feet away, and with the sewer line to the tank pitched at least ⅛" per foot. Be sure to provide a cleanout opening every 50' so that a "snake" can be run through in case it clogs up. Check on plumbing codes in your locality as to size, location, and construction of the tank.

The drainage field requires more attention than does the tank itself. The tile should always be laid 18" to 25" deep with an accurate pitch of the pipe of 4" to 100'. The amount of this tile depends on the ability of your soil to absorb the water, (see chart). Use clay tile, concrete tile, or asphalt impregnated fiber tile. To distribute the waste evenly to two or more drainage lines you will need a distribution tank (see drawing). By proper construction of the tank and lines it is easily possible to run successive lines on a slope.

In recent years more attention has been given to placing crushed rock in a trench around the drainage tile. Coarse gravel or crushed rocks provide large openings through which septic tank effluent can penetrate to t earth trench. Use asphalt paper over the joi of concrete or clay tile—the fiber tile has fib couplings.

Several companies are now manufacturi small size sewage treating plants. In effe they have made a small package unit whi performs some or all of the functions of a ci sewage treatment plant. In particular, the units provide a safe sewage disposal syste for camps, motels, schools, industries, or rur housing developments beyond existing se erage lines.

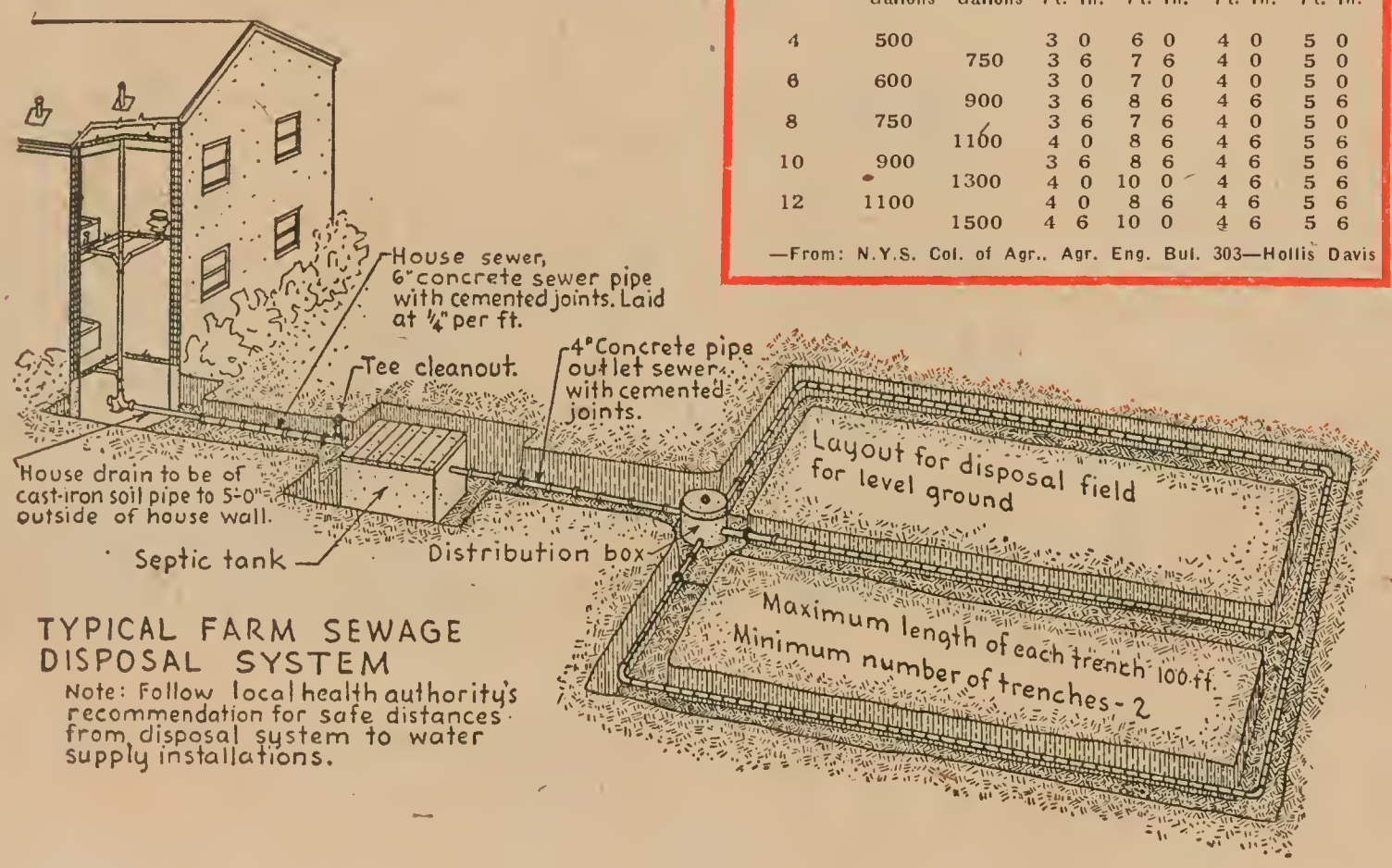
Because this is a new development, the are for sale both good units and not-so-goo A minimum unit provides both an agitator an a compressor for running air into the tan The combination of the agitator and the oxy gen of the air provides oxidation of the solid —if given sufficient time. Larger units pro vide for sludge removal and chlorination a well as oxidation.

While these units are more expensive tha septic tanks, they are filling a need, are bein tested, and will surely be improved. Befo purchasing one, be sure to check with yo local health authorities.

REQUIRED SEPTIC TANK SIZES

Maximum Number of Persons Served	Tank Size Without Garbage Disposal Units Gallons	Tank Size With Garbage Disposal Units Gallons	Recommended Dimensions Inside Width Ft. In.	Inside Length Ft. In.	Liquid Depth Ft. In.	Total Depth Ft. In.
4	500		3 0	6 0	4 0	5 0
		750	3 6	7 6	4 0	5 0
6	600		3 0	7 0	4 0	5 0
		900	3 6	8 6	4 6	5 6
8	750		3 6	7 6	4 0	5 0
		1160	4 0	8 6	4 6	5 6
10	900		3 6	8 6	4 6	5 6
		1300	4 0	10 0	4 6	5 6
12	1100		4 0	8 6	4 6	5 6
		1500	4 6	10 0	4 6	5 6

—From: N.Y.S. Col. of Agr., Agr. Eng. Bul. 303—Hollis Davis



TYPICAL FARM SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Note: Follow local health authority's recommendation for safe distances from disposal system to water supply installations.

Garbage Disposal

The easiest way to dispose of garbage is t put it down the kitchen drain into a "hog" o grinder unit. If, on the other hand, your septi tank is not any too large, you will probabl overload the tank if you install the grinde unit. Another disposal method is to use a gas electric, or oil fired incinerator. These unit dry out the garbage first so that little or n offensive odors are given off. Install them usually, in your basement near the furnac and connect to the chimney. The unit als burn all manner of other waste as well a garbage.

Mulches and Compost

One of the challenges to agriculture is t maintain sufficient organic matter in the soil Sufficient experimental evidence exists to en courage all of us to use leaves, lawn clippings and garden refuse as mulch—or to compost it for direct humus application. Several inches per year of almost any type of organic resi due including sawdust and shavings will warm the soil, provide extra moisture, and generally stimulate plant growth. In some cases (saw dust and shavings) extra nitrogen is needed to keep the multiplying bacteria from robbing ni trogen from the soil. In other words, don't **burn** your organic refuse— but use it as a mulch or compost in your garden. The com post is excellent around house plantings.

Last But Not Least

If you need help on a waste disposal prob lem ask:

1. Your County or State Health Department representative about regulations.
2. Your County Agent for State or Federal bulletins.
3. Your plumber for suggestions on equip ment and equipment layout.



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Allied Chemical



By BEN T. LOGAN

The night Father pulled the cat's tail off

MY FATHER and the cat, which he called that "cussed brindle thing," never did get along. Partly it was the cat's looks. Father thought animals should look like what they were supposed to. This cat was a mix up of white, yellow, brown and black. He was too much like the result of the time one of our Guernsey cows got into the neighbor's pasture with the black and white bull.

Most of the trouble, though, was the cat's attitude. He had an air about him that almost as plain as words said, "Cats are the greatest creatures on earth. And I am the greatest of all cats."

"He's just plain over-impressed with himself," Father said whenever anybody mentioned the cat's attitude. "He walks like a bully. Everytime he looks at you there's a sneer in it."

They were enemies, that cat and my Father. And they didn't need a reason for it anymore than two men do.

The brindle cat was a favorite with the rest of us— maybe because he let us pet him like he was doing us a favor. He had special privileges. Whether he'd been given the privileges or just assumed them, no one could remember. Anyway, he was the "house cat." That meant he could stay inside until we went to bed at night. Then out he went. He didn't like that much, especially on a cold winter night.

Putting him out was Father's job.

As it got close to bedtime, Father and the cat would eye each other, both wary, neither afraid, each daring the other to start something. Father always started it. He would close his book and fold up his glasses. When his glasses case snapped shut, it was like the warning signal for the first round.

The cat had its ritual, too. He would stretch out on the floor and sleepily lick a paw, never taking his eyes off Father.

Father would get up and stretch. He would stand there and yawn a couple times. Then, right in the middle of a yawn, he'd leap. The cat would leap in the opposite direction and the chase was on.

We all kept out of the way and cheered them both. There was no taking sides. Mother would grab for chairs as they toppled and would mutter about the carryings on of a grown man, but she'd be smiling just the same. Sometimes she forgot herself and cheered a little when the cat pulled a shrewd maneuver.

Once honestly cornered, the brindle cat would sit down and begin licking his paw again, as though the whole business was way beneath him. He never tried to scratch or bite, just accepted fate. But even in the way he let Father carry him to the door and toss him out, there was something that said, "I'm just letting you do this, you know. I could still raise plenty of hell if I wanted to."

One night, after a chase that brought down the stovepipe and scattered soot all over the room, Mother suggested life might be simpler if we just kept the cat out of the house.

We all held our breath.

Father laughed. "No, by Jiminy!" he said. "That cat needs to learn his place. Otherwise we'll wake up some morning and find him running the farm."

So the daily ritual went on. There was only one variation. In the winter, the cat liked to spend the evenings beside the big heating stove. And sometimes Father just about drove the cat crazy. He would put his book away as usual and stand up and walk toward the stove, with the cat ready to spring. But Father would open the stove door, take down the poker and start getting the fire bedded up for the night. He'd toss in green chunks oak, rattle the dampers and bank with the poker. The cat would half leave the floor with every move Father made. Finally, Father would bang the stove door shut and reach for the cat, all in one motion. But it never worked. The cat was always a jump ahead and the same old chase would begin.

The business of the tail got started on a cold fall day when there was a gray look in the air and the wind was blowing out of the northwest. Father looked at the sky and decided a killing frost was coming. And there were all the things in the garden to be carted in. We picked the last of the tomatoes and ground cherries, cut the wineplant, dug the late potatoes and brought in all the root crops.

There was a little competition between Father and Mother about whether or not the dahlia and gladiola bulbs were as important as the potatoes. But by dark everything was taken care of.

The last of the things we just piled up in the kitchen for the night. And as one of the big armloads was carried in, the cold wind slammed the screen door. Right at that point, the brindle cat was casually coming in to claim his place by the stove. All of him made it except for the last eight inches of his tail. When the door banged shut, the cat let out a screech that would have done a full-grown tiger proud. He tried to pull loose, his claws leaving deep gashes in the kitchen linoleum.

Somebody kicked the door open. Before it slammed again, the brindle cat came rolling end over end into the kitchen. As soon as he stopped rolling in, he started running out. It's the only time he ever opened the screen door for himself. He took off to the woods and we didn't see him for better than a week.

He came back with all his old casual arrogance. Only thing that spoiled it was his tail. It had an exact right angle in it. The end stuck up straight as a flag pole. It weaved a little, as the cat walked, like there might be a high wind blowing way up there

When the mailman saw the brindle cat, he claimed it was enough to make a man stop drinking. "Ain't been so rattled up by anything since that time I ran over the two-headed rattlesnake," Old George said. He still carried the snake around with him in the Model-T, preserved in a bottle of alcohol. It was the only way he could make anyone believe him.

"Hell's bells," George said. "How'm I going to convince anybody you folks got a cat with a right angle in his tail. I can't put a whole live cat in alcohol. What happened to him anyway?"

"Well, Sir," Father said gravely. "Near as I can figure, he must have swallowed that carpenter's square I'm missing."

George nodded and, equally gravely, said, "I'll bet that could do it, all right."

That night the cat was back in the house. It was cold outside. There was the damp cutting feel of snow in the wind that was howling around the eaves and sweeping across the empty brown fields. The heating stove was roaring good in the living room. Everybody was drowsy, most of nodding in the warm yellow light of the kerosene lamp.

It was the kind of night when just the thought of getting into a cold bed in an unheated bedroom made everybody want to stay right where they were. The cat was on the floor, lying on his stomach, his eyes closed, his paws folded under him. The front part of his tail was resting on the floor, straight out behind him. And the last eight inches was sticking straight up. Every now and then it would twitch over against the stove foot rail with a light bang.

"You hear that?" the hired man said.

Father looked up over his glasses. "Hear what?"

The tail banged again. "That," the hired man insisted.

We all turned and looked at the cat. His eyes were still closed. He was quiet, except that every few seconds there would be that light bang as the tail hit the rail. It sounded like the tail was made of wood.

"That tail's going to drop off," the hired man said. "Had a cat get his tail hurt like that when I was a kid. Tail dried up. Turned hard as a rock. One day it just dropped off. Called the cat 'Stubby' after that."

The cat opened one eye and looked up. The tail banged twice in rapid succession.

"Nonsense," Father said and went back to his book.

An hour or so later, Father started trying to herd everyone off so he could fix up the fire and go to bed. He closed his book and got up and said, "I wonder if that fool cat learned anything from what happened."

The cat opened his eyes and stretched. The tail banged against the foot rail. Father made his leap. He missed. The cat made two trips around the table, his tail just ahead of Father's outstretched hand. Then he made a dash for under the couch. Father grabbed and got ahold of the upright part of the tail.

The cat dug into the linoleum and pulled. Slowly the right angle began to straighten out. Suddenly the cat

(Continued on Page 19)

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The 88 Dryer has full thermostatic control. Noon or night, you get the temperature you set.

Every hay grower can remember cuttings that had to be written off as a partial or even a complete loss because of weather. Leaching, bleaching, and shattering of leaves in the field, plus losses in storage, account for an average 28 per cent loss.

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The whole crop package for corn, or just part of it?

There's no doubt in the minds of farm operator, Ken Noble, of Linwood, N. Y.; G.L.F. Technical Field Serviceman, Walt Baran; and the other G.L.F. specialists who helped measure yields from the test areas, comparing chemical weed control results vs. cultivation on the Noble Farm.

Corn under excellent management practice with normal cultivation fell an average of 24 bushels short of the same hybrids in the same fields where weeds were chemically controlled.

Using a band treatment, yields averaged 102 bu. per acre vs. 78 bu. per acre from the cultivated acres.

Speaking in terms of dollars and cents, the chemical control materials and costs of application figured $4.95 per acre—the 24 extra bushels of corn returned $26.40 . . . an additional net profit from chemical control of $21.45 from every acre of corn. Where else can you get a 428% return on investment in one crop season?

Three chemical weed control materials will be in the spotlight for dairymen in 1960.

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ATRAZINE—Similar to, but having certain advantages over Simazine, used by many patrons in 1959, Atrazine will be the number 1 G.L.F. recommendation for control of annual broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in corn this year. It is effective both pre- and post-emergence, though only pre-emergence use has as yet been authorized by FDA. Atrazine is safe on corn, even at the high dosages necessary for nutgrass control. Price will be equivalent to Simazine costs last year. Band treatment will be recommended.



G.L.F. WEED KILLER "66" IMPROVED—G.L.F. Weed Killer "66" Improved is the safest form of 2,4-D to use near crops sensitive to 2,4-D materials. It is especially formulated for use in G.L.F. territory. G.L.F. Weed Killer "66" Improved does an outstanding job where broadleaf weeds are the major problem.



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SPECIAL OF THE MONTH: Unico Funnel Top Sprayer, Model No. 140, 3½ Gal. Capacity, Easy to Fill, Funnel Top, Locking Cap, Double Safety Lock, Shoulder Strap with Sponge Rubber Pad, Regular—$10.38, DURING MARCH ONLY $8.25



GOOD INVESTMENT

Are county fairs a good investment? Beyond all doubt, they are the best investment our State government could make. They stand far out and above as one solid continuous link of past with present and present with future. They spell the difference between community spirit and public apathy. They hold the greatest hope for youth to stay interested in agricultural pursuits. They represent the highest level of that American competitive spirit that has put this nation of ours on top. In plain truth, they are good old fashioned democracy at work.

If State assistance in an amount equal to only a small percentage of the State's present tax from parimutuel betting were given to the county fairs for exhibit buildings and improvements, it would return dividends many times over in better community living throughout the entire State.

New York State cannot afford to neglect one of the oldest and most basic traditions in our communities —the annual county fair.— *George G. Sipprell, Treasurer, Erie County, (N.Y.) Agricultural Society.*

Editor's Note: On Page 20 of the March 5th issue there was a letter expressing some doubt as to the usefulness of county fairs. In line with our desire to present both sides of every question, the above letter is printed. To date, letters pro and con have been fairly evenly divided.

FAIR TRIAL FOR SOIL BANK

Many millions of taxpayers' money is being spent in this socialistic experiment to raise farm prices. Let's give it a fair chance to succeed or definitely demonstrate its folly.

Extension has been advocated by our President to cover 60,000,000 acres from the present 28,000,000. Some say this is not enough. If it should prove insufficient, then let there be further extension to 80,000,000 or 100,000,000. Somewhere a point is certain to be reached where there is a balance of supply and demand.

Already there is some evidence of the Bank's potency. The red kidney bean growers of western New York have achieved a quite satisfactory price, partly at least from the Soil Bank reducing acreage.

The Soil Bank, as a temporary measure, may in some cases work hardship on retired farmers who are dependent upon the Soil Bank payments for a living. This situation should not be of undue concern, for when the balance of supply and demand has been reached the rental value of the land will have topped the Soil Bank payments of $12 per acre and there will be the mutual desire to dissolve the Soil Bank contract.

Admittedly, the job presents problems, some apparent, others only dimly seen, and still others undreamed of. Again, by having undertaken the solution of the farm problem by artificial means and having proven other schemes a failure, why not give the Soil Bank a fair and just trial? If we do not go all the way, lost are the millions already spent.—*Herbert D. Humphrey, Ira, N. Y.*

SPEAKING FREELY

I have been receiving your magazine for the past year or so, and although there have been a number of articles of interest to me, especially in the area of gardening, I cannot digest your ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE editorial content.

If your editorial staff would take the time to investigate the facts, they would see that the American working man has come a long way as a result of collective bargaining compared to individual bargaining. Any publication which is as strong anti-union as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is guilty of presenting to the suburban and farm reader a view which any thinking person will find hard to believe.

Please do not insult the average American by blaming inflation, and all that it involves, on the willingness of workers to unite for their mutual benefit. I have worked in industry, on a farm, and I am now in a profession, but regardless of the type of work, the employee who is organized is better rewarded for his labor.

You have asked that I speak freely, and I have.—*Fred W. Reinshagen, Ballston Lake, N. Y.*

Dear Mr. Reinshagen:

It always hurts to lose a reader, but sometimes it is unavoidable.

As I see it, I have no choice other than to continue to work for the benefit of farmers even though in doing so I might step on the toes of some other groups.

I am not anti-union but it is very difficult for me to understand why any member or officer of a labor union shuts his eyes, says that everything is all right, and refuses to do anything to correct some of the conditions uncovered by the McClellan Committee.

As far as that is concerned, not all men in industry are angels either. But it looks to me now that a lot better job is being done of keeping them in line than it is in the case of some labor unions.

You spoke freely, so I have done likewise.—*Hugh Cosline, Editor*

HE AGREES

Your editorials in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are the most sensible reading I can find. It's too bad the men in Washington don't think the way you do about Soil Bank, wheat allotments, and support prices.
— *Robert Wyffels, Canandaigua, N. Y.*

WHEN IT'S TIME FOR NITROGEN... USE AEROPRILLS

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PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Cows That Live Longer

Two or more years added to the productive life of an average cow would make a tremendous difference in the net financial profit to any dairyman. This is especially true with better-than-average cows.

When the average dairyman replaces his entire dairy every five years it takes no great mathematical genius to figure why he should make a greater effort to prolong the usefulness of each cow. The cost of raising replacements is too much absorbed in other farm costs to make some farmers conscious of what it is doing to their income.

The things that in my opinion help to prolong the usefulness of our dairy cows are numerous, and I shall list them in sequence of importance:

Maintain a good agronomic program so there will be no nutritional or mineral deficiencies to rob the cow of her natural resistance to disease.

Practice clean fast milking methods. This will help prevent mastitis, our Number 1 menace.

Have cows examined for pregnancy at least three times a year.

On older cows I find it necessary to have their feet trimmed. I have all cows dehorned.

We use calcite or some other nonskid material on the floors.

I also vaccinate all calves for Bangs and my whole herd for Lepto once a year.

In this fast moving world of ours today we need more and more technical information. We need the latest, up-to-date information applying to our business. I use my county Extension Service membership which provides me this information and technical assistance.

I raise replacements only from cows that have an ideal dairy temperament. Never raise a replacement from a cow that holds up her milk, or stands in the gutter, has a tendency to milk fever, or any other characteristic that would accelerate her leaving the herd.

I respect the natural habits of my cows, and try to protect them from injury and by not permitting them to eat materials which would be harmful to their health.

I provide stalls with enough width and length for the cow's particular requirements.

I have placed the stones I picked from improved pastures around the base of large shade trees. I believe this offers them some protection from lightning, as they will not bunch up close to the trunk of the tree. I fence the woodlot so the cows will not get hung in the trees or eat poison plants. I also want all apple trees removed from my pastures.

—Cyrus H. Pike, South New Berlin, New York

TWO MORE YEARS

This matter of replacements in the dairy herd is one of major expense whether you raise or buy them. You never know until after the second lactation whether you should keep or sell the heifer. It takes that long for her to prove herself, regardless of breeding. There are duds in all family lines.

Therefore, it is very important to be able to keep those proven cows in the herd for a long time as they pass on their ability to their offspring and these are the ones we want to raise. If these cows have the ability to live long and produce, they are the ones that build the bank account.

Herd health is a big problem, and is a constant battle. We try to keep mastitis at a minimum, and treat as soon as any sign of it shows up. We follow all good sanitation rules.

Breeding is another troublesome spot. We try to keep close watch of all cows' heat periods after calving and have the "vet" check suspects as soon as possible. We do not give up too quickly on a cow that won't breed if she is a good one.

Good feeding practice and herd management are very important to give long life. We have several cows 12 to 13 years old in our herd, and doing very well. So it can be done.

—Francis Matthews, LeRoy, N. Y.

MANAGEMENT PAYS

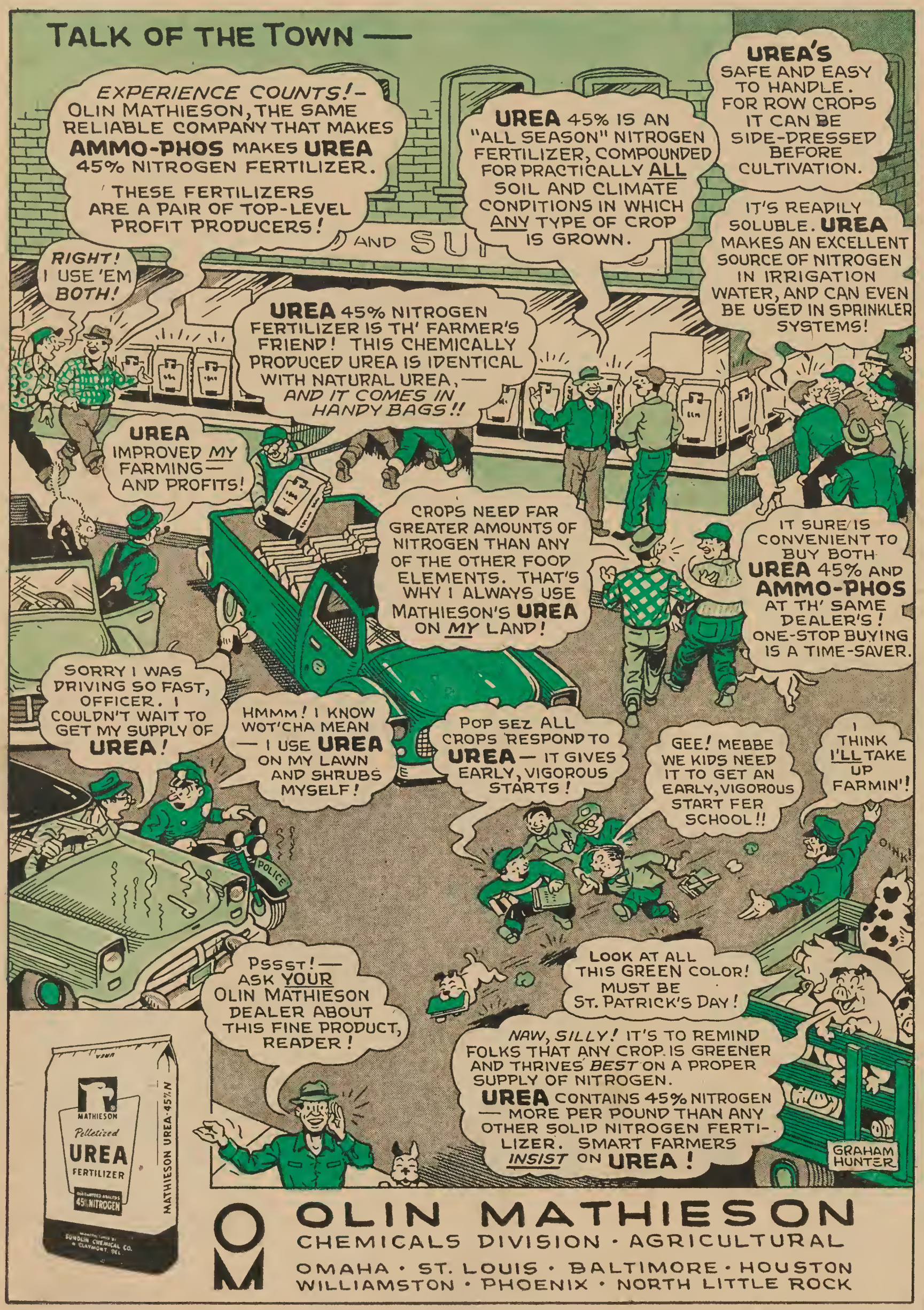
I heartily agree that if the average productive life of a dairy cow could be increased two or three years, it would be more money in the pocket of the dairymen.

The cost of raising dairy heifers is increasing each year. It is a hard job to buy a **good** cow for a replacement, as well as expensive.

Management perhaps is the best word to keep the dairy cow on the job for many years. — *Rollin J. McGeoch, Argyle, N. Y.*

STRAIGHT LEGS

In a hasty reading of the rules for culling cows, it seems to me a very important feature was not mentioned. In order to give room for the large udders so often seen on good dairy cows, the hind legs should be wide apart and straight. I have seen several otherwise fine specimens that had the points of the hocks **pointing in** and thus bruising the udder and causing bloody milk. As long as the cow was kept in the stable and not allowed to walk there would be no trouble. A high class dairyman friend of mine has culled one from his herd here recently for this very reason.—*Harry L. Stone, Mexico, N. Y.*



Breeding Failures

(Continued from Page 1)

fore calling his veterinarian and then loses confidence in him because he can't help the cow. The veterinarian should be called when cows:

a. have abnormal discharges (flaky or cloudy mucus from vulva).

b. come in heat too often or stay in heat too long.

c. fail to come in heat by 60 days after calving.

d. have not conceived to 3 services.

All cows should be checked between 35 and 50 days after calving. This allows about 30 days for treating cows which have not recovered normally before it is time to breed them.

6. Use healthy herd replacements.

7. Feed the herd adequately. A mineral mixture offered free choice is helpful. A simple mixture of 100 pounds of dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal and 100 pounds of trace mineralized salt is adequate.

Functional Disturbances

1. Cystic ovaries. This condition occurs when a follicle (a blister like sack) becomes persistent on the ovary. This follicle contains the egg and normally breaks about 12 hours after the end of standing heat. Because it produces the hormone (estrogen) that causes heat, the cow remains in heat if it does not break. The cause of cystic ovaries is unknown. The cycle may be broken by treatment by a veterinarian. When the condition is recognized and treated early about 75% of the cows will recover.

2. Absence of heat. Several factors can prevent a cow from coming into heat.

a. Pregnancy. She should first be examined for this possibility.

b. Inactive ovaries. This condition is observed in heifers more frequently than in cows. It has been associated with underfeeding, especially in heifers, and can usually be corrected by feeding liberal amounts of grain. Deficiencies of trace minerals have also been suspected as a cause of inactive ovaries. The mineral mixture described earlier would correct such a deficiency.

c. Retained yellow bodies. A yellow body forms after each heat period but disappears if the cow is not bred or does not conceive. It remains during pregnancy but disappears shortly after calving. Occasionally, a yellow body will be retained beyond its normal time. If this occurs, the cow will not come in heat as long as it is present. Hormonal treatment by a veterinarian is usually required. The possibility of unobserved or "silent" heat periods should be checked before it is assumed that a cow has a retained yellow body.

d. Cystic ovaries. About 10% of the cows with cystic ovaries fail to show any signs of heat rather than staying in heat too long. This may be caused by a growth of yellow body tissue around the follicles which counteracts the effects of the heat causing hormone.

Reproductive Diseases

A few years ago brucellosis was the number one disease affecting reproduction in cattle. Today, this disease causes very little trouble. The following diseases are the ones which dairymen are concerned with today.

1. Vibriosis. This is a venereal disease which causes repeat breedings with heat periods occurring at irregular intervals (27 to 55 days or longer). A cloudy or flaky mucus discharge usually accompanies the disease. A tampon agglutination test is available for making a positive diagnosis. The best control measure is to breed artificially with antibiotic-treated semen.

2. Trichomoniasis. The symptoms of "Trich" are similar to those for vibriosis. Control the disease by breeding artificially with semen from clean bulls. Antibiotics will not kill the trichomonad organisms from infected bulls.

3. Leptospirosis. This is not a true reproductive disease although it does cause cows to abort if they are in the late stages of pregnancies at the onset of the disease. Other symptoms are: reduced milk production, loss of body weight, loss of appetite, a tinge of red in the urine and a high body temperature. A vaccine is available which gives protection for 9 months to one year. Vaccinate when:

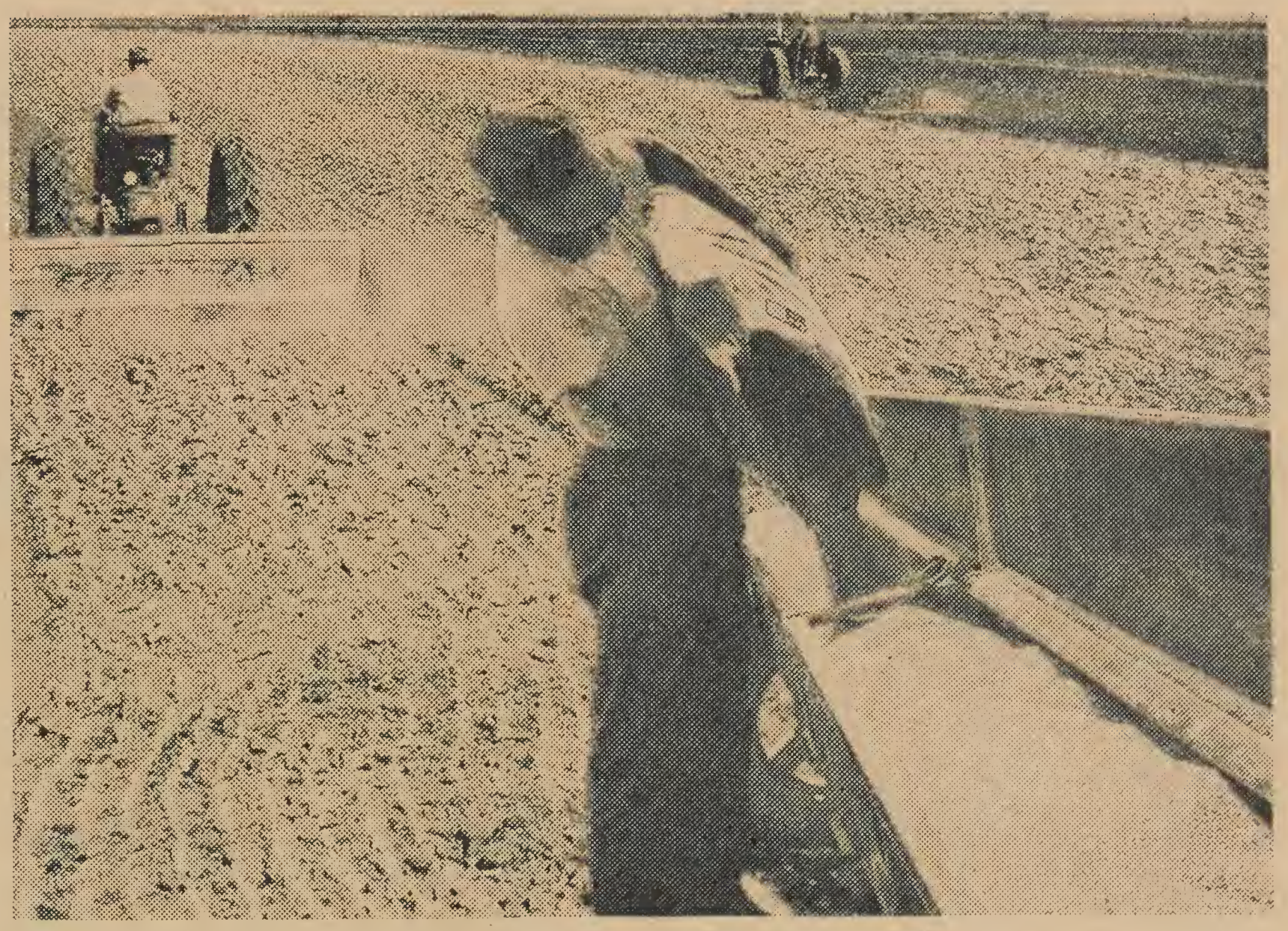
a. an outbreak occurs in your herd

b. an outbreak occurs in a neighboring herd

c. new animals are being brought into your herd

d. animals are to be shown

There are no doubt other causes of reproductive failure. However, if you will pay adequate attention to these causes your troubles will be minimized. An average of 1.5 services per conception and an average calving interval of 12 to 13 months are goals to strive for.



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In addition to the two silos, corn is also grown for grain.

Brothers Increase Business As They Gain Knowledge and Experience

"One-Horse" to 42 Cows

By HUGH COSLINE

SOME PEOPLE might consider it old-fashioned to start small and grow slowly, but I am sure that the Richards brothers, Charles and Rex, of Alpine, Schuyler County, N. Y., wouldn't agree with them.

The two boys, born on a nearby 50-acre, "one-horse" farm, didn't get interested in farming until they were through high school. Then each went to Cornell for two years, Rex finishing in '39 after concentrating on dairying, and Charles in '42 after taking a general course in agriculture with emphasis on agricultural engineering.

In 1939 they began farming on 133 acres, operating on a verbal partnership agreement until 1942, when they put it in writing. Fifty-six additional acres were rented until 1948, and then purchased.

In 1958 they added another 27 acres; in 1959 an additional 100 acres and barn. They still rent some land, and now operate a total of 415 acres.

So much for the acreage. The boys have also increased the size of the dairy several times until now they have stanchions for 41 milkers, and at present are milking 39. With this growth you might well ask, as I did, why the Richards are planning to build the milking herd bigger—they have 60 in mind. But their reasons make sense.

As the herd has increased, the boys continued to do most of the work, but during this past year, Charles' 13-year-old son has been of considerable help. I asked if they were now working harder than they did, and they agreed that they were, at least they are putting in longer hours. But they figure that with some barn rearrangement, and with some more labor-saving equipment, they will be able actually to take care of more cows with less work, and therefore to produce milk at a lower cost per hundred.

Before we get into that, see what they have already developed in the way of labor-saving devices. In 1953 they installed a gutter cleaner for a double line of cows. But still there is a short line and some stalls to be cleaned by hand.

In 1954 they bought a silo unloader, and another one in 1959 for a second silo. In 1956 they purchased a bulk milk tank, but don't yet have a pipeline, and in 1959 they bought a bulk feed bin to cut down labor in feeding the cows. Also, in 1958 they purchased a hay crimper which may not save too much labor but it does permit them to bale the hay and get it in the barn quicker.



Rex Richards (left) and his brother Charles with their bulk tank. They plan a pipeline soon.

Back in 1957 they built a pole barn, 56 x 60, which is used for storing tools, winter quarters for heifers, and sometimes for storing baled hay. In it is a water bowl, with automatic electric heat to keep it from freezing.

During hay harvest, Charles and Rex use four big wagons holding a total of 700 bales. These are loaded right from the baler and the wagons can be driven into the pole building to get away from the possibility of their getting wet during the night. Grass silage is put up by the direct cut method. It is chopped into two wagons, one of which may be unloading while the other is being filled. As the boys say, they really need three wagons so that they can have one in the field, one on the road, and one being unloaded.

These same wagons handle grain from a combine (which is custom hired) or ear corn from a picker, which, this past year, was borrowed from a neighbor.

Looking ahead, the brothers figure it out something like this:

With some remodeling and possibly some additional space, the gutter cleaner could take care of the entire job in perhaps 20 minutes where it now takes 2 men 45 minutes to clean the stable. For one thing, at present the manure can be handled in one big spreader load, but it means some forking in the spreader, whereas with a few more cows they wouldn't do this, but would have two slightly smaller loads.

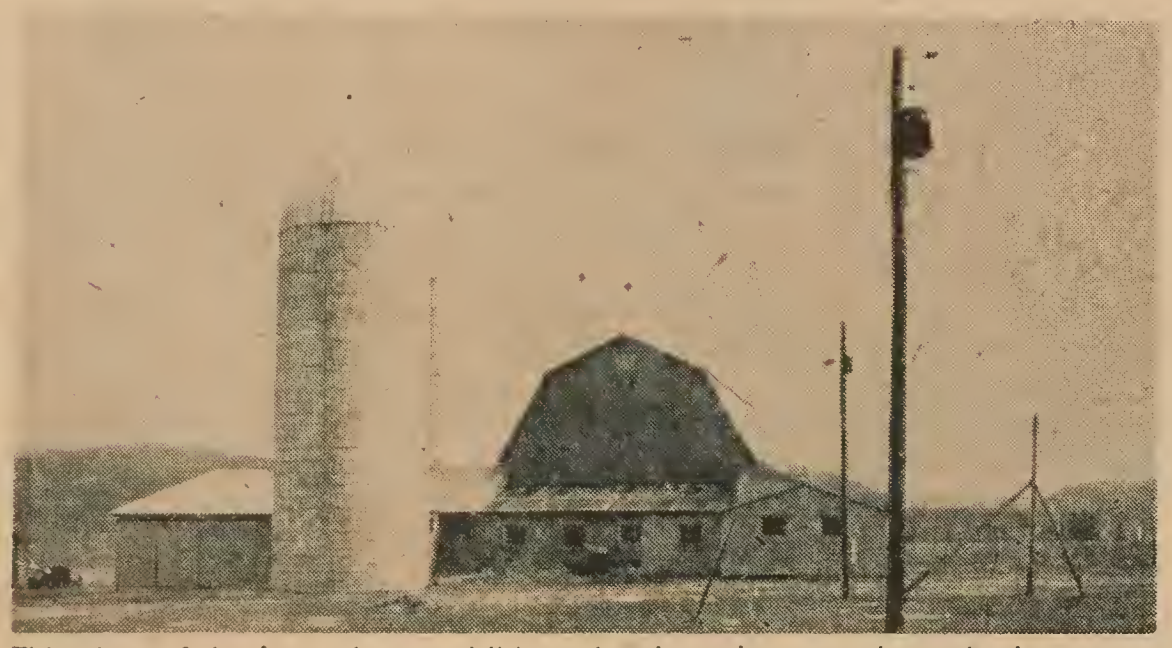
At present the milk is carried t the bulk tank, and the best time th Richards can make when both ar milking is 1½ hours for the job.

But even with the present ar rangements, the two men, workin almost alone, are now producing ton of milk a day from their 39 cows To get this production, the cows ar fed 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds o milk, which now means that the are getting 500 pounds of grain day, an average of around 12 pound per cow. They get 17 pounds of ha daily, 20 pounds of grass silage, an 30 pounds corn silage. Corn silag is fed morning and night, and gras silage at noon, with grain three times a day on the silage.

Fourteen years ago with 16 milk ers, the Richards brothers' herd av eraged 9,860 pounds of milk and 35 pounds of butterfat. In 1959, with an average of 42 cows, production was 13,860 pounds of milk and 51 pounds of butterfat. This improve ment was secured without buying any stock. The brothers give much of the credit to artificial breeding.

The roughage is alfalfa on some fields, Empire birdsfoot and brome on others. The birdsfoot and brome last year was cut the last week in June, then pastured beginning Au gust 1. But ahead of that, the alfalfa was cut early in June for dry hay at a time when the weather was ex ceptionally good. Even at that time of year, DuPuits alfalfa was cut one day and baled the next. From the DuPuits they got three cuttings, plus a fourth cutting between October and Election Day which was cut and fed green.

The milk from the herd is market ed through the Penn-York Bulk Milk Cooperative, whose president is Mr. Fenton Murphy of Ulster, (the co op is affiliated with the Mutual Fed eration of Independent Coopera tives), and which the boys told me was the first and biggest of its kind in the area, with 92 members. The milk is sold to two dealers, and Charles is on the bargaining com mittee to establish a price.



This view of the barn shows additions that have been made on both corners, and at the end nearest the camera. However, it shows only one of the silos. The other one is out of sight. The boys have done a remarkable job of adding to the barn and still keeping the arrangements handy for working.



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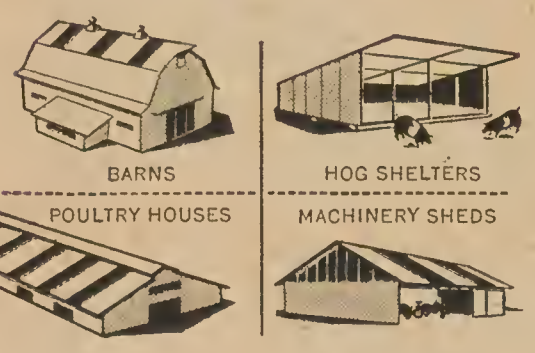


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Vegetable Varieties To Plant In 1960



HERE'S THE latest word on what vegetables to plant for 1960, both in commercial and home gardens, from Prof. Arthur Pratt of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell.

TOMATOES: Fireball is still the best extra-early variety for upstate New York. Remember to protect it from early blight with regular Maneb spraying. Of the crack-resistant later varieties now available, there's **Glamour**, a heavy yielder, and the new **Cardinal Hybrid**, a big, heavy-yielding, solid-fleshed tomato.

SWEET CORN: Wonderful and **Seneca Chief** are top-quality late varieties. For early types, try **North Star** and its frequent companion, **Golden Beauty.** North Star can be planted very early and keeps growing vigorously even in cold weather. Golden Beauty matures several days later, yields well, and is highly wilt-resistant.

CARROTS: Nantes is old, but still the best. Improved steadily over the years by plant breeders, it tops all other varieties in earliness and quality.

BEANS: A new snap bean, **Tendercrop** has been developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It's tops in quality, disease-resistant, and has an excellent green bean flavor.

Kinghorn Wax, though old, is still the leading wax bean for tenderness, tastiness, and roundness. The golden pods are meaty and fiberless. For pole beans, if you like them with a strong "beany" flavor, try **Kentucky Wonder**. The new, white-seeded Rosbough strain, if you can get it, produces vigorous, heavy-yielding vines and long, straight pods that are unusually smooth and attractive in color.

BEETS: Crosby Green Top and **Green Bunching** (or Green Top Bunching) are good, first for beet greens and later for the root. They command premium prices and look as good as they taste.

CABBAGE: Nothing is better for an early variety than **Golden Acre,** a yellows-resistant cabbage with a hard, uniform head. **Jersey Wakefield,** however, with a pointed head, is best for tenderness and mildness.

LETTUCE: Many people think **Bibb**—a very dark leaf lettuce with a thick velvety leaf—is unequalled. If you want an iceberg type, however, plant one of the **Great Lakes** varieties. All are good. For a beautiful salad ingredient, with color you can't buy in the market, try the relatively new **Ruby.**

RADISHES: Champion is one of the best, because it stays firm and crisp, not hollow or pithy, even when fairly large. Also, try the new early variety, **Red Boy.** It matures about five days earlier than Champion, thus having less time to get wormy or hot.

WINTER TYPE SQUASH: Butternut is especially good for late summer and early fall. For late fall and winter, try the green **Delicious** or the orange Golden Delicious.

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At right is a coupon that you can use to send for full details and cost of these three European tours. Also, we have left a space on the coupon for you to let us know whether you would like information about our Alaska Tour this summer (July 30-August 19). Just fill out the coupon and send it today to E. R. Eastman, President, American Agriculturist, Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y. Make this your year to take one of those wonderful American Agriculturist tours!

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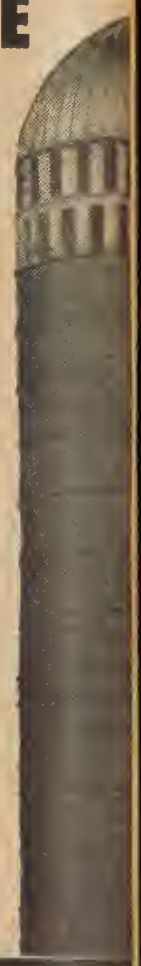
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THE NIGHT FATHER PULLED THE CAT'S TAIL OFF

(Continued from Page 10)

went catapulting ahead. Father went over backward with the end of the tail in his hand. He just sat there on the floor looking at it.

The hired man looked at Father's open mouth and said, "By golly, you could drive a hayrack in there without ever touching."

The rest of us were silent. Under the couch, the cat was growling. Finally he poked his head out. There was something mighty close to awe on his face. His whiskers were quivering, his eyes big and round. He worked his way carefully around Father and backed slowly to the door, his back arched, the stub of tail twitching furiously. Mother got up and opened the door. The cat whirled and ran out.

Everybody went off to bed without any more urging.

The next day we chopped a hole in the frozen ground and buried the cat's tail. The cat watched us and spoiled the seriousness of it all by dancing around and playing with the tail.

That night the cat was back at his usual place. His stub tail started twitching when Father came in. They eyed each other warily all evening. When Father finally closed his book and took off his glasses, the cat got up and stretched. Then he turned and walked quietly to the door and meowed to be let out, just like it was all his own idea. Father opened the door and watched as the cat walked casually out into the cold night.

Father slowly closed the door and came back to the table and sat down. "Well," he said, very seriously, "I guess that's that." He was frowning and he seemed a little disappointed. Finally he looked at us and grinned and said, "Well, who won?"

It was hard to say. There was no overlooking the fact that winter evenings weren't quite so lively after that. And the brindle cat wasn't what you'd call crushed. From that time on he didn't fight with Father; he just tolerated him.

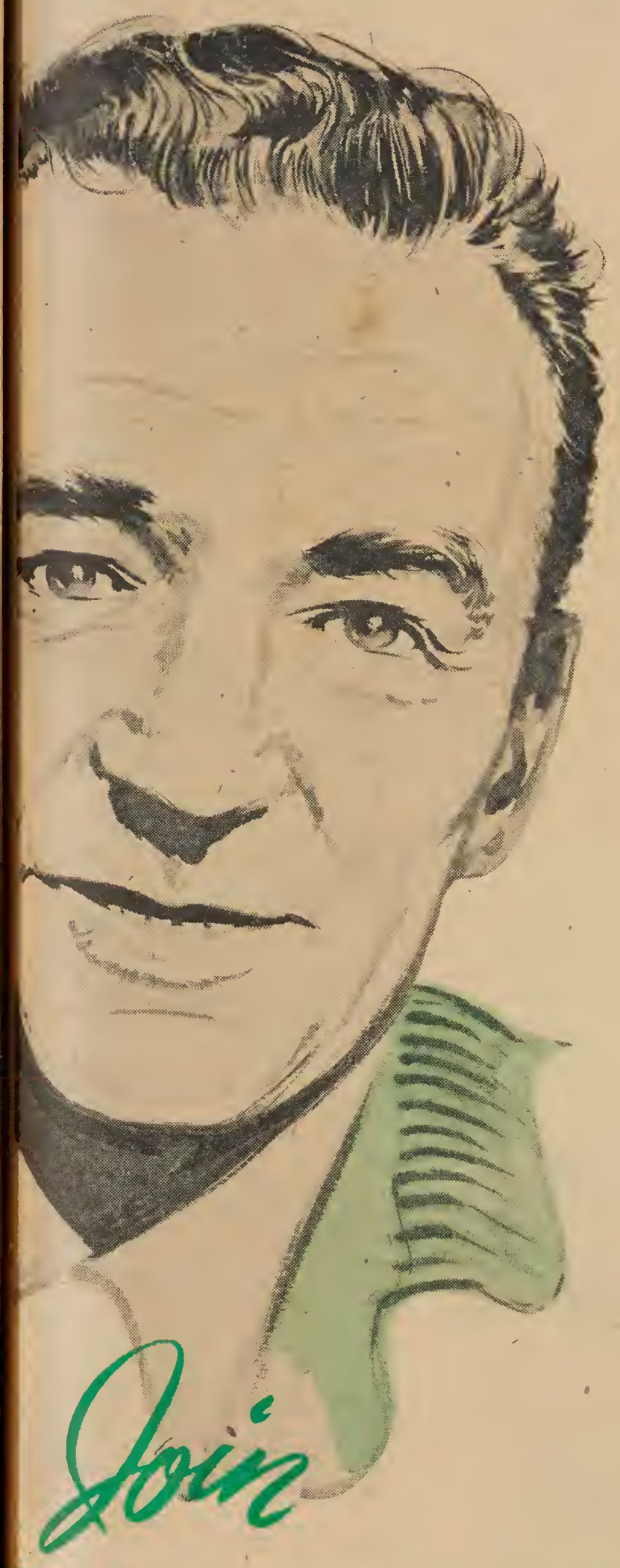
Even the mailman, who always had an answer for everything, wasn't quite sure. "Made a lot better story before," old George grumbled. "I think maybe I liked him better with a tail."

"So did I," said Father.



"You should get a kick out of this, Doc. I think I left my pliers in your TV set!"

All Your Strength is in Unity . . . All Your Danger is in Discord . . .





WE DAIRYMEN SHOULD HEED HIAWATHA'S ADVICE TO THE IROQUOIS

Of course, we milkshed dairymen belong to 100 or more cooperatives. The Iroquois had only six . . . known to them as nations. And we dairymen fight for the same markets while the Iroquois divided up their hunting grounds. But that only makes united action all the more important.

For Hiawatha knew it was the *league of all the Iroquois* and *not the six nations separately* that made the Indian federation so powerful. Just as we should recognize it is *the united strength of all dairymen in the milkshed*, not individual cooperatives, that will enable us to maintain ownership and control of our farms and our local and regional markets. Strength needed to resist powerful pressures being brought by Western and Southern producers, by organized labor groups, by nation-wide food chains, gigantic corporations and other non-farm interests.

Cooperatives Must Work Together

That's especially true in moving milk to market. It's a downright waste of effort and of dairymen's money to have four or five bulk-tank trucks traveling the same road where one could do the job. It's another waste when can milk is delivered to costly receiving plants that don't handle enough volume to pay for the labor and upkeep.

Larger, more efficient, better farm-supported and better financed cooperatives are what is needed today. Cooperatives that can save dairymen's money and strengthen dairymen's positions in the market!

The Dairymen's League is working on plans and programs for consolidation of cooperatives. All with the aim of increasing net returns to the dairy farmer. You can help. Work with your own cooperative leaders and members to eliminate factions and discord. Strive to bring about better understanding and greater unity of effort. Or, if you are unaffiliated, resolve now to . . .

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Silage or Grass?

These Cows Preferred The Grass

By A. D. PRATT and R. R. DAVIS*

BECAUSE a maximum yield of digestible nutrients can be obtained per acre by harvesting when the crop is at the proper stage of growth, many dairy farmers have turned to the use of silage or green chopped grass-legume mixtures for summer feeding. Usually more cows can be kept on a limited acreage than by allowing the cows to graze. Man and machine hours required to provide a summer's feed are reduced by ensiling the crop in, contrast with daily chopping.

Two Summer's Comparison

Fresh daily cut meadow crop was compared to meadow crop silage cut at maturity.

During the seasons of 1957 and 1958, 30 cows were divided into two comparable groups. These groups were further subdivided to form groups each composed of four Jerseys and one Holstein.

One group on fresh grass received no grain, one group was fed one-half pound of grain per pound of Jersey milk above 12 pounds (0.4 pounds above 20 for Holsteins), and the third group received just half as much as the second group.

The same rates of grain feeding were used for the cows fed silage.

One 1,150-pound Holstein cow ate almost 350 pounds of green grass in one day and a Jersey ate 250 pounds. This was early in the season when the dry matter content of grass was low and the protein content was high. Digestion trials showed that the protein assimilated was sufficient for high production but the energy was not sufficient for sustained production.

The dry matter of grass was 65 percent digestible while that of grass-legume silage was only 56 percent digestible. The protein of grass was likewise one-fifth more digestible. The two-year experiment showed that cows would eat about one-half more dry matter from grass than from silage and would produce one-third more milk.

Effect of Grain

When the milk yields were adjusted for differences in production at the start of the experiment, the one-half rate of grain feeding had a significant effect upon milk production, increasing average milk production from 27.4 to 31.4 pounds. The full rate of grain did not further increase milk production over the one-half rate.

When grass-legume mixtures become too mature for high palatability, the acre yields of dry matter are high. However, when that occurs the intake of dry matter is decreased and the digestibility is lowered, resulting in a marked decrease in digestible dry matter available for production.

At such a stage of growth both the protein content and its digestibility are lowered. Combined with the lower intake these factors may reduce milk production even if the energy intake is adequate. Even with high quality soilage, feeding a minimum of home-grown grain increases production.

Those who adopt the soilage feeding system should give much thought to planning for crops to supplement an alfalfa-grass mixture so that palatable, immature soilage will always be available. When there is a surplus of crops that were intended for soilage, these should be harvested for silage while they are still immature and palatable.

*Pennsylvania State University

NITROGEN FERTILIZER

SOME long-standing but questionable notions about nitrogen fertilizer have been straightened out by University of Minnesota soil scientists. Researchers there report that contrary to some views, nitrogen for farm crops has the same effect regardless of its form. Liquid ammonia, ammonium nitrate, urea, and other forms are equally effective when properly applied. The important thing for the farmer to know is how many pounds of nitrogen he is putting on, and how much it is costing him per pound.

Some other misconceptions that the scientists cleared up are:

1. **It does pay to add as much as 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre on corn if there are enough plants per acre.**
2. **Nitrogen does very little good on waterlogged land.**
3. **Nitrogen does carry over from one year to the next, particularly in heavy soils.**
4. **Adding nitrogen does not cause corn to produce more suckers.**
5. **If applied properly, losses from gaseous forms of nitrogen are not as great as sometimes suspected**

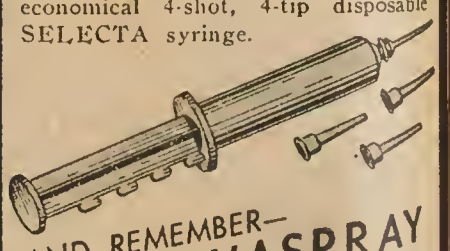


This pile illustrates part of the amount — almost 350 pounds—of freshly chopped alfalfa - brome mixture eaten by this cow in one day.

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—Photo by Seabrook Farms

This type of scene will become more common as we go along finding what is practical and what isn't. When haylands and pastures are infested with insects or diseases, airplane spraying or dusting is a paying proposition when custom service is figured by the acre. But cost by the hour is frightening. Seabrook has hired airplanes for cash crops for a full 20 years, at first for dusting only, and more lately for applying granular nitrate or low gallonage wet sprays.

Visiting **Hayfields**

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

A Few Screenings

The following more or less has a bearing on 1960, and may be of no help to readers. What goes on at one location or is in one man's mind may have no value at another spot or in another mind. But this opening statement is in no sense an apology. If the following is old stuff to a reader, it will be so because he is way ahead of me. Some of it is deliberate repetition, and includes the most important items.

If oats are sown in good season, say by mid-April, fertilizer will be used both for the oats and for the legume-grass seeding for which oats are intended as the nurse crop or weed-suppressant.

When oats have to be sown late, even in early May in our location near Rochester, less fertilizer will be used, in the belief that fertilizer can do little to insure a good crop of late-sown grain; and only enough fertilizer will be applied to provide a year's growth to the new seeding. Measured in terms of grain yield, late-sown oats are almost always a loser.

But oats for silage, early or late, are quite another matter. In an area where bedding is in plentiful supply, and therefore not costly, oats used as silage will return almost double the value of oats grown as grain.

At Merida Farms in Quebec, finding that we could not plant or ripen corn early enough for good silage, we turned to oat silage as a supplement to grass silage, with excellent results, including spreading the work-load by lengthening the silo-filling season. Oat hay is not to be overlooked on farms needing more hay. It is good hay.

The possession of limestone land is no guarantee that a farm doesn't need lime. I relied too long on such a faulty crutch. Mostly in late years, all but one lot at Hayfields has received lime. Some have had it several times. One long neglected field has had a total of five tons in two applications five years apart.

Now at long last, it is in prime condition for a row crop in 1960. Reliable soil testing, which comes in recent years through Extension Service and industry without added cost, is probably as valuable a tool as science has yet brought to North eastern agriculture.

If I were a young man with a farm to pay for, I would think first of lime and then of fertilizer. Both are needed, of course, but without the lime the full productivity of the fertilizer cannot be realized. Good seed, which means expensive seed will not do well on sour soils, with the possible exception of oats. Lime makes good seed better, not only among the legumes, but with corn, wheat, grasses and many cash crops. It does cost a bit more to harvest a bumper crop, but since it is a labor of love, who begrudges it?

Those of us who own dairy cows have benefited from a long and uphill ride on high prices for dairy cattle in the slaughter market. Due perhaps to the popularity of frankfurters and hamburger, our discarded cows and bulls sold farther up toward the prices of beef cattle than has been traditional in the curious world called the beef market. The situation was so favorable as to cause most of us to do a thorough culling job. This in turn held down dairy cattle population and acted as a stimulant to milk prices. Now we are on the downhill side, with cattle numbers rising, values falling, except for good veal and big bulls, and the outlook for milk markets less favorable. What to do? Keep on culling for a while longer, is my answer.

Something less than all the credit claimed for improvement in breeding belong there. As herd averages rose in milk production per cow, those with bulls and bull services to sell claimed the credit. They are entitled to some. But hasn't unusually thorough culling of cows had a part? Hasn't liberal grain feeding and a noticeable improvement in quality and quantity of grazing, hay and silage also made a contribution to higher milk flow per cow?

Let's spread the credit to include these factors too. And one other. Men are taking better care of cows than was true ten years ago.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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Keystone State 4-H Winners

"Twins" in all but fact, Pennsylvania's 4-H Holstein boy and girl of the year, have careers with many parallels. Both are third year students at Pennsylvania State University and each can match the other in many different achievements.

They are Marilyn Rae Newlin, Grantville, R. D. 1, Dauphin County, and Richard H. Packard, Granville Summit, R. D. 1, Bradford County. Their designations as top boy and girl were made by the Pennsylvania Holstein Association on the basis of 4-H Club dairy achievement for 1959.

Both 20, they are College of Agriculture juniors in dairy science, and are members of the Penn State dairy judging team and Dairy Science Club. Both are good students.

They match 4-H careers, each with ten years of dairy projects, with their own registered dairy herds, Marilyn with nine animals and Richard with nineteen. Both have amassed long lists of championships with their cattle, and equally impressive honors in fitting and showing.

When they finish college they



Marilyn Newlin

plan to develop further their dairy programs. Both have farm backgrounds. Marilyn is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Newlin. Richard is the son of the Donald R. Packard, and cousin of another Penn Stater, Vance Packard, author of the popular "Hidden Persuaders" and "Status Seekers."



Richard Packard

Although identified with different religious denominations, each is active in youth fellowship work in his particular church, and when at home both are active in other community affairs.

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This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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OPEN HOUSE *in Goffstown, N. H.*

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor



THE FIRST time I ever met the William F. Parkers of Goffstown, New Hampshire, was in 1949 on an American Agriculturist tour to California. Since then we have been together many times and in many places. In 1953, they went, and so did I, on the first American Agriculturist European Tour—which turned out to be a reunion for our '49 crowd. We all had a wonderful time on that trip, and also at the yearly reunions which have taken place since 1949.

At the last reunion of the "49-ers", held in Fillmore Glen, at Moravia, N. Y., 30 out of our original group of 200 persons came. As usual, we each brought a dish to share—and as usual the Parkers came with practically enough to feed the whole crowd. They always manage to turn the trunk compartment of their car into a refrigerator; and out of it, on a hot day in last July, came the makings of an enormous and exotic fruit salad; dozens of homemade yeast rolls, a mammoth angel food cake that would have taken a prize in a cake contest, and a large yeast coffee ring, baked and freshly frosted that morning.

Although Edna Parker claims that she doesn't like to cook, and doesn't consider herself a good cook, she is a past master at setting a bounteous table for either a small or large group. A couple of years ago, I had the opportunity to sample personally the Parkers' well-known hospitality when I spent a weekend at their big farmhouse near Goffstown, N. H. It was a Memorial Day weekend, and four of us (California "49-ers" and European "53-ers" including Mrs. Roger Mead, Sr., and Mrs. Albert Brewer of Endicott, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Koon of Aurora, N. Y.) flew to Keene, N. H., where we were met by the Parkers and driven 60 miles to their home.

Plans Ahead

It was midnight when we arrived and were offered the first of the wonderful "spreads" that succeeded each other during those three days. Although Edna Parker never seemed to spend any time in the kitchen, she produced an endless array of delicious homemade rolls, bread, cakes, doughnuts, pies, salads, roasts, and preserves. I could only conclude that she was a genius at planning and working ahead.

On the second day of our stay we drove 350 miles to Franconia Notch, and picnicked there. Out of the back of the Parker car came a sumptuous lunch, all carefully refrigerated and including such delicacies as lobster salad and black bottom pie.

On the third day, Sunday, we all went to the service at the Goffstown Congregational Church and met many of the Parkers' friends. Afterward, we stopped at the Clark Jones home, a lovely old house built in 1810 and filled with antiques of great beauty. A barn and one-room cabin, adjoining the house, and used as a salesroom, were also filled to overflowing with antiques.

During the gay weekend with the Farkers, I think I realized for the first time what an energetic people New Englanders are. The weather was hot while we were there, and Bill Parker mowed a large expanse of grass so that we could have a game of croquet. When I asked him why he didn't get a power mower, he said, dryly: "I'm going to, when I get old."

While there I learned that Bill, who is a Cornell graduate, class of 1911, built their large white farmhouse almost entirely himself, with the help of one or two men, unskilled labor. Only the fireplace mantels, window and door jambs, and staircase were done by skilled carpenters. Hurricane lumber from the Parkers' 70 acres was used for the job. The house is spacious and modern to the nth degree and was built in 1940. The Parkers' original home in Goffstown is still occupied by them during the winter months.



Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Parker at their farm home in Dumbarton, near Goffstown, New Hampshire, where the latchstring is always out. The house was planned and built mainly by Mr. Parker.



The Parkers, at right in picture, take time out for a cup of tea at the Goffstown Congregational Church's Christmas Fair. The fair is an annual event, put on by the Ladies Sewing Circle, of which Mrs. Parker is president. Also in the picture are Dawn McAskill (barely showing at left); Constance Chase, pouring, and Debbie Burnham.

Although the Parkers have only a flower and vegetable garden now, Bill raised and sold truck during World War II. Previous to the war, he was in the grocery business with his brother. The Parker family's store, which was sold a number of years ago, dates back to 1843, when it began as a general store at "Parker's Station," a busy stop on the B&M railroad for many years. The store was finally moved into town in 1872 and transformed into a grocery store.

Church Workers

When at home, much of the Parkers' time and effort goes into the Goffstown Congregational Church. Bill has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of the church since 1935, and also has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday School. As president of the Ladies Sewing Circle, Edna lends a hand with everything from helping to run church sales to papering the parish meeting house. Bill is caretaker of the latter, and used to do it single-handedly, even to personally giving it a thorough cleaning once a week. Now he has the help of another church member.

Recently, at the annual meeting of the church, Bill was honored for "service over and above the line of duty," and presented with a handsome silver tray which will no doubt be often used to serve some of his wife's fine foods.

Some of Edna's cooking skill goes into the foods she contributes to church money-raising events. Her specialities are in demand and bring a good price. For the last annual Christmas Fair, put on by the Sewing Circle, she baked 28 dozen yeast rolls, 24 dozen fancy rolls, filled three dozen drop cakes, made four layer cakes, a large nut cake, two fruit gelatin salads, and the seafood filling for innumerable cream puff shells.

The latchstring is always out at the Parkers, not only for old friends, but also for the many new ones they are constantly making on American Agriculturist tours. Since the 1949 trip to California, and the 1953 one to Europe, they have traveled with American Agriculturist to Alaska and Mexico, taken a Caribbean Cruise, and joined another of our California tours. Only one other American Agriculturist traveler has gone on more AA tours than they have (Frank Ketchum of Elmira, N. Y., who has traveled with us to California and Mexico, three times to Hawaii, and twice to Europe).

The Parkers will soon be leaving (May 11) on the American Agriculturist 1960 European Tour which will take in eight countries, and includes the Oberammergau Passion Play. This will be a large party (60 persons have reservations for it)—and one thing I am sure of is that the Parkers will return from it with new friends who will some day experience their special warm-hearted brand of lavish New England hospitality.

Here are some of Edna Parker's recipes, and of these she says: "I have written them out as best I can. I don't really follow recipes."

ORANGE DELIGHT CAKE

5 medium-sized eggs, separated
2 cups sugar
½ cup water
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
Juice of ½ orange
2 cups pastry flour
2 teaspoons baking powder

Beat egg whites until soft peaks form. Add ½ cup of the sugar gradually while beating and continue to beat until stiff peaks form. Add water to egg yolks and beat until foamy and light colored. Add one cup of the sugar and continue to beat until thick. Add rind and orange juice. Sift flour and baking powder and remaining ½ cup sugar and stir into egg yolk mixture. Fold in the beaten whites carefully and place in 2 greased (bottoms only) 9-inch layer pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 25 minutes. Cool, remove from pans and, when cool, spread filling between layers.

FILLING

1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
2 egg yolks
4 tablespoons water
1 tablespoon butter
2 teaspoons gelatin
½ cup orange juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
grated rind of 1 orange
2 egg whites beaten stiff
1 cup heavy cream whipped

Combine sugar, flour, egg yolks, water, and butter and cook over hot

(Continued on Page 26)

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



4964. To this neat little bodice, add slim skirt or flared—whichever is most becoming. For full skirt, choose a gay plaid gingham. For slim skirt—linen, denim, or shantung. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

4998. Graceful style for the larger figure—notched collar, novel buttoning, flaring skirt. Sew this in silk or cotton print. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

9474. Slim-line, step-in style topped by wide cape collar. Linen, shantung, and slubbed cotton are suitable fabrics. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4746. This graceful dress turns into a neat travel outfit when you add the jacket. Sew both in matching cotton or silk print, or the dress in silk and the jacket in cotton. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4992. Well suited for any season! The neatly tailored top and slim skirt are smart in shantung, denim, linen, mixed cotton. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

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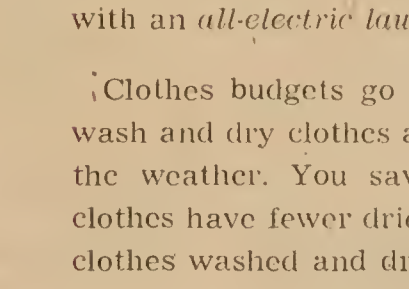
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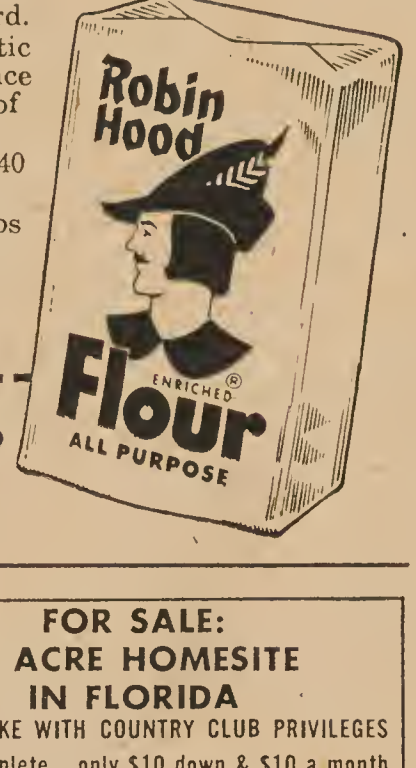
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1½ cups lukewarm milk
3 tbsp. sugar
1½ tsp. salt
½ cup shortening
5½—6 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour

SOAK . . . yeast in ½ cup warm (not hot) water.
COMBINE. milk with sugar and salt. Stir to dissolve.
BEAT IN . . shortening, 2 cups flour and yeast mixture with rotary beater until smooth.
ADD . . . . remaining flour until dough leaves sides of bowl. Turn out onto lightly floured board.
KNEAD . . until dough becomes smooth and elastic and no longer sticky (5-10 minutes). Place in lightly greased bowl. Grease top of dough; cover with wax paper.
LET RISE . . in warm place (80-85°) until doubled (30-40 minutes).
SHAPE . . . into rolls. Place in greased muffin cups or baking sheet.
COVER. . . and let rise until light (30 minutes).
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MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Edna Parker's Recipes

(Continued from Page 24)

water until thickened. Stir in the gelatin which has been softened in the combined orange and lemon juices. Add orange rind. Chill until slightly thickened and fold in the beaten whites and stiffly beaten cream. Chill and spread between cake layers.

BOSTON DATE BARS

1 pound dates
1 cup walnut and pecan meats
½ cup all-purpose flour
¼ teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2 eggs well beaten
¼ cup melted butter

Pit and slice dates. Cut up nuts coarsely and combine with dates. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar. Add date-nut mixture to flour mixture.

Beat eggs and mix with melted butter. Combine with flour-date mixture, blend well, and pour into greased, square pan about 9x9 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 40 to 50 minutes or until just done. Do not overbake. When slightly cooled, cut into bars and roll in powdered sugar, if desired. Store in tightly covered container. Makes about 3 dozen bars.

(Note: This recipe may be used for a dessert by cutting into squares instead of bars, and serving warm, topped with whipped cream or ice cream.)

BLACK BOTTOM PIE

1 baked 9-inch pie shell
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
4 egg yolks
2 cups scalded milk
1 6-oz. package semisweet chocolate bits
2 teaspoons vanilla
1 envelope plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
4 egg whites
½ cup sugar
1 cup heavy cream whipped

Combine sugar, cornstarch, and egg yolks. Add scalded milk slowly and mix well. Cook over hot water with stirring until custard coats spoon. To one cup of custard, add the chocolate bits and one teaspoon of the vanilla and stir until melted. Pour into baked pie shell. Soften gelatin in cold water and add the remaining hot custard. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Chill until slightly set. Beat egg whites until they form a peak, add ½ cup sugar, and beat until they form stiff peaks. Fold into the custard gelatin mixture and pour over the chocolate mixture in the pie shell. Chill until set. At serving time, top pie with whipped cream and chocolate decorettes.

MRS. CUTLER'S CREAM FILLED INDIVIDUAL CAKES

1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs beaten
3 cups pastry flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk

Cream together the butter and sugar. Add beaten eggs and mix well. Stir in vanilla. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt and add alternately with the milk. Mix well. Place in medium sized individual tins and bake in a quick moderate oven (375°) about 20 minutes. Makes 3 dozen cakes. To fill, cut each cake in half crosswise, take out a bit of cake in bottom half, and fill hole with a large teaspoon of filling and replace top. Sprinkle with confectioners' sugar or any favor frosting.

FILLING

½ cup sugar
1½ tablespoons flour
1 egg
1½ cups scalded milk
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix together the sugar, flour, a egg and add the scalded milk slo ly. Cook over hot water, with st ring, until thickened. Add butter a vanilla and chill.

LAYERED FRUIT SALAD

1 large can fruit salad
1 cup green seedless grapes
1 package lemon flavored gelati
1 package strawberry flavored gelatin
2 cups boiling water
1 large package cream cheese
½ cup heavy cream
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup boiling water
¾ cup reserved juice from fruit

Drain the juice from the cann fruit salad and reserve. Peel se less grapes and combine with fru Combine 1 cup boiling water w lemon gelatin and 1 cup boiling w ter with strawberry gelatin and a ½ of fruit to each. Set each asi while preparing remainder of sala Cream the cheese, add the heav cream and stir until smooth. A the plain gelatin which has be softened in the cold water, dissolv in the boiling water, and mixed w the reserved fruit juice.

To assemble salad. Place t lemon fruit mixture in an oblon dish (9x7x2 inches) and refrigera until firm. Pour over top the chee mixture and chill until firm. The pour over the strawberry fruit mi ture and chill until firm. To serv cut in slices and place on crisp le tuce. Cut in cubes, it makes a pret garnish for any fruit salad. Serves

SHRIMP SALAD

1 can (5 oz.) shrimp
½ cup finely cut celery
2 hard cooked eggs
1 head iceberg lettuce
2 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar
½ cup corn oil salad dressing
½ teaspoon melted butter
1½ red skinned apples

Drain and remove black vein fro shrimps and cut in small pieces Combine with celery, chopped eg whites, and about ⅓ cup of choppe lettuce. Combine with lemon juic or vinegar and salad dressing. A range on 6 lettuce cups for indivi ual salads. Mash egg yolks and mi with butter and an additional tabl spoon of salad dressing. Put som of this mixture on top of each o the salads. Quarter and core th unpeeled apples and slice lengthwise. Place slices of apples, wheel fashion, around each salad for a gar nish. Serves 6.

SALAD DRESSING

1 cup corn oil
1 egg, unbeaten
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
Pinch cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons sugar

Combine ⅓ cup of the oil, egg salt, mustard, pepper, vinegar, an sugar. Beat hard one minute with rotary egg beater. Add another ⅓ cup oil and beat hard one minute. Add last third of oil and beat until thick.



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Garden Questions and Answers

Rust on Glads

Last year my glads had a rust appear on them. The leaves were covered with it and the flowers didn't seem to open as much as they should. Are these bulbs worth planting again? Not all the plants had the rust.—*Mrs. A.K., New York*

I cannot identify your rust, but would recommend dusting the corms with a good fungicide such as Captan or Fermate. Continue dusting or spraying through the summer.

Thrips spread disease and should be controlled by using DDT as above.

No Time To Garden

Enclosed are photos of our house and immediate grounds. Our farm consists of 320 acres, so you can see I am quite busy and don't have much time actually for a flower garden. I would prefer to have shrubs and bushes that bloom most of the summer and that I can cut and use inside. What would be best to plant?

I have been thinking of a low hedge by the driveway, some evergreens close to the house, and then some flowering shrubs further around.—*Mrs. H.N., Penna.*

I would suggest that you use spreading yews or spreading junipers. On each of the front corners, place one American arborvitae, pressed down with a couple of the yews or junipers.

Why not use a flowering shrub border by the drive? It would be pretty and will cut down on dust that drifts toward the house. For further suggestions, I refer you to my article in the March 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "Your Summer Living Room."

Geraniums

I would like to know the correct method of slipping geraniums and care of same to have them in blossom at Decoration Day. I have nearly one hundred, started early in November.

Also, I have a number of foliage plants and wish to know how to keep them free from a white substance which comes on stems. I know very little about plant care. Just a hobby I started last fall.—*H.E.W., Pennsylvania*

If you have slipped your geraniums in early November, they should be just right to come into blossom around Decoration Day. The most important factor is light. If we do not have enough sunlight in May, give them a few hours of artificial light daily.

Your foliage plants sound as if they had mealy bugs. The best thing to do is to wrap a toothpick with cotton, dip in rubbing alcohol and then quickly touch white spots with a little rubbing motion. Use fresh cotton for each spot. It sometimes helps to syringe the plants with water.

Russian Olive Tree

Would the Russian Olive trees live in our climate? My son who lives in Ohio had them for a screen and I always admired them.—*Mrs. T.H., N. Y.*

Russian Olives are completely hardy here.

Look For New Labels

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

SO MANY new fibers and fabrics have been developed in recent years that it's no wonder many of us feel confused about what to buy and how to care for what we get. Some of the confusion is being cleared up this month by a new Federal Trade Commission ruling which went into effect on March 3. It requires the manufacturer to tell consumers by means of a label what kinds of fibers are present in most textile products.

This means that from now on, when you buy clothing, accessories, draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, bedding and the like, you can tell what fibers they are made of. Of course, to be completely helpful, a label needs also to tell how to use the product, what special finishes it has, how to care for it, and how it will perform in use. At present, this is not required by law, but many manufacturers are already giving this information.

Two Cornell publications that will help you to make the most of the new labels identifying fibers are these:

Textile Labeling. This leaflet, prepared by Clothing Specialist Adeline Snellman, explains the new law and classifies fibers in 16 groups. Those having similar characteristics are grouped together. For example, under "Rayon" are: Rayon, Bemberg, Fortisan, Coloray, Colorspun, Corval, and Topel. If you would like a copy of this leaflet, write to me at this address and ask for "Textile Labeling": Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelop with your request.

Today's Fabrics, by Vivian White. This bulletin (No. 972) answers many common questions about new fibers and fabrics, such as

Which are likely to melt when I iron them?

On which fibers is it safe to use a bleach ?

Which fibers are most resistant to wrinkling? To sunlight?

Will I have any special problems when cutting, pressing, or sewing fabrics containing blends or combinations of fibers?

To get a copy of **Today's Fabrics,** write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, College of Agriculture, Stone Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State. This bulletin is free to New York State residents.

Gold Ribbon Winner at New Jersey State Fair suggests you make

Golden Apricot Coffeecake



"It's topped with apricot jam and slivered almonds—and bursting with the wonderful flavor only yeast can give," says Mrs. Frank Erdos, winner of the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the New Jersey State Fair. "And so easy to make. Just mix and spoon—it rises right in the pan. And be sure to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so fast rising and dependable . . . most prize-winning cooks wouldn't use any other."

Golden Apricot Coffeecake

FILLING

½ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine
¼ cup sugar
¾ cup slivered blanched almonds
½ cup apricot jam
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind

Combine ingredients in saucepan, cook gently 5 minutes. Stir often. Let cool.

DOUGH

1 package Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
¼ cup warm (not hot) water
½ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine
½ cup sugar
3 eggs
¼ cup milk
3 cups sifted enriched flour
½ teaspoon salt

Dissolve yeast in water. In mixing bowl cream margarine, gradually add sugar, and cream together. Stir in yeast mixture and remaining ingredients. Beat until blended. Reserve ½ cup dough. Spread remaining dough in greased 9 x 9-inch pan. Cover with apricot filling. Work reserved ½ cup dough with ¼ cup additional flour until smooth and pliable. Roll into 12-inch square. Cut into ½-inch strips. Arrange lattice fashion over filling. Brush with beaten egg white. Cover. Let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Bake at 375°F. about 30 minutes.



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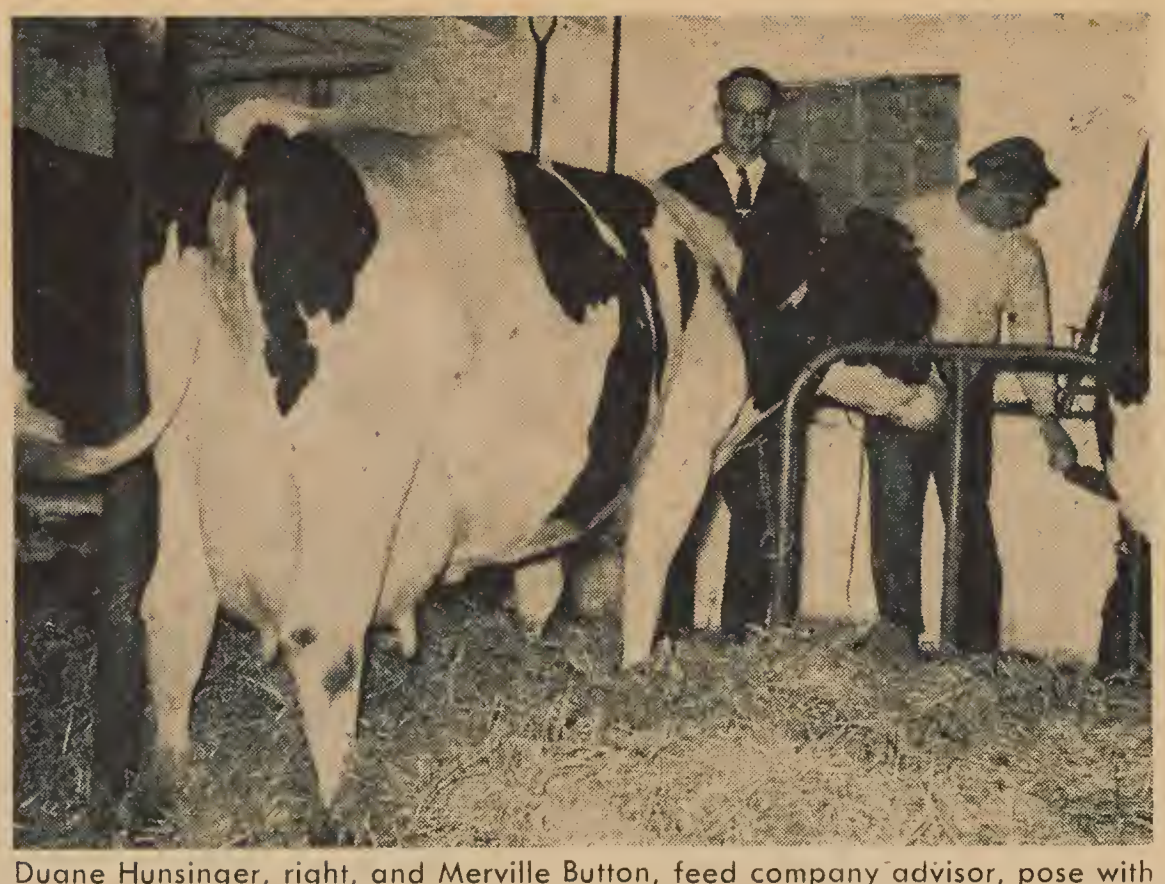
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Duane Hunsinger, right, and Merville Button, feed company advisor, pose with Allen Croft Lottcrest Bessie. Purchased when three days old, Bessie has completed four lactations, each with more than 20,000 pounds of milk. We didn't catch the name of the owner of the little hand at right.

Hard Work, Good Management Are Keys To Building

A Successful Dairy Farm

By ALLEN POMEROY

CAREFUL advance planning is a prominent feature of the Duane Hunsingers' dairy farm program. In fact, Duane's plans for an efficient dairy farm were being formulated while he was still in high school. He had completed his requirements for graduation in three years and attended half-days of his fourth year while devoting the remainder of his time to farming with his father and brothers in Tioga County, N. Y. It was at graduation that he decided to become a farmer.

Seven and one-half years later, he had developed a herd of 32 milkers averaging 13,200 lbs. of milk and 458 lbs. of fat. He had married Doris Jane Harned and together they made plans to purchase a farm.

Used Expert Advice

Their goal was a one-man farm, well-located in respect to schools and markets, soil adapted to alfalfa, fields with long bouts, no long lanes, and adequate buildings; a farm which could pay for itself and be quickly marketable if necessary. Friends, county agents, insurance men, their feed company advisor, and bank representatives were enlisted in the search. The Hunsingers drove approximately 16,000 miles before purchasing their place at Apulia Station, New York. Duane states, "We worked hard to buy this farm. My Dad became a partner to help establish collateral at the start and withdrew when our position permitted."

Now, two and one-half years later, Duane and Doris have 83 head of Holsteins—of which 44 are milking. One cow is about 14 years old and two, purchased while Duane was in high school, are nearing 13 years. The first heifer he purchased while in school made 1,002 lbs. of fat last year at eleven years of age; she has produced nine calves. Another has calved ten times and last year produced 709 lbs. fat.

The Hunsinger cows are large. In winter, calves are born in box stalls, allowed to nurse once, taught to drink milk and changed to a milk replacer at three days. At about one month they are transported to the farm of Dean Hunsinger, Duane's brother, at Nichols, N. Y., who keeps them for one year. Duane has been raising about fifteen heifers each year.

Heifers are at least one year of age prior to going on pasture and even then continue to receive hay. Most are bred for fall freshening at about two years of age. Prior to calving they are on excellent pasture or excellent hay and are brought into the milking line shortly before freshening. After calving, their grain ration is based on quality of roughage, milk produced and its butterfat content, plus two additional pounds of grain daily for further growth.

The heifers are taped for weight before calving, directly following, and each month thereafter to carefully watch their development. If at the end of six to ten months satisfactory growth is lacking, a heifer is slated for disposal.

Feed Schedules

Duane works closely with Merville Button, his feed company advisor, and feeding schedules for each cow are made up monthly. Duane would like to find time to do it twice per month. He works toward a minimum of 25 lbs. of hay per cow per day. Silage and grain feeding are gauged to the production, stage of lactation, and condition of each cow. The grain ration is either home-grown oats and corn plus a 24% concentrate, or high energy test pellets.

The Hunsingers are very conscious of the worth of a good roughage feeding program. Haying is started early so that various kinds of hay will be distributed in the mows and be available as wanted. Should the cows' sharpness of appetite for hay diminish, the hay feeding program—with attention to texture—is changed.

A quick check of his "helpers" revealed that at least sixteen electric motors are on the job—to clean the barn, milk the cows, dry hay, and assist him at all times. All "helpers" save him the time needed to keep and study the records that he and Doris know are essential in modern farming.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER's new McCormick No 12 spiral coil land packer leaves a diagonal pattern in the soil, thus eliminating direct water runoff at the end of furrows. Packer is available in sizes of 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet.

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An exclusive Roto-Flo feed mechanism tops a list of six major developments incorporated in a new 12 tons-an-hour hay baler produced by THE OLIVER CORPORATION. The Roto-Flo mechanism utilizes high carbon steel tines on rotating parallel bars to move hay into the baling chamber in a gentle, sweeping motion. The model 62 baler, with interchangeable twine and wire tying units, replaces the Model 60-T and 60-W previously manufactured by Oliver in the 14 x 18 inch bale chamber size.

The EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION, has a new 16 mm sound film, in color, for showing at group meetings. It shows highlights of the 1959 show, runs for fifteen minutes.



Despite frost, heavy rains and then a long dry spell, the famous acre demonstration of high-yielding corn on the Ratliff farm in Prentiss Co., Mississippi, yielded 242.37 bushels in 1959. Every ear from the measured acre is weighed and tallied by Taylor Smith, the Prentiss Co. Agricultural Agent, shown here with Lindon Ratliff. He planted one bushel of FUNK's G-711. This was on 30 inch rows with spacing 6 to 8 inches in the drill. Lindon cultivated this corn twice. He did not irrigate it.

A New York Poultryman Comments on

The Outlook for Poultry

By HENRY J. KREHER, JR.

I FEEL THE 1960's hold great promise for those New York poultrymen who are willing to look ahead and profit by the experience of that which is past. We have seen lots of changes in the 1950's. Adjustment to these changes must be made and can be made. One thing to bear in mind is that people will continue to eat eggs, and someone will continue to produce them at a profit—and it may as well be New York poultrymen, because we are sitting on top of the best markets in the country.

I feel that in the years just past, too much emphasis has been placed on the size of operation and on automation. I feel, also, it has been largely the fault of equipment companies. They advanced a theory that worked to their advantage and they were aided in the spread of this theory by all the farm papers and poultry magazines.

Inflation Helped

They were further aided in ready acceptance of this belief because the theory was expounded at a time when inflation was causing investors (feed companies, processors, large hatcheries, etc.) to expand at unprecedented speed because money spent on capital goods has a better chance to retain or increase its value than money in banks or bonds during inflation. Inflation provided the fertile spot for this seed of overexpansion to grow.

Now in the year we just came through, when eggs wholesaled for 22¢ and 24¢ per dozen, **no amount of automation equipment made them a profitable venture.** And the man with 10,000 hens produced 10 times as many without making any money as the man who had only 1,000 and wholesaled them. There just wasn't much profit in the production of eggs this year for the wholesale market.

Now for those who retail, things have been quite different. I know a great many poultrymen with 1,000 to 2,000 hens who retail all their eggs. You know, even though the lowest price they charged was 55¢, the propaganda is so powerful that some of them feel automation and 10,000 bird flocks will push them out. I don't know how — and they can't tell you how, but they have read it so much, some of them think it must be the truth. Someone once said, "If you tell a big enough lie, and repeat it often enough, people will believe it."

Now don't take this to say I am against automation. I feel that automation has a great future for New York poultrymen. Just because there wasn't much profit in the wholesale production of eggs this past year should not cause poultrymen to "throw in the sponge."

Need Cooperation

We feel the poultry industry in New York State needs a closer alliance between all segments of the industry related to the production and sale of eggs. This need has always existed, but in a time of "stress" like we just came through, the need is even more apparent. By a closer alliance, I mean greater interest in our problems and a combined effort to overcome them so as to reap together the rewards of our advantages. This alliance should include all poultrymen, hatcherymen and feedmen to whom the future of poultry in New York State is of interest. We just work together, unselfishly, to strengthen our position in competition with other producing areas.

We in New York have a common problem — let's face it head on. We have enjoyed an 8 to 10¢ premium for nearby eggs over shipped-in eggs for so long that many feel the end of profitable poultry farming has come now that this advantage is gone because our competition — the Mid-West — is doing a better job of packing a standard pack than our nearby producers. Mind you, I said a standard pack — not a better pack. I would guess the local situation is something like this: Those who wholesale everything have a good standard pack, but those who retail most or part of their supply sometimes pack up the "junk" for wholesale. This could easily be the sore spot on nearby eggs. Maybe we need an egg breaking plant in New York State to take the checks, dirties and low-grades off the market.

Another thing that has helped lessen the premium is the fact that we produce such a small percentage of the eggs consumed in our area. Supplying only about 15% of the eggs, we cannot hope to carry much weight in influencing the price.

Performance Goals

What can we do? There's much to be done, some by cooperation and some by each poultryman, all by himself, all for himself. At the recent series of American Poultry and Hatchery Federation Quickie Conventions all over the country, panelists on "reasonable performance" in laying strains expressed the belief that 235 to 260 eggs could be reasonable with today's strains. **All** panelists agreed that breeding had out-reached management, and **that with adequate management, the major strains of layers today are capable of 270-280 eggs per year.** Breeding cannot overcome poor management or lack of management, and management has taken tremendous strides during the 1950's. Sad to say, New York has not kept pace with other areas.

A good manager today recognizes that to get full value from today's high-powered layers, it is extremely important to have enough waterers, enough feeders, enough nests and other needs of flocks to hold down as much as possible the competition amongst a flock—birds will usually manage to get enough to eat to keep themselves, but in order to get top production, it is important to minimize the stress of the "peck order" by providing ample water, feeder and nesting space.

Ventilation is not optional equipment in a poultry house. It is a necessity, and with it goes insulation; today you actually cannot afford to be without it. I feel it is good enough investment that you should easily be able to borrow for such a capital improvement.

Thank You!



In our March 5 issue, we announced that, for the first time in 108 years, the subscription price of your farm paper would go up. Since the announcement, we have been getting letters like these:

"For years we have wondered how you could put out such a fine magazine twice a month for so little money. Enclosed is a check for 4 more years at the low rate."

—Tompkins County, N. Y.

* * * *

"Thanks for letting us know about the price change. Here is three dollars. Keep the paper coming six more years. Keep up the good work."

—Dutchess County, N. Y.

* * * *

"Our family thinks the Agriculturist is the best farm paper we get. We wouldn't do without it. We especially look forward to Dollar Guide, Lazy Farmer and Eastman's Chestnuts."

—Sussex County, N. J.

We say, "THANK YOU"

On July 1, 1960, the one-year subscription rate goes from 50c to $1. However, to protect our 225,000 readers in the Northeast, we will extend present subscriptions up to 10 years AT THE PRESENT LOW RATE.

Use the coupon below to let us know how long you want to be assured of the low rate. Print your name and address and mail us the coupon with payment. The term you check will be added to your present subscription. New and gift orders will start in April.

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Ed Eastman's Page

Tribute to a Great American

I WILL never forget the first time I saw Ed Babcock. It was in the dead of winter in 1915-16. Ed was assistant state director of farm bureaus and M. C. Burritt was the director. The names of those positions have since been changed to county agent leaders.

The Farm Bureau was relatively new and I had come from a position as high school principal and teacher of agriculture to Ithaca to ask Ed for a job as a farm bureau manager.

Fully conscious of my own lack of qualifications and ability, I was sort of scared and ill at-ease but recognizing this, Ed said he was a farm boy himself and he immediately made me feel at home.

From that time until his death, Ed and I were the closest personal friends and he was one of the few people, outside of my family, who had a tremendous influence upon my life and work. He had the same effect upon hundreds of others and probably had more good influence in making and molding farm policies than any other farm leader of his time at a time when so many things were new in agriculture.

Take a look at those times shortly after the new century began when Ed started to operate. Agricultural education was new; teaching of agriculture in the high schools had just begun, so had the farm bureaus and so had successful farm cooperatives. Gasoline and electricity, the two new sources of power, were about to transform farming and our way of life. To meet and to lead this **New Day** in agriculture came great farm educators and organizers like Liberty Hyde Bailey, Dr. George Warren, Roswell D. Cooper, Maurice Burritt and many others including especially Howard Edward Babcock.

A Man of Many Talents

There are many individuals who have one outstanding talent but there are few like Ed Babcock who have many talents. I should say that his greatest one was in leadership, and leadership depends to a very great extent on one's ability to get along with people. Ed could do that. If there was merit in any project or organization, Ed with his leadership and ability could make it succeed. He helped to build the great farm bureau system in New York, organize the American Farm Bureau, but is probably best known to farmers of the New York milk shed as the general manager of the G.L.F. Early in its history he assumed the leadership of the G.L.F. and was more responsible than any other individual for laying the foundations for the organization that it is today.

From his boyhood on a Chenango county farm, Ed rose to national fame as teacher, educator, writer, economist, county agent leader, farm cooperative organizer and manager, friend of governors, of the great and near great, and especially of farm folks.

Recognized by many of wealth and leadership outside of agriculture, Ed became chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. As a farm writer, mostly with his page in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ed was unexcelled. He was constantly experimenting on his farm at Sunnygables near Ithaca. Then he would write the results of his experiments in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST admitting freely those that had failed so that farmers who followed his advice would not make the same mistake.

He was a pioneer in the use of grass silage, trench silos, loose stabling, and new adaptations and use of equipment. Always an advocate of good feed for cattle, he said that humans were not fed as well as our cows, and he was largely instrumental in starting the modern trend toward better human nutrition. We are proud of the fact that Ed started so many of these good moves in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

He Loved Cows and People

I have never known a man who knew and loved cows as well as Ed Babcock. Time and again, I have seen him hop the fence and wade, with good shoes on, through a muddy barnyard to get a closeup view of an individual or herd. Like thousands of dairymen before and since, Ed almost always went to his barn at bedtime to see that his stock was warm and comfortable.

But best of all, I loved Ed—as did hundreds of others—because of his human qualities and his constant efforts to help others, especially young people.

In the long ago when I first began working with him, he went to Ed's father's farm in Chenango County where Ed was born and raised and with the aid of a motion picture company, made a movie entitled, A DAY ON A DAIRY FARM. What wouldn't I give to see that picture now! Motion pictures were relatively new then, and believe me, Ed and I were new in the business but we managed to shoot an interesting picture showing the activities on a typical dairy farm of those days from the time milking started in the morning until chores were done at night. That picture was shown at hundreds of meetings.

Of course we made some amusing mistakes. When the picture was completed and we had pieced together the different shots, one section showed the farmer climbing into the ice house, with his boots on, to get the ice out to cool the milk. But when he came out of the ice house, he had his shoes on!

I'll never forget another time when I was riding with Ed on our way to a cattle auction. Suddenly, the car began to bump badly. Bringing it to a stop, we both got out and raced around it to see what was the matter. Just as I got close to one of the rear wheels, the tire blew with a bang like a cannon. Ed, who was standing right behind me, always claimed that I jumped so high into the air that he could see blue sky under my feet!

When the tire blew, a dog who was nearby let out a yelp and ran for the farmhouse with his tail between his legs. Then out came an old woman, ready to give us Hail Columbia because she thought we had taken a shot at her dog. When she found out what had really happened, she turned, like her dog, and without a word, slunk back to her house.

Another characteristic of both Ed Babcock and his wife, Hilda, was their outstanding generosity and hospitality. In the years before I moved back to Ithaca, whenever I came to town Ed and Hilda would always insist that I stay with them and if I had to go to Newark Valley to visit my mother, he would insist that I take his car with which to make the trip.

One morning, Ed and Hilda were having breakfast in their farm kitchen at Sunnygables when there came a knock at their back door. The door opened and Tom Dewey, the Governor of the State, walked in and sat down with them for a cup of coffee and a visit.

The influence of Ed and Hilda as parents, together with that of their wholesome farm life, is reflected in their three children: Howard, John and Barbara, all of whom are married well and have made a success of their lives.

After Ed's death, Sunnygables was too much responsibility for Hilda to manage alone so she moved to the city of Ithaca where she resides at 817 Triphammer Road.

Ed Babcock's life is another of the many examples of the great heights to which a boy of ability and character can rise in this Land of Opportunity.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

In the farm neighborhood where I grew up, there was a farmer who loved to "run his mouth" about his own achievements. For the purpose of this story, let's call him John.

In the warm blacksmith shop one cold wintry Saturday, several of us were waiting for our horses to be shod while, as usual, John was telling a story. He said that one day he was working on the barn floor off from which was a box stall containing his big, ugly Jersey bull.

"Some darn fool," said John (probably it was John himself) "had not locked the door properly. Suddenly, I heard a noise behind me and looked around. There was the bull out of his stall, bellowing and pawing the straw on the floor. He weighed over a ton, his eyes were bloodshot. Then he lowered his head with those awful sharp horns, and was about to charge."

John paused, looked around to be sure he had our full attention, and continued: "There I was, alone with that mad animal without even a pitch fork to defend myself."

"What happened, what happened?" someone shouted.

"Well," said John, "with great presence of mind and courage, I jumped over into the empty hay mow where he couldn't reach me and yelled, 'Whey'!"



Ed Babcock (right) and Ed Eastman (the two Eds). He was never happier than when he was close to the cows he loved —the closer the better.

SERVICE BUREAU

THAT IS THE QUESTION

"In 1947 we had our house re-sided and for several years we have been having trouble with it. We forgot it was guaranteed for 20 years until we came across the contract a few weeks ago. I immediately wrote to the company, but my letter came back unclaimed.

"Now I am wondering just what to do. It cost us plenty."

As we have pointed out before, the question is not only how good is the guarantee but how good is the company that makes it. A guarantee has no value if the company is out of business when you need to take advantage of it.

KEPT PROMISES

"A few months ago I wrote a song and sent it to a company whose ad I had seen. They returned it and told me to rewrite it and make a few changes and send it back. Then they accepted it and asked me to send them $37.50 for their work and they would put music to the song, and send me forms, etc. by which I could get a copyright. They also promised to send 2 recordings of the song and a list of reliable publishers that I could send it to.

"Now I have received everything they agreed to send, but what I am disturbed about is that I sent the record and sheet music to two of the publishers and each time they came back without being opened, marked "Return to Sender—Not Accepted".

"I am enclosing the list of publishers they sent me. Do you know if any of them are reliable?"

We have been told by reliable sources that successful songs do not come through such companies; that is, those who charge a fee for handling a song. Having a song published does not mean that it will be accepted by the music industry. If a couple of recordings are worth $37.50, that is one thing, but if a person is expecting to sell a song this way, that is something else.

The company did everything they agreed to do. They furnished the list of publishers, but there is no way of forcing the publishers to try out the song. In fact, they may have used the names of these publishers without permission and that is why the music is returned unaccepted.

CHOOSE RELIABLE REPAIRMEN

"I had the transmission on my car repaired at a local garage at cost of $55 and now it doesn't work and they won't do anything about it. Is there anything you can do?"

Much as we would like to help, we have found it impractical to try to act as a go-between between our readers and local concerns, such as garages. Our efforts are more effective in ironing out difficulties or differences of opinion where firms are at a distance and our subscribers cannot talk with them face to face.

In the case of repair work, the first thing to do is to pick a garage or shop in which you have confidence. If the repairs are not satisfactory, report them promptly and specifically, and it has been our experience that a good shop will usually go more than half way in meeting complaints. If they will not, it is difficult to do much about it. If you sue, you have to prove your contention to the satisfaction of a jury, and the cost is usually more than you get out of it.

INVESTIGATE FIRST

Mrs. Richard Beach has written to ask us about an art school which offers home study art courses. Since her address was not on her letter, we are taking this means of answering. According to the information we have, this is a reputable school and we have been told it is owned and controlled by well-known commercial artists and illustrators.

Of course, there is a great deal of competition in this field, and there are several points to be considered before signing up for a correspondence course. A person should be sure he has the natural ability to profit from such a course; as well as the time, perseverance and money to complete the course. In most cases, once you sign up, you must finish paying regardless of whether or not you complete the course.

PLAYER PIANO

If you have any information on player pianos, such as service manuals, owner's operating manuals, or books on repairing and servicing the player mechanism, would you please write to Mr. Frank W. Goodwin, 43 Penacook St., Penacook, N. H.?

CAN YOU HELP?

Mr. Emerson Fraats, 72 No. Grand St., Cobleskill, N. Y. would like the poem, "Nellie's Christmas Eve," which begins "It was the day before Christmas, and the fast coming night, Full of darkness and storm, Every object was white."

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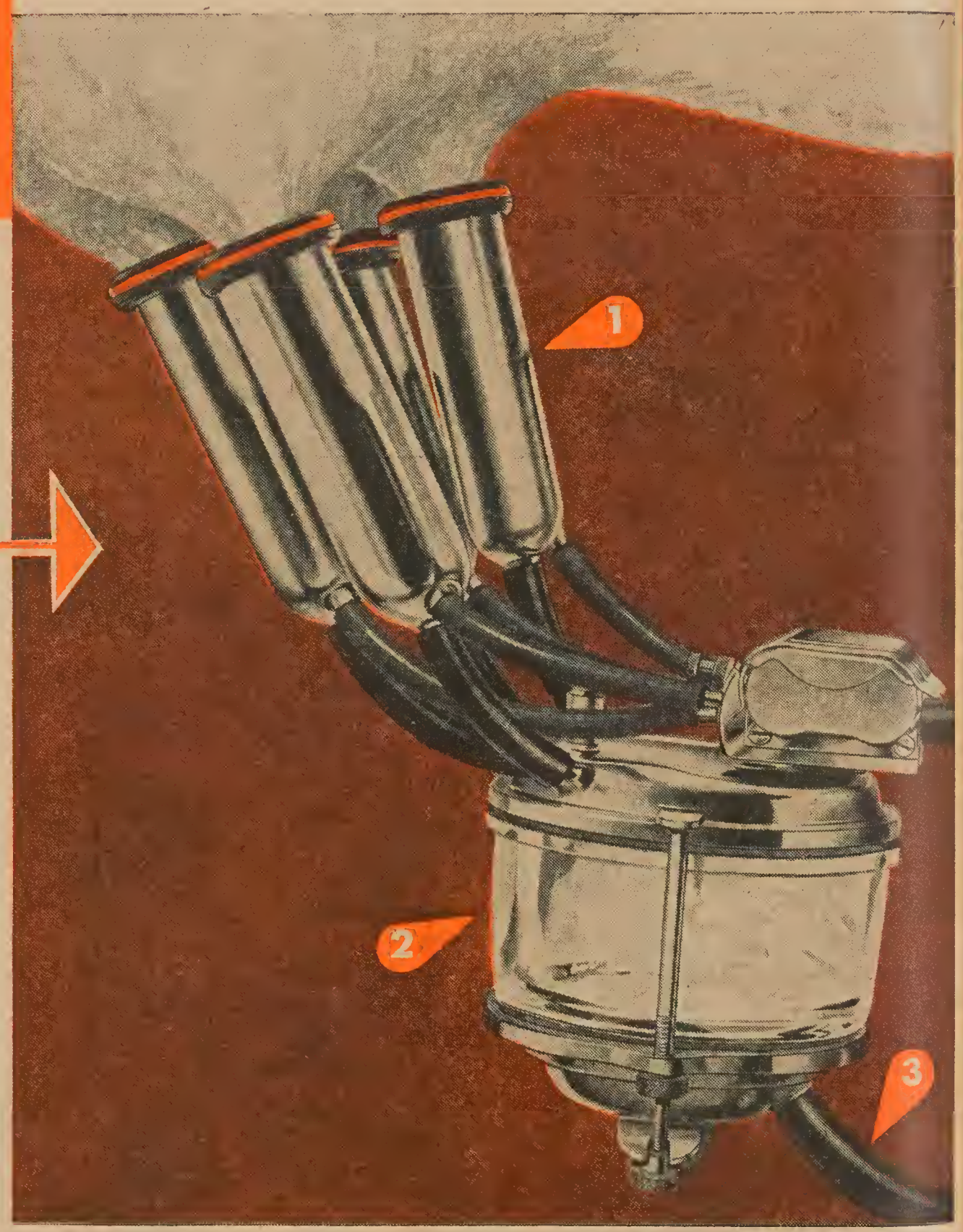
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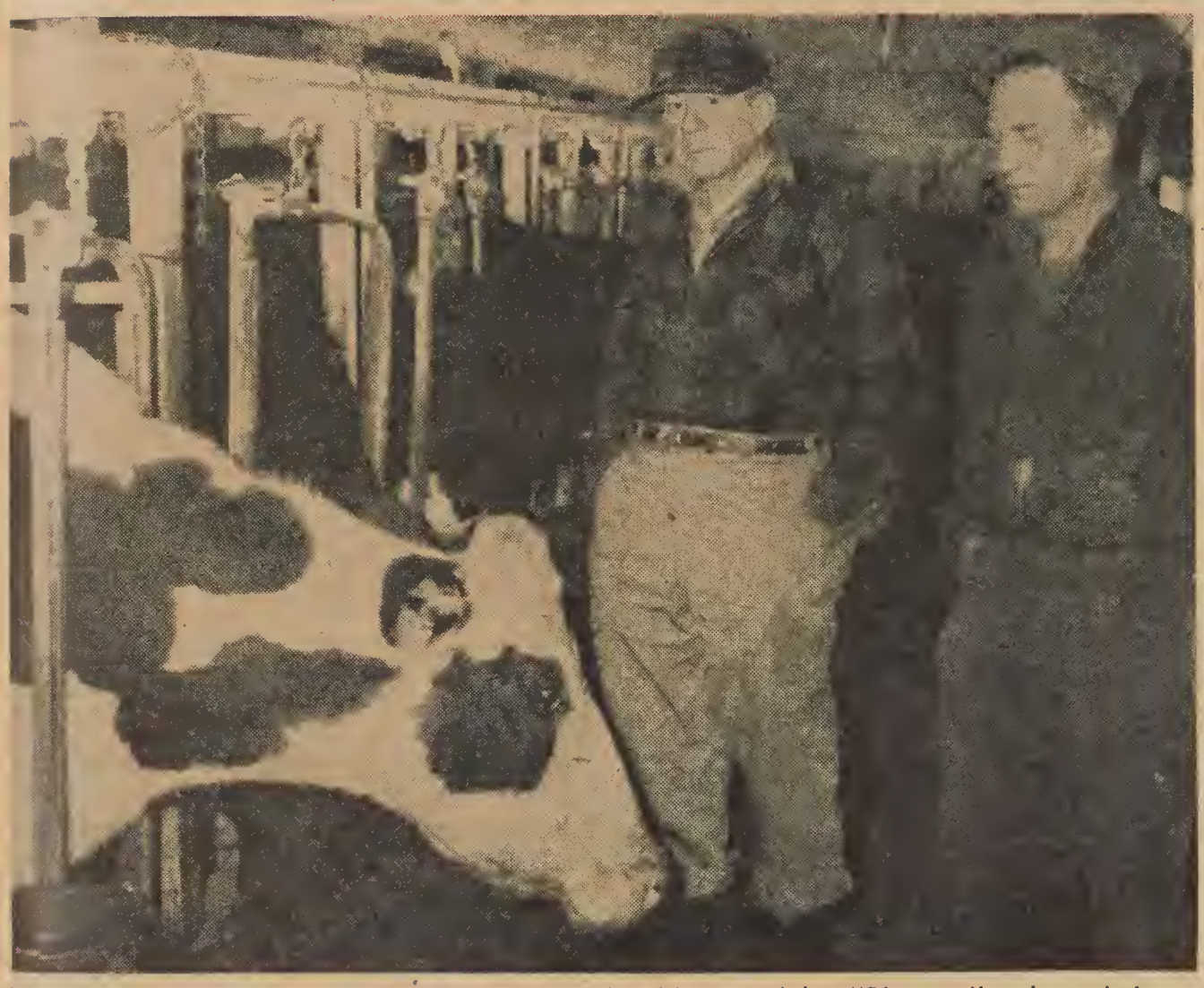
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APRIL 2, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



Joe Zukauskus (right) and his uncle, Vitty Bendoraitis, stand by "Blossom", who admits to 15 years of age. She still puts out 16,000 pounds of milk a year, once hit 25,000 pounds. Joe considers many items in dairy feeding—cost of grain, quality of roughage, production and condition of cow, price of milk. It all counts in the formula for profitable feeding.



Mrs. Zukauskus does many things besides water African violets in her modern kitchen, but the whole family share a wide variety of interests beyond just earning a living.

He Spells Success "G + N"!

Grass Plus Nitrogen Feeds 75 Head From 75 Acres

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

ANYONE WHO HAS headed for the potato fields of Aroostook County, Maine, remembers traveling for endless miles through forest. Suddenly, the woodland is abruptly replaced by an area covered with lush, green potato vines and cover crops as far as the eye can see.

I had a similar feeling recently when visiting the farm operated by Joe Zukauskas and his family near Oxford, New York. After driving many miles through an area sprinkled with abandoned houses and tumbling buildings, I came to a stretch of land purchased and reforested by the State. Not a sign of habitation broke the ranks of evergreens marching up to the road's edge. Suddenly, rounding a bend, I was startled to see a large, well painted, laminated rafter barn and an attractive home.

The folks who make this home a mighty hospitable one include Joe and his wife; children Dennis, Douglas, and Nancy; Joe's mother; and his uncle, Vitty Bendoraitis. Joe makes a special point of mentioning the importance of his uncle's work on the farm. In case you're wondering, Vitty and Joe are of Lithuanian descent. Joe's father, who once fought the Russians for Lithuanian independence, bought the farm in 1929 when Joe was 15 years old.

There followed some bitter years for the Zukauskas family. A soil map of the farm wouldn't have meant much to Joe then, but he knows now that Volusia has a hardpan 12 inches under its surface and Lordstown has bed rock at about the same depth. Neither will grow alfalfa enough to say so and a red clover seeding lasts just one year. The land, idle since 1914, was so poor that, as Joe says, "We had to set up stakes to see where we had mowed. The grass was so sparse that a rabbit had to carry his lunch going across the meadows." From 75 acres, they cut 15 tons of poor quality hay.

Then, in 1936, they decided to try fertilizing meadows with nitrogen. Seven hundred and fifty pounds per acre of Chilean nitrate (16% nitrogen) were used as an experiment. The results were spectacular; a long range program was begun.

Over the years, Joe has revised his fertilization, but here is the basic pattern. Remember that Joe's 75 acres of crop land are all used to grow grass and that none of them have been plowed during the last 20 years.

In the winter, manure from 46 milk cows plus 29

(Continued on Page 40)

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Narragansett was the most extensively planted alfalfa variety in 1959. Seed of the new Saratoga brome will be available in quantity this year.

Better Varieties of Legumes and Grass Give

More Hay Per Acre

By A. A. JOHNSON

Professor of Plant Breeding, Cornell University

CHANGE aptly describes agriculture today. The shifts on the farm which most readily come to mind are mechanization, larger farm size, higher crop yields, stepped-up output per man and per animal unit. Yet, unassumingly, the decade of the 1950's has initiated a major overhauling of hay—New York's most important crop.

According to the New York Crop Reporting Board, the harvested hay acreage in the State has been reduced by 9% since 1949-50 to just over three million acres. During this same period, the acre yield has been stepped up by 23%, and thus, on fewer acres, 13% more tons of hay are being harvested. The acreage in alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is reported to have more than doubled over this 10 year period—now well over one million acres. As a contrast, during this period the hay acreage in red clover mixtures has been reduced by 27%.

Seed Marketing Studies

Another source of information on the change in the hay fields is the amount of the different kinds and varieties of forage seed planted by New York farmers. Detailed seed marketing studies conducted by Cornell over the past 10 years prove that wholesale seed sales to retailers accurately portray farm use of such seed. These data show that in the late 1940's, New York State farmers annually planted 15% to 20% more red clover seed than alfalfa. Birdsfoot trefoil was at that time only a curiosity. As a contrast, in 1959, the combined seed use of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil seed was 3½ times as great as that of red clover. Alfalfa is now the leading hay legume in the State, and in 1959 more acres were planted to birdsfoot trefoil mixtures than to mixtures of red clover.

In the aggregate, farm use of legume and grass seeds has fallen off by 24% during the past 6 years. The most spectacular drop is, however, found in alsike and ladino clover, now less than 50% of the 1954 volume. The short-lived, unimproved seeds of red clover, alsike and ladino, are fast losing favor on most New York State farms, and similar changes are taking place throughout the Northeast.

Important as is the dramatic change in kinds of forage seeds planted, of even more significance is the rapid shift in varieties, particularly of alfalfa. In 1949, all of the alfalfa used in New York was Grimm, variegated and common. By 1954, Ranger made up 72% of the total, and last year only 2% of the farmers planted Grimm, variegated and common. Ranger has recently been losing ground in favor of the newer, superior varieties, such as Narragansett, which in 1959 made up 32% of the total seed used; DuPuits, 21%; and Vernal, 14%.

The major factor in doubling of the alfalfa acreage during the 1950's is the dependable supplies of high-quality, certified seed of the new, vigorous, improved alfalfa varieties. The uncertain supplies of unreliably labelled seed sources of 10 years ago would have kept alfalfa a second-rate crop in New York State. The intensive alfalfa variety testing work by Cornell at Ithaca, and tests on farms conducted cooperatively with the county agricultural agents in all parts of the State, have paid off.

The early research work on birdsfoot trefoil by Dr. H. A. MacDonald of Cornell's Agronomy Department is also bearing fruit. The dependable long-lived Empire variety is holding its own in farm use, now making up about 25% of the total birdsfoot trefoil seed volume. The newer Viking birdsfoot is rapidly replacing European and is fast becoming the most extensively planted birdsfoot trefoil variety. Thus, it is clear that New York's progressive farmers are just as prone to adopt improved forage varieties as the improved varieties of oats, wheat, and hybrid corn.

Improved Seeds Are More Efficient

The new, improved legume and grass seeds contribute to hay production efficiency in several ways. For example, compared to 1954, New York farmers are now planting less legume and grass seed per acre and per ton of hay harvested. In 1954, in the aggregate, 3 1/10 pounds of the principal legume and grass seeds were planted for each acre of hay harvested. As a contrast, the comparable figure for last year is 2 3/10 pounds of seed for each acre of hay.

Even more significant, in 1954, 2 pounds of these same legume and grass seeds were planted for each ton of hay harvested, contrasted to only 1½ pounds of seed for each ton of hay in 1959. This is a 33% gain. The seed cost per ton of hay narvested was thus on the average, only 60 to 65 cents. During the same period there has been a 50% reduction in the amount of alfalfa seed planted per ton of hay harvested as alfalfa mixtures.

In the face of constantly increasing costs for other crop production inputs, it is gratifying that New York farmers are getting more mileage at reduced costs from the improved legume and grass seeds. Improved efficiency from the new forage seeds is due to several factors, including: (1) higher quality, certified seed, and more vigorous varieties, which means fewer seedling stand failures; (2) higher yielding varieties; (3) longer-lived stands; (4) the increased responsiveness of the higher yielding varieties to the stepped-up use of fertilizer and lime; and (5) gradually improving seeding practices.

Changes Yet to Come

There would be little point in reviewing changes in Northeast hay fields during the 1950's unless lessons have been learned which project changes of importance in the 1960's. It should be recognized that the increased acreages planted to the new, improved legumes are of such recent origin that the full impact on hay yield and quality is yet to be felt. Furthermore, many of the changes are only well started.

A new series of experimental alfalfas developed at Cornell have had preliminary testing and are going into extensive variety tests and county extension demonstration plantings in 1960. Experience with other crops such as wheat, oats and corn have, over the years, demonstrated that an active, progressive plant breeding research program continues to develop new, improved varieties. Farmers should therefore be alert to announcements of new, better alfalfa varieties to replace those now in common use.

New Grass Varieties

During the 1950's there has been less change in the seed sources of timothy and smooth bromegrass than has been true with alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil. Improved varieties of these grasses have not been available. Through an intensive variety testing and plant breeding program, this has been changed. The Climax variety of timothy, developed at Ottawa, Canada, made up about 10% of the timothy planted on New York farms in 1959. This is expected to be stepped up to 25 or 30% of the total timothy seed used in 1960. The newer, late maturing Essex timothy, developed at Cornell, and Climax, should drive common timothy into antiquity in a few years.

Saratoga is a new variety of smooth bromegrass, with high seedling vigor, superb seed quality, and improved summer aftermath production. Certified seed will be available in quantity in 1961. Farmers are expected to drop the old, unimproved Southern common and Lincoln seed sources, in favor of the new, superior Saratoga.

Orchardgrass has never been widely used in New York. Experience with orchardgrass in combination with ladino clover as a pasture plant 5 to 10 years ago, was unfavorable because of management problems. But orchardgrass is getting a new face and the Pennlate variety, developed at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, compared to common, is later maturing, leafier and easier to manage. It may well prove to be a valuable companion grass with the vigorous DuPuits and Alfa varieties of alfalfa.

In reviewing accomplishments of the past decade, it is recognized that a record of the

(Continued on Page 21)

COUNTRY STORIES

Our Little Black Angel

LITTLE Black Angel has no halo, but she has soft black ears and the friendliest brown eyes in her Angus-shaped little head.

Black Angel is a little heifer calf, and well named, having only a white brush waving from that posterior appendage, and droopy white anklets on her four black legs. She looks quite diminutive in size for her age standing between two younger but long, high and rangy Holstein heifers. Yet Little Angel doesn't let herself get pushed around. Her pals like her, too, showing no evidence of racial prejudice because they are more white.

All of our family — farmer Sinclair, daughter Buffy, and myself— have grown to love this pet calf. All she had to do was lick my fingers in true calf style, leaving them in that sticky state, and I was hers.

The big problem resulting in having Little Black Angel so special is yet to come. What will we do with her? My husband, realizing the high cost of meat-buying, decided to raise a beef for the family and, with the cooperation of the NYABC, Little Angel resulted, definitely a planned progeny. Now she has won a warm place in our hearts and how can we ever serve our pal as choice steaks or roasts? It seems cannibalistic to us. Yet, with farm economy as it is, we cannot afford to keep her, and she is too much Angus for our dairy.

So far her future is an algebraic X, and for months ahead we can still keep her as a pet. Getting too fond of farm animals always presents a problem, but we can never enjoy Little Black Angel any way but alive. If we had a real Ferdinand his bovine comment would be, "Black Angel, you're a living doll!" She is—bovinely speaking.

—*Agnes Ward*

Unconvinced!

A RECENT letter in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the quality of matches reminded me of a local merchant who put in quite a stock of canned matches. It took a lot of friction to light them, but the sales appeal revolved around the fact that they were packed in quart pails.

A lady customer bought several pails cheap (10¢ a pail). Pleased with her bargain, she left the store smiling. But the following morning she was back, complaining that the matches were no good and demanding her money back. Said she:

"It took a dozen 'fore I could get one to burn!"

The merchant assured her that the matches were good, and proceeded to prove it. Taking a match, he bent his knee and pulled the match over the tight seat of his trousers. Lo, it lighted! To make it convincing, he repeated the action several times, successfully.

But the customer, slightly embarrassed by this time, commented dryly:

"I don't wear that type of pants, nor would you be conveniently present as a lamp post every time I needed to strike a match!"

—*Geo. W. Otto, Egg Harbor City, New Jersey*



Mr. Hetherington holds awards he won in potato quality improvement contests in 1952, '53 and '57.

"I'VE GOT FIRESTONES ON ALL MY WHEELS!"

Raymond Hetherington, Ringtown, Pennsylvania, says, "My four tractors, three trucks and two cars are all on Firestones. You can sure say I'm a 100% Firestone man—I wouldn't buy any other brand of tire! They give the best wear and the best traction, too. And my Firestone representative, R. A. Houser, gives me fast service whenever I need him."

Like Raymond Hetherington, you'll find these Firestone features deliver extra service at no extra cost!

• *EXCLUSIVE* SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD—proven in actual competitive tests to be far stronger . . . up to 34%. This means more protection than ever before against impact breaks for more hours of tire use and extra retreads.

• DUAL CONSTRUCTION—Firestone uses two completely different rubber compounds to precision build rear tractor tires. Treads are built with tough, longer wearing Firestone Rubber-X while another specially formulated Rubber-X Compound in sidewalls *only* resists aging, cracking and flex damage.

• CURVED AND TAPERED TRACTION BARS—flat contoured tread bites deep and grips for maximum drawbar power . . . cleans easily, automatically!

• FREE LOANER TRACTOR TIRE SERVICE—Firestone will loan you *brand-new* tractor tires to keep equipment working during retreads and repairs.

For outstanding traction and greater economy, buy Firestone All Traction Champion, Champion Ground Grip or special purpose All Non-Skid tractor tires. See your Firestone Dealer or Store for all of the facts. He's ready to deal!



*Firestone T.M.

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



COWS LIKE IT

WHEN I WAS on the road from Ithaca to Syracuse a while back I dropped in to talk for a minute or two with a young farmer. As I frequently do, I asked, "What are you doing that is new or different?"

"Well," he replied, "we have been trying to raise better roughage. The trouble is that the cows eat so much more of it that we run out of hay before time to turn them out to pasture!"

But evidently he didn't consider this too big a handicap, for he didn't say anything to indicate that he was going back to producing less milk by putting up poor hay so that it would last longer.

So far as actual haymaking is concerned, what he is doing is to start haying the first of June, use a hay conditioner, and dry the hay after it is put in the barn.

VISIONARY SAVINGS

I HAVE ATTENDED several annual meetings of local Empire Livestock markets, and have been greatly impressed with the excellent job these farmer-owned-and-controlled markets are doing.

But I have been somewhat disturbed, too, to hear comments indicating that support of some who were most eager to have Empire organized has cooled. Apparently the cause is a curious belief that selling direct for "so much a head," means that the modest commission charged by Empire is saved.

Clearly there is something hidden from the eye when a producer feels that he is consistently getting more money from some other source. Empire sells by weight, at auction, it has a good clientele of buyers, and it does business, pays its bills and has a very modest sum remaining for reserves on a little over 3% of the gross volume of business done. Most corporations would expect to have at least that much as net profit.

Empire was set up to meet a need by six other farm organizations of New York State. If Empire is expected to continue its good work, it should be supported strongly both by the farmers who consign livestock, or who are prospective consignors, as well as by the parent organizations that brought it into being.

CONTROL FOLLOWS MONEY

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution

CONTROL of education has certainly never been delegated to the Federal government, and I hope it never will be. But anyone who believes that Federal aid can be extended to states or localities without Federal control, is exceedingly naive.

Originally presented as aid to "poor states," every bill introduced in Congress has called for money for **all** states. Remembering that Uncle Sam has nothing to give that he doesn't first take away, the inescapable conclusion is that taxpayers will be sending money to Washington and, after a sizeable chunk has been deducted by Uncle Sam for administration, will get the remainder of the money back in the form of aid.

That's painful—but it isn't the big danger. The thing to be avoided at all costs is to have our schools controlled from Washington.

MOTHER EARTH

ONE OF THE privileges that come to me with the spring is to work among the perennial flowers, and as the days lengthen and the soil dries, to plant seed and cultivate the vegetables as they begin their growth. I get a great satisfaction from getting close to the earth, where I can feel the soil and smell its fragrance.

Modern farming has deprived man of something precious. You can't smell the good earth when seated several feet above it on a tractor. Even the aroma of new-mown hay is diluted with the fumes of burned gasoline. Digging potatoes with a fork or potato hook was hard work, but it had its compensations.

Of course, we cannot turn the clock backward, so let's not mourn. But there is one thing every man, woman and child can do — that is to have a plot of ground for flowers and vegetables where you can kneel while you plant, weed or harvest, thus renewing your strength of body and mind through direct contact with Mother Earth.

BE "FROM MISSOURI"

I DETECT A growing tendency to accept without question statements that a reduction in price supports will not result in reduced production. Actually, it has never been given a serious trial!

Production controls **have been tried,** and the evidence is overwhelming that they have not and will not do the job.

An alternative that keeps popping up its head is the Brannan Plan, more recently referred to as "production payments," which common sense indicates would be unworkable and exceedingly expensive.

Meanwhile, desperate attempts are being made to come up with some **painless cure** for all farm price ills, something which I am sure doesn't exist.

Farmers are the ones most concerned with government programs, past, present and future. As I see it, there are two steps that they can take:

One step is to admit that, regardless, we are likely to continue to have government involvement in agriculture, mostly with negative results, and that, therefore, farmers must learn to live with it.

The second conclusion is that all statements about farm programs—and I do not except my own—should be questioned and thoroughly analyzed by every farmer, in order to reach a definite personal conclusion as to their soundness.

HONEST BARGAINING

DURING THE RECENT meeting of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives in Atlanta, Georgia, Federal legislation was suggested to protect farmers and cooperatives from what the delegates called "unfair practices by processors or packers." The following were listed:

Refusing to offer a farmer a contract if he belongs to a bargaining co-op.

Offering better terms to non members on price, hauling, quota, grades.

Giving loans, credit, other financial aid to farmers to induce them to stay out of a co-op or leave it.

Spreading rumors through processors' field men.

Refusing to recognize the bargaining co-op and ignoring its requests to negotiate for price, grade determination, and similar matters.

Over-contracting acreage in order to break the price in a bargaining co-op area.

I honestly doubt that all processors or even a majority of them commonly follow the practices listed. On the other hand, where there is smoke there is fire, and I am sure readers will agree that some processors do practice one or more.

It has always been my feeling that in any business transaction the best deal is one that benefits both parties. I can see no reason why both the cooperatives and processors should not approach the bargaining table to their mutual benefit with this principle in mind.

UNSELFISH GREATNESS

AROUND THE TIME of Lincoln's birthday, something started me on a trend of thought based on the question, "What are the characteristics of a great man that makes him live in the hearts of his countrymen?"

Finally, I reached a conclusion which seemed to satisfy me, namely, that truly great men are always totally unselfish. They have no ambition for wealth or fame unless such comes as a by-product of actions taken by them in the interests of their fellow men.

To me that explains why the greatness of Lincoln is not dimmed with the years.

Then my thoughts turned to more recent times. Who among our statesmen, past or present, could qualify for greatness under that definition? I could think of but too few. But the one who in recent years meets the obligations is Herbert Hoover.

Who, in **your** opinion, of those not presently active, would you classify as great?

* * * *

About all that man has learned in the past 25 years is how to go faster, work less, spend more, die quicker.—"Quote"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 7

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

ADMINISTRATOR BLANFORD REPORTS THAT FEBRUARY MILK PRODUCTION WAS UP 10.64% compared to February '59, and fluid milk consumption up 2.92%. Of course, February had one more day than in '59. On a per day basis U. S. February milk production was slightly below '59.

Prices to milk producers for February in various markets are as follows. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $4.38, 16 cents less than February a year ago and 18 cents below January 1960. Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.88; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $4.50; Rochester, f.o.b. city, $4.56; Connecticut, $5.81 at city plants for nearby zone farmers; Philadelphia, f.o.b. city, $4.75.

USDA IS RECOMMENDING A 7% REDUCTION IN EARLY SUMMER POTATO ACREAGE, a 3% reduction in LATE SUMMER acreage, and 7% reduction in FALL potato acreage. By states, recommendations for the FALL crop are: Connecticut, down 10%; Maine, down 5%; Long Island, down 5%; Pennsylvania, down 7%. No change in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, upstate New York. Secretary Benson says: ''We anticipate no diversion operations for the 1960 potato crop.'' Total U. S. potato stocks on hand March 1 were 9% below March 1, '59. Disappearance of 1959 fall potatoes up to March 1 was 10% below the year previous, 6% above average.

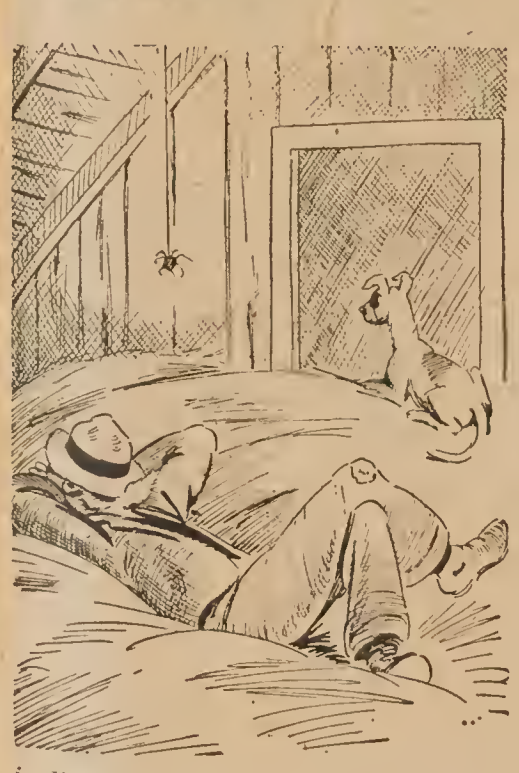
BLOOD TESTING OF HERDS SUSPICIOUS TO RING TEST CANNOT BE DONE AT STATE EXPENSE, says N. Y .S. Department of Agriculture & Markets, unless reactors from previously infected herds have been removed at least 30 days.

GRAPES DELIVERED TO N. Y. STATE PROCESSING PLANTS IN '59 TOTALED 90,516 TONS. Of this, 84,979 tons were New York grapes; 1,984 imported from Canada; 3,553 from Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In New York the Chautauqua-Erie area furnished 66.8%; Finger Lakes, 26.9%; Hudson Valley, 3%; Niagara area, 2.7%; other areas, .6%. The Concord variety accounted for 87% of the total.

MAINE POTATO GROWERS BELONGING TO COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN ASHLAND, CARIBOU, EASTON AND LIMESTONE have merged marketing activities, and will put out a premium pack of potatoes called ''Flavorite.''

WHILE U. S. FARMERS HAVE $10,000,000,000 IN DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY, and $5,000,000,000 in U. S. Savings Bonds, they have only $2,000,000,000 invested in cooperative associations, says E. M. Norton, secretary of the Milk Producers' Federation. Is it enough to do the job?

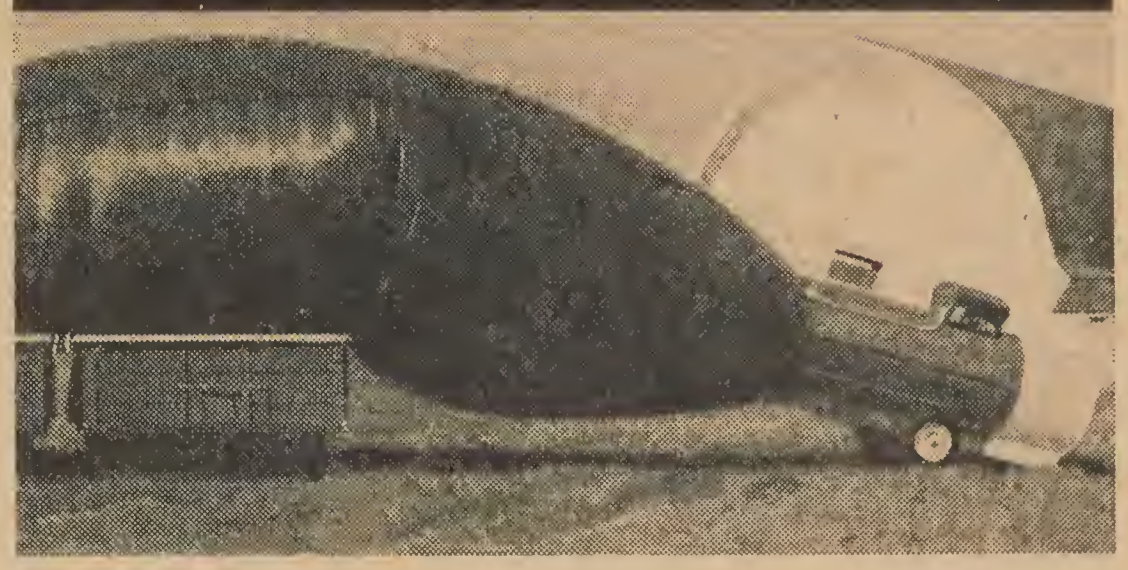
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A LOT OF people think that spring gives ev'ryone some extra zing. This time of year has got the rep of adding to our store of pep; it's s'posed to be a tonic which starts blood to pound and feet to itch. Some crazy poet, I would guess, invented all that silliness, and then the legend grew and grew 'til now most folks believe it's true. The myth is also furthered by old duffers who, like neighbor, try to hide the fact that spring is when they're tireder than they've ever been, and so they rush around and say that they feel younger ev'ry day.

Well, I will say quite honestly that spring does not a thing for me except to make me even more worn out than I have been before. Long winter days beside the fire aren't calculated to inspire a sudden burst of energy just 'cause it's spring again, by gee. In fact, I am inclined to show a whole lot less get-up-and-go when I hear Jane Mirandy say we ought to start field work today. The sole advantage I can see that spring's arrival has for me is that it's warm enough to hide and keep my resting up outside.

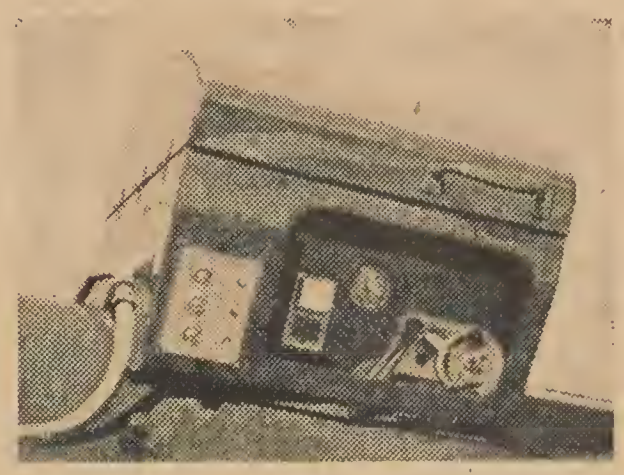
BIG NEWS FROM NEW HOLLAND FOR 1960



The all-new New Holland Model 750 Crop Dryer and "776" Drying Wagon team brings you a new world of drying efficiency and convenience. Gives you even, fast drying to produce the finest, greenest hay you've ever seen! Does a dandy job on grain, too.

Now...to master crop moisture...

just dial your heat!



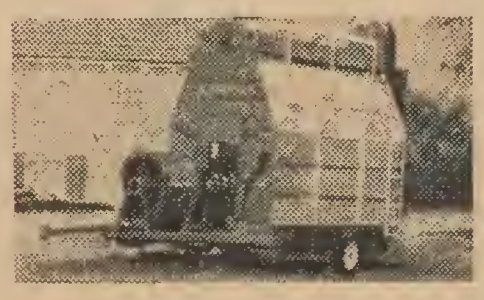
Handy control center puts all electric and fuel adjustments at your finger tips. A glance at the indicator lights provides a quick checkup on over-all performance.

For 1960, New Holland's Model 750 Crop Dryer takes the guesswork out of drying! Flick a switch—set a dial—and science does your hay and grain drying for you. Signal lights tell you the dryer is working properly. You adjust fuel flow from 2 to 8 gallons an hour by merely shifting the dial. In short, controlling the all-new New Holland "750" Crop Dryer is simplicity itself!

Many other advancements!

You'll find a *finned* combustion chamber for efficient transfer of heat. Semi-automatic fuel rate adjustment—no nozzles to change. Automatic fuel-air ratio modulation. A single control valve to adjust fuel rate. No-lift jack on portable models makes attachment easy and fast. And it's easy to service—all vital parts are easy to reach.

Here's a New Holland Crop Dryer to fit all your needs. See your New Holland dealer or write New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pa.



New! The Model 735 and Model 765 New Holland Grain Bins (350- and 585-bushel capacities) dry your grain to highest market quality! Easy to move where you need it most. Available in p.t.o. or electric drive.

NH NEW HOLLAND

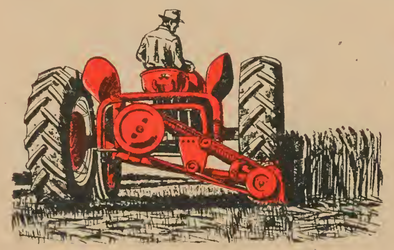
"First in Grassland Farming"

Look, compare . . . you'll be a Massey-Ferguson man!

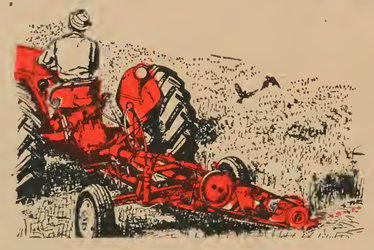
NEW! HIGH CAPACITY... AND IT NEEDS NO DAILY GREASING!

This is the baler that produces extra tons for every precious man-hour spent--the all-new Massey-Ferguson 10 Baler. First, you waste no time on daily greasing; it's self-lubricated, so you're in the field far sooner. And its sealed bearings protect moving parts for a longer, repair-free life. Second, it has high-speed capacity, with wide, 56-inch pickup and extra packer forks, so you bale faster even in heavier swaths. And you get bales exactly as you want them . . . any size from 12 to 50 inches, any heft from 40 to 65 pounds. Leafy, high-quality bales. Bales tied to stay tied by the ever-dependable Massey-Ferguson knotter. This is the fast-stepping baler you must see . . . the new man-hour–saving Massey-Ferguson 10.

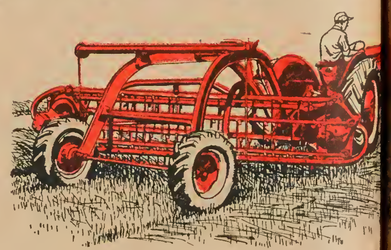




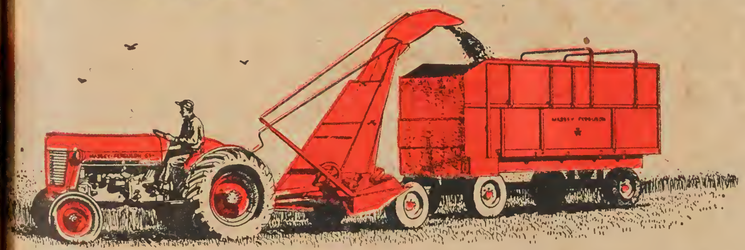
Mounted in just one minute . . . one man can do it with the MF 31 Mower. And it's *fully* mounted—easier to transport and to work those hard-to-get-at corners. No pitman! Dyna-Balance Drive eliminates noisy, wear-causing vibration. And with exclusive Variable Speed Belt Pulley, a simple adjustment sets knife speed for any crop or condition, *without* extra belts or pulleys! 6 or 7 ft. cut.



First pull-type Dyna-Balance Mower! Hitches up fast to any tractor with standard drawbar. This new MF 51 Mower gives you all the advantages in the field of the famous Massey-Ferguson no-pitman Dyna-Balance Drive: more efficiency, with less noise, vibration and wear. Variable Speed Belt Pulley permits setting cutter bar speed to crop conditions to provide maximum speed of travel.



Gentle, leaf-saving raking! You attach the 8½-ft. pull-type MF 36 Side Rake in seconds with its simple clevis-type hitch, and you're ready to windrow as many as 8½ acres an hour. Gentle sideways action moves hay only half the distance as conventional rakes for less leaf shattering; makes airy windrows for fast, even curing. Available with exclusive 6 bar reel, or in economy models with 4 or 5 bar reels.



...es dozens of jobs the year 'round. The flail-...e MF 60 Forage Harvester is about as versatile ...achine as you can have around the farm. It chops ...der green forage for feed; shreds tough stalks for ...ch; conditions hay for more nutrition; easily con-...rts to a row crop forager; can even be converted to ...portable, profitable PTO-driven hammer mill. First ...st is low compared with other foragers. Maintenance is rock-bottom, because the simple flail-type cylinder does all the work: cuts, chops, shreds, blows, and discharges material out the spout. There are no augers to plug, no blower fan to repair or consume power. The MF 60 Forage Harvester is an all-purpose, all-year profit maker all around the farm. For *all* your needs, see your nearby Massey-Ferguson dealer soon!

MF

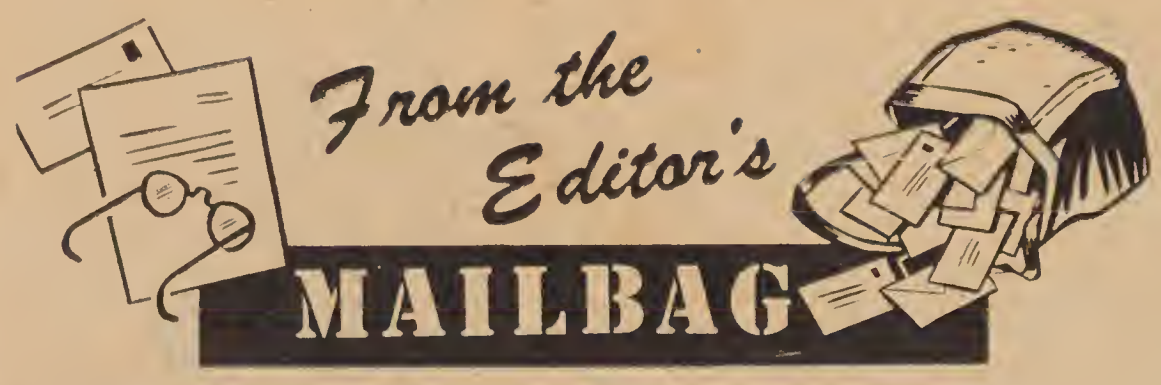
MASSEY FERGUSON

Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Pace-Setter of Modern Farming . . . World's Most Famous Combines and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System



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MY ANSWER TO THE LAZY FARMER

That lazy farmer's sure a pip. Some of the things that pass his lips, make me so mad I wanta flip; like mankind and those oh, so crazy trips to outer space, when really all it ever is, is an American-Russian race. Why, if'n it weren't for us and what we pay in taxes every blessed day, they couldn't experiment that way!

Far's I'm concerned, I just don't care if they don't never get up there. All this money and time wasted just to get up in the air. God gave us life, and gave us limbs, and feet so we could walk; I figure he'd have give us wings, if'n we were to fly like storks.

So let them folks just go ahead and keep on foolin' round; by gosh, for me I'm going to keep my big feet on the ground. — *Mrs. William Albee, Ellsworth, Maine*

HIS OWN SWEAT

This is in regard to "Mr. Soil Bank Booster" on the letter page of the March 5th issue.

The farmers who are heavily in debt are the ones who are expanding with the times and producing the biggest share of American food, and who are for the most part looking to the time when we will have less government give-away and thus regulation.

As for me, I clear land and build pasture by my own sweat and money, even if borrowed, and not with government handouts. — *Raymond Lane, Cherry Valley, N. Y.*

NO "OPEN PALM"

I can't agree with the views of the Soil Bank booster "Name Withheld" in the March 5th Mailbag. I am a young farmer only in the business for 12 years, but I am so financially secure with my bank that I can do with my farm as I want.

Neither am I one who accepts any check for liming, fertilizing or bulldozing. I cannot in good conscience accept pay for doing for my farm something I should do for myself. I fertilize every year, I have dug 3 farm ponds, fenced off 45 acres of hardwood which someone ahead of me started, have forested 15 acres of new seedling trees. Yet I will not accept any check, nor will I **ever** place an acre in the Soil Bank. If I ever did I would be as your other writer and request my name be withheld!

I have not yet joined the "High Order of the Open Palm." Uncle Sam cannot give us something without taking away somewhere else or from someone else. Let's wake up! —*Carlton Eiss, Adams Center, N. Y*

GOT RESULTS

It has been said that flattery is like fine perfume—very lovely to inhale but be careful not to swallow it.

If all of your advertisers get the same results as I have had, you will soon have the greatest advertising medium in this country. In your issue of November 21, '59, you inserted for me, free of charge, in your Service Bureau, a two-line note asking for Barnes School Readers, third, fourth and fifth grades.

Early in December I began to receive replies, and up to this date I have received more than fifty (I stopped counting at 44) from seven different states, including New Jersey—and still they come, postcards and letters, with prices ranging from $2.50 up to—yes, believe it or not, $25 to $75 a copy.

As a schoolboy in the Eighties I read from Barnes Readers, and I know they were good. But in 1926 fire destroyed our attic and my Barnes Readers were destroyed. But if I had known their value at that time, the insurance appraisers would have had an argument with me. But for the fire, however, I would never have known the value of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as an advertising medium. — *George C. McIntire, Burlington, N. J.*

LIKES EATING

The most dangerous poison which people get with their food is worry. Flemming added a lot of that. In addition to being the most abundant, our food is the cleanest and safest in the world. I intend to continue to eat as much as I want of what I like when I want it—if I can get it. I am not going to worry about what is in it or about losing my "girlish figure."— *C. P. Clark, Skaneateles, N. Y.*

MILK PRICES

As a dairyman in Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., I am getting just a little peeved about this milk pricing system. From December 1, 1959 to January 31, 1960 the blend price has dropped from $5.04 to $4.56. This is a 48¢ drop, or almost 10 per cent in two months.

A great many farm periodicals have said to push for higher production as the grain price is most favorable and it will pay to feed more grain. During this same period my grain has increased $2.75 per ton.

I can't understand why this blend price has to fluctuate so much as my costs are still the same.

For example, artificial breeding fees have stayed the same for over a year. Veterinary fees, D.H.I.A. fees are all the same. These fees don't fluctuate the way milk prices do.

If our decrease in price were passed on to the consumer, it wouldn't be too bad, but it isn't. You don't see retail prices on a sliding scale as ours are.

If I go and buy a dozen bolts, they're so much apiece, and the hardware man doesn't care what I do with them.

I still say the milk prices are dictated by the big companies. Nobody asks me how much I should get for my product.

It seems to me the more a man tries to economize and improve his herd through breeding and feeding, by way of college and experimental trials, the more a progressive dairyman is penalized.

My herd average for the past year was 11,400 milk, 421 fat, not the highest, but certainly not the lowest.

I think your magazine is quite informative and quite interesting. I furthermore believe that your magazine should push for higher prices to your subscribers in the Northeast. Furthermore, I can't honestly believe that you and your editorial staff can sit back and see the prices that dairymen and poultrymen receive for their products and inwardly feel that we are getting a fair share of the consumer's dollar. —*Herbert Klumpe, Meredith, N. Y.*

Editor's Note—We are always for the best prices farmers can get by using legitimate means and considering the long-time effect!

COMPARING PRICES

All summer I look forward to the winter, with the long evenings by the wood fire. I save up so many things to do. But spring comes again, to find I didn't accomplish all of them.

After the supper work is over and I have helped the children with their homework, I retreat to a corner by a good lamp, and if I am lucky enough to have my mending done, I catch up on the daily news. Usually I have already got enough of that from my kitchen radio while doing my daily chores. The television means li to me if I am absorbed in readi The farm papers mean so much.

At recent summer auctions I ha acquired a number of old ledg and diaries and would like to sha some of the "findings" with oth readers of this paper. This is a pa tial list I found in one book:

Money paid out in 1844— For of wagon and oxen . . . 50¢; ½ g lon molasses 25¢; brandy 12¢; sh ing knife 12¢; oysters 27¢; ½ lb. 28¢; 50 lbs. flour $1.37½¢; a 20 cheese $1.00; 1800 feet of lath, $7. 3000 ft. of shingles $12.00; 3 candles 37½¢; 1 peck of salt 15¢ axe and helve 18¢; tapping boots saleratus, 8¢; for the lecture Dance 18¢; cotton cloth and be wax 52¢; trimmings for vest 5 matches 2¢.

Money received same year—6 butter 75¢; 35 lbs. pork $2.80; 1 qu ter of veal 32¢; 55½ lbs. sweets 3 one oak tree $1.00; 2 hemlock l 27¢; boy for cutting 167 logs $8.3 1 days work chopping 50¢; 7 wee board $7.87.

I think readers will like to co pare with today's prices. — *Mrs. Schmidt, Franklin, N. Y.*

SMART?

I have just read your editorial welfare costs, and am looking fo ward to your next article.

I am a taxpayer in Oneida Coun where, due to so much building a the six-year-old racetrack, I ha been expecting the taxes to becom lower, but instead they have be steadily rising. I am wonderi whether I can stand it to live he much longer.

On inquiring into this matter, was told that the cost of welfare this county has risen from four m lion to eight million.

Next, I inquired who was rece ing this money. I found that tw neighbors of mine were on the li A farmer asked the son of one these men to work for him. The b would not work, because if anyo in the family works the welfa money stops. The other man, so am told, spends every day in a hot

Now, I would like to state that raised six children during the yea of depression, and managed on m earnings of nineteen dollars a wee I always had a job, and never ha to be on welfare. Sometimes w didn't have too much to eat, but t children grew up healthy and am bitious.

A man told me that it used to a disgrace to live on welfare, b now it is the smart thing to be ab to receive this money and live wit out financial worries.
—*Harry B. Hogan, Vernon Cente New York*



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

Spring can't be far behind when your new season's plants get an early start indoors. This little coffee can is chockful of eggplant and pepper plants sprouted and rooted in shredded sphagnum moss. The plants are now being transplanted to paper pots for further growth, and for hardening before being set out in the garden when really warm weather has come to stay.

SPRING

Just finished reading my ne issue of A.A., and Joyce Kilmer's o but much loved poem "Trees." Thinking along these lines, I cam up with the following:

I think that I shall never hear
Sweeter words than "Spring is here!"

To wake and hear "Cheer-up, "Cheer-u
And find a robin in our tree

To see the grass grown green wi
Spring
And hear the cheerful bluebirds sing

To breathe the smell of newturned so
And watch the lilacs bend and nod

A song of praise we raise to Thee
Who made much more than just a tre
—Grace Johnson, Canandaigua, N.

Throw away those lucky charms





Here's the No. 6 teamed up with the self-unloading Chuck Wagon.

Put your faith in the Big Capacity and Dependability of

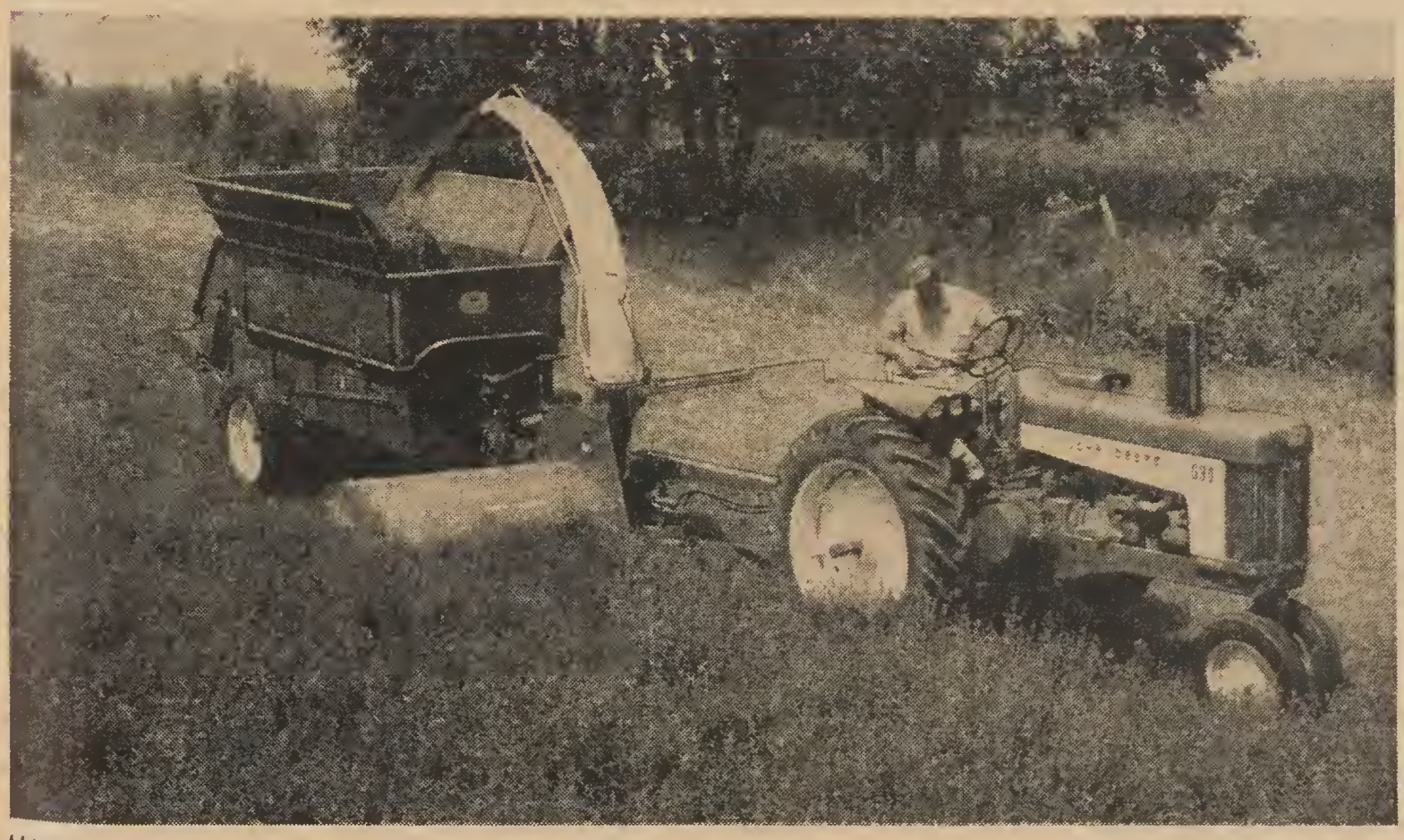
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The big-capacity 15 Chopper is perfect for bringing pasture to the cows and making grass silage. In the fall it's just the ticket for chopping stalks and brush . . . topping beets . . . and making bedding. The 15 is shown at left with the Model "N" Spreader with the Forage Box Attachment. With this outfit you'll handle feeding and storing jobs and still use the "N" for spreading manure.

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Putting "Go" in a Country Church

This Formula, Based On Actual Experience, Works

By ARTHUR MOODY
Former Pastor, McLean, N. Y., Community Church

FIFTY YEARS experience in the ministry —nearly half in town and country churches— leads me to suggest **three basic conditions** necessary to make a rural church go. They are: **Understanding, Underwriting, Undertaking,** beginning with the letter "U" like the bows on the yoke of my grandfather's prize oxen. Sometimes he hitched a "lead ox" out in front. They all had to pull together to move a long, heavy log or a huge granite boulder.

The first essential condition is **Understanding.** It can be created by judicious use of the means of communication: calls, letters, bulletins, newsletters, (or monthly "messengers"), phone, pulpit announcements, personal interviews, news items—even radio announcements. Good public relations is good for any church, and essential to make a rural church click.

Let's look at a few illustrations:

"I didn't know our church needed money for its local expenses." "Sickness kept me home. No one sent me a bulletin." "The pastor called, but said nothing about church finances." "I'd be glad to contribute more if I knew what the budget items are." "How much do we pay our pastor?" Information would cure this.

Give Them Facts

Using all the channels of information, reasonable details should be given, not once, but at least quarterly. Opportunity to know the basic needs makes for informed appreciation of the church. Facts about indebtedness — payments on the same; near future needs in way of equipment, improvements, repairs. It's surprising how often "well presented" information interests some person or group to contribute to a certain need. Occasionally the complete cost is met. Information not only leads to understanding but often to action.

In fact, we may say, "Response varies in direct ratio to the degree of understanding." Fifty per cent of a parish membership may be informed to understanding. But 75 to 85 per-cent is really needed to get hearty approval and husky support. All kinds of "communication" are needed to secure a general enough understanding to make the church a "going concern"—to make it "click."

"So this is what you're aiming at!" He stood on the parsonage steps, an earnest teacher of a young married couples' class who took his job seriously. His wife told the minister that he rose at 4:30 Sunday mornings to be freshly ready for the 9:30 session. He really led this vital group in that church. "Well, you know, I think that I now understand where you are leading us. Here's my hand on it; we'll back you." He did—and they did. Of course things "clicked." You know that interview didn't "just happen." The pastor had sensed lack of support from that group. Asking for a conference with the teacher brought him to the parsonage. The results were astonishing.

In another church the Church School superintendent announced nearly every Sunday morning, "We need more money! You're not giving enough to keep us going. Come on, open up!" The minister asked the treasurer for the facts. He found that they had a good-sized balance with all bills paid. When he mentioned the persistent appeal he was told, "If we let them know we have a balance they'll slack off or even quit giving."

But the pastor believed in giving all the people all the facts necessary to a healthy understanding of the church business. He urged and



secured publication of various treasurers' statements. Result: Steady improvement in every department for five years, with church newly painted, sidewalks built, parsonage redecorated, Church School equipment purchased, pastor's salary increased 25 per cent, and 57 new members added to that small village church.

The above illustration shows what we mean by the **"Underwriting"** necessary to make the rural church "go." We mean more than financial underwriting. Raising the budget is essential. But creating the willing attitude to use skills and services—voluntary giving of "time, talent and treasure" is one of the ingredients of the "clicking" recipe.

More Participation

Increasing the number of persons accepting and carrying responsibility for leadership, or any part of active service, helps "tune up" the church machinery. Many times the most willing person is "loaded down" with a number of church jobs. This extravagant monopoly of one person's time may be to exhaustion, or even to "extinction." "I'm quitting! They're giving me all the work." Or, "She wants to do it all. Let her." And the rest sit back—saying nothing—or, maybe—"too much."

One pastor, with his "council" (heads of societies, committees, and departments) sat down before a large chalk-board with a list of the 17 new "jobs" which had to be filled for the new year. One official predicted, "You'll never get them." Starting with the most essential job, "nominations" of the person or persons best qualified were asked. The group became so interested in the task it was one a.m. before they got through. They had decided who would visit and "sell" the one "nominee" on his part in the year's work. Some revisions had to be made. Instances were found where a person would do a different job. They succeeded in getting **service underwriting** of the new year's program. More people working at what they agreed to do made for smoother operation and fewer failures.

Sometimes the "volunteer" system works. Lists of jobs, tasks, services, printed on cards are distributed. They may get fair results. A variation of this has proved better — a personal, first class mail letter accompanying the card, suggesting that the person addressed is the best qualified to give this special service, and the "officials request acceptance." Addenda: "If impossible, please suggest someone who might do it. Better still, send us the name of the person you have interviewed and gotten to take the job." Again, we might observe, efficient operation of the church is in direct ratio to the number of persons who sign up for enlistment duty.

Volunteer Services

Rural churches are more dependent on volunteer or "given" service than urban churches. From organist, sexton, to do-it-yourself mason, carpenter, painter, electrician—every service is "a labor of love." Appreciation of every form of helpful cooperation gives a lift to general morale, as well as the individuals "recognized" by public or private word of thanks.

The reader of this opinion can see why "understanding" and "underwriting" are named before the third pre-requisite to a church's ability to "click off" events, achievements, growth, development, and all-around more perfect function. **Undertaking** any vigorous, progressive, expansive program in a country church involves much more than appears on the surface.

Usually there are many needs in a small church. Some of them are unnamed—possibly unnoticed. The status quo condition has become so familiar that it is accepted. "We just put up with it." When those needs are listed, along with the more obvious possibilities, the pastor, or other person, looking them over, almost unconsciously selects one or more as the **priority need.** That's the possibility most easily realized, the likely-popular-appeal project, or the preferential basis of selection. All this leads up to:

1. More study of the whole situation — better understanding.
2. Canvass of the financial and personal resources to secure underwriting of the proposed program.
3. Getting down to the business of undertaking to put it through—bring it to pass—make it a reality.

"Timing" is as necessary as wise selection —a "step-by-step" after "which comes first" and "what is next?" decisions are made. It's good for any church to have working goals, to set "deadlines." A time schedule for work is as important as a definite time set for worship or trustees meeting. One of the healthiest things a church can do is to "put itself on the spot" or "get itself in a jam," "a hole", so **everyone must** get into the act to make good.

Many a church needs a "Victory!" It may be a BIG victory, or a number of small ones in succession. Even though it may be a minor achievement—it helps. But the larger, and the more inclusive of personal resources, the more extensive the benefits.

One of the strongest "wind-ups" a small church can be given which will cause it to "tick" (or click) and keep on ticking is to undertake to raise "an almost unbelievable amount" "For Others!" An "out-appointment"

(Continued on Page 21)

nobody likes you like Chevrolet

(and how this superlative '60 shows it!)

Nowhere will you find another car that caters to your driving wants like this one. That's because nobody else has gone to such lengths to find out what you want, and to give it to you. Eighteen sizzlin' new models for '60—every one designed for a particular set of requirements. Once you've picked out your favorite, give it a good leisurely going over and notice all the extra ways Chevy tries to please you (without once forgetting your budget):

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Widest choice of engines and transmissions *(24 combinations in all—to satisfy the most finicky driver).*

Hi-Thrift 6 *(built, of course, with Chevy's ever-faithful dependability).*

Coil springs at all 4 wheels *(with the extra cushioning of newly designed body mounts, you've never had it smoother than you do in Chevrolet).*

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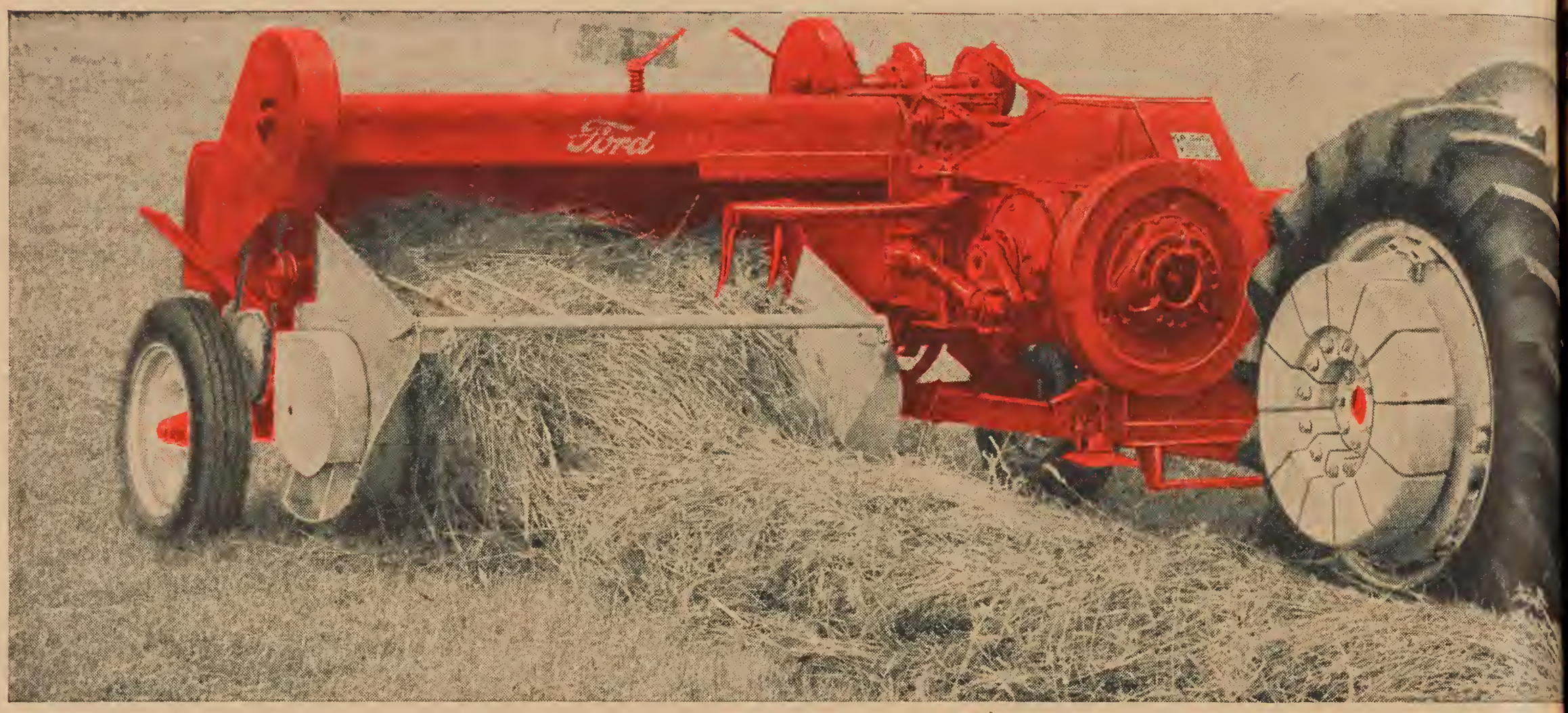
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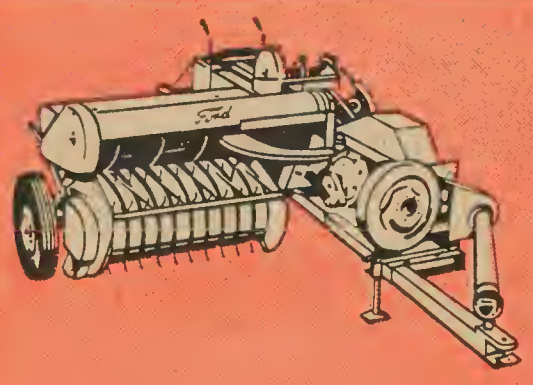
See The Dinah Shore Chevy Show in color Sundays, NBC-TV—The Pat Boone Chevy Showroom weekly, ABC-TV.

FORD 250 HAY BALER

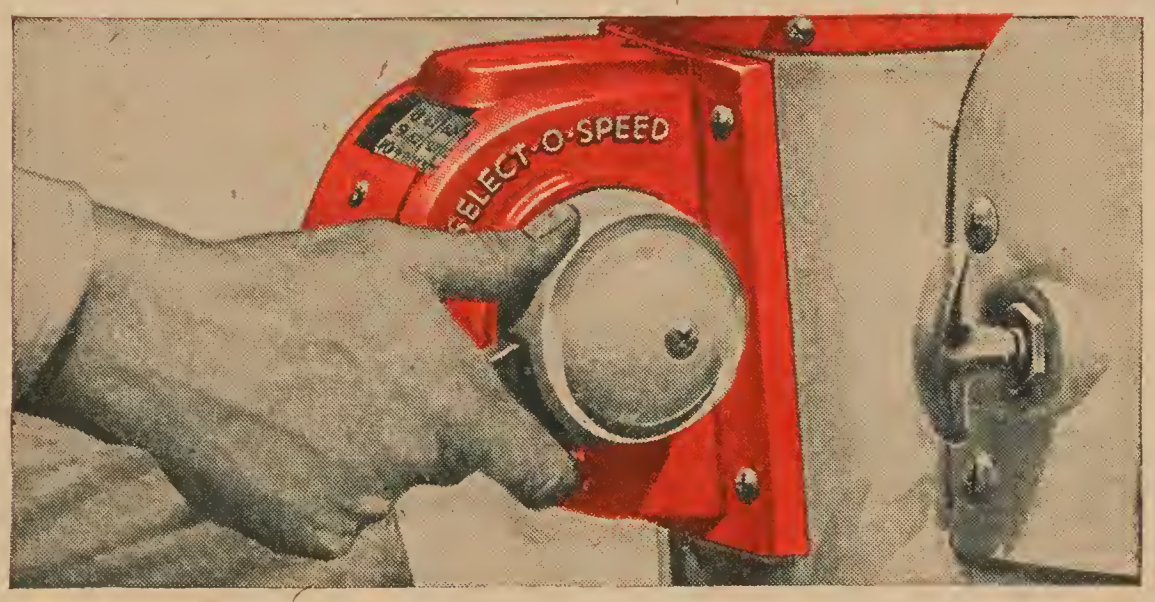
Bales up to 10 tons an hour



Farm proved "bale-ability!"



- More capacity—up to 10 tons per hour or 7 bales per minute.
- Friction safety clutch—no shear pins.
- Skid shoes to protect pick up.
- Hay hold-down for even feeding.
- Exclusive knotter—more dependable.
- Over-running clutch in PTO drive.
- Individual pick up teeth.
- Sure-action sweep fork feed.
- PTO or 17 h.p. engine models.



Shift to any speed on the go... up or down! Ford Select-O-Speed, greatest helper in the hay field! Six ground speeds of 4 m.p.h. or less, plus independent PTO, adds up to the best PTO advantage yet for hay tools. A simple twist of the wrist changes ground speed according to the crop without stopping. Maintains PTO and implement at correct operating speed. Do a better job faster.

Barn-filling capacity to meet hurried haying season demands. Up 7 bales per minute means extra loads that save hay crops... makes custom work profitable.

Ask an owner how a Ford 250 performs... typical replies: "Ov 20,000 bales without repairs." "Baled all summer—missed tying only or 20 bales." "More than 2,000 bales without a miss."

Tender handling of fragile hay—From the easy touch of the wi pick up to stay-tied knots of Ford's straight bales, hay is handled to sa more feed value. Sweep fork feed helps deliver hay to the chamber wi gentle capacity boosting action that accounts for more bales. Bu there's more...

Tie 'em as you like 'em—Choose a twine or wire tie model. Eithe way Ford bales stay tied... exclusive Ford twine knotters were design to make only permanent bale knots. Ford wire twisters have fewer mov ing parts to wear... designed to leave no loose wire in the hay.

Here's more reasons why the Ford 250 baler became so popular Fewer parts to wear... fewer adjustments... many sealed-for-life bearings Flywheel slip clutch protects machinery, permits faster continuous baling Free floating, power driven pick up for more uniform feeding in heav windrows. Skid shoes for added protection. Carries enough twine for u to 1000 bales.

Priced for low baling cost—Built to high quality standards... used on thousands of farms. PTO or 17 h.p. engine models. Ask your dealer about Pay-As-You-Farm credit plans with up to 4 crop years to pay... as little as ⅕ down. Try a Ford 250 on your farm, soon!

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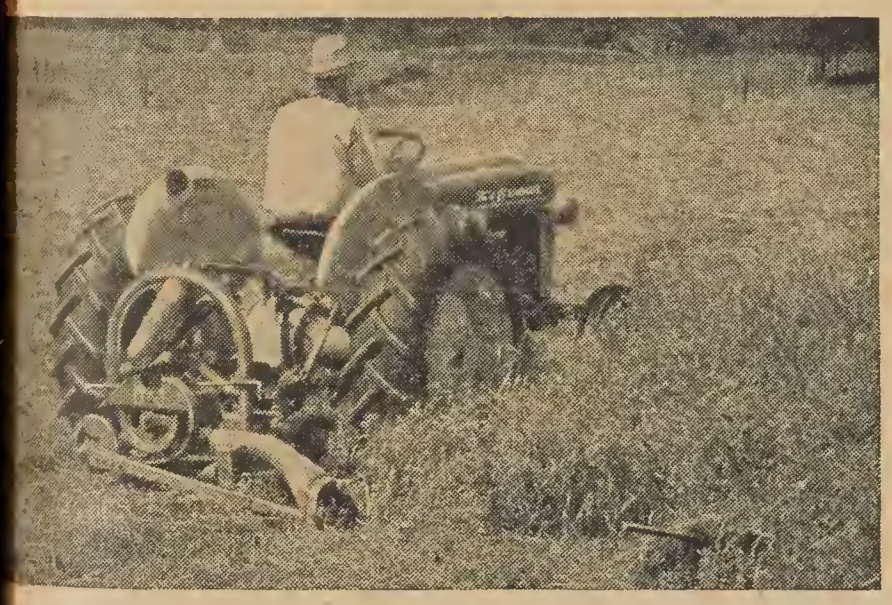
Ford Tractor 1960 CAVALCADE

"Wide New World with Ford"

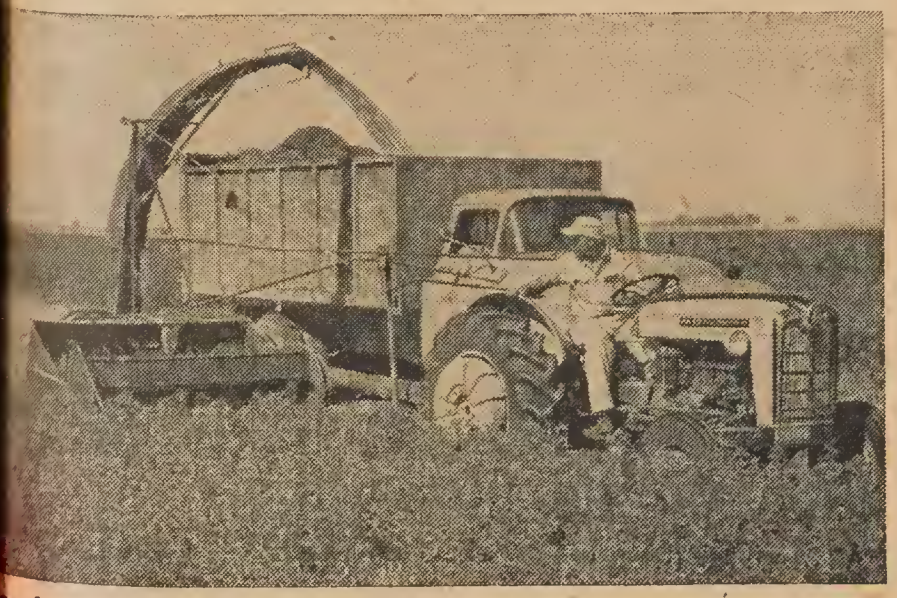
See your Ford Tractor dealer about complimentary tickets! Limited seating capacity. Don't wait!



w Ford hay conditioner—Expect to bale a day earlier unt on cutting the curing time 50%! Two steel, channeled crimp and double crimp—they don't crush. Hay is fluffier more stems exposed to cure with leaves attached. Adjusts to inch ground clearance. Rolls release fast for safety. Models mimount with Ford mower or full trailing to fit any PTO or drawbar.



rd rear mounted mower—Fast haying pays. Get a start with a Ford. The 8-foot model will mow nearly 6 acres hour. There are 6- and 7-foot models available, too! All are gned for narrow or wide tractor wheel spacings. They're full stable, have high lift . . . also safety releases. You'll like the 3-point hitch, smooth V-belt drive.



ord Forage harvester with cutterbar attachment—This 3-in-1 harvester has pick-up, cutterbar and row-crop tachments . . . comes with PTO or engine drive. It features ⅜-4-inch cut, built-in knife sharpener, quick-shift feed control, dge shear bar and separate drive blower. All this plus 5-position hitch and 3-position axle for 12-, 15- or 18-inch clearance.

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How Do You Solve Your Young People's

DATING PROBLEMS?



NO GOING STEADY IN HIGH SCHOOL

First Prize

WHEN each of our daughters entered high school, their father told them there would be no "going steady." That was an order. He explained that when they were through school they could start steady dating, as they would be old enough to get married.

I knew it was all worthwhile when my oldest daughter, who will graduate in June, said: "I'm so glad Dad has been strict about going steady. I'm still just as friendly with the same boys that I knew as freshmen, and some of the girls and boys just hate each other — I mean the ones who have gone steady, and one or the other got tired of it and wanted to break up. One or the other is always hurt, and I never had to do that!"

We allow them to have dates for dances, parties and movies as long as we know who they are with when they are going out, and about what time they will return. We always make allowances for their return, as any good reason could make them a little late getting in.

Both are honor students and I honestly think it is because they don't have to dream about any "special boy." Thank God we have had no problems, and really believe it is because of that ruling, "No going steady." — *Mrs. Charles F. Mullin, Forge Village, Mass.*

See page 33 for announcement of next contest.

A TEENAGER SAYS "NO!"

Second Prize

JUST because young people have a car is no reason parents shouldn't say "No" on night dates. Night dates in a car are usually in a parked car throwing self respect away. That also refers to one boy and one girl out alone. A daytime get-together with a lot of boys and girls and a few grownups is fine.

Most of the opportunities of today are not good for respect, such as a dark movie hall. Going steady is not good for young people because most of the things concerning it are for people of age.

I am seventeen and believe this although I have a friend who doesn't believe as I do. I wish things would go back to my grandparents' day.

—*Donna Leach, Ellsworth, Maine*



"Careful, young man! I've got six hundred bucks invested in those dental braces!"

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

IN my opinion there is just one way to solve teenage problems of all kinds. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is older he will not depart from it."

I have tried to give my children the best home influence possible, to know and welcome their friends, to plan pleasant surprises, short trips and sample home parties for them. I have made them feel free to bring friends into our home at any time, also to bring their joys, sorrows, and mistakes to their father and me without fear.

I never **send** my children to church. **I go with them** and have from their infancy. We read together interesting religious books suitable for their age. I keep interested in their school activities, know what they read, and where, how, and with whom they spend their free time. I try to live by the standards which we expect them to keep.

We make as few rules as possible, giving a reason for each, and, if possible, the punishment for disobedience. I choose good books on the facts of life and sex suitable for each one's age. We read and discuss these together.

I think teenagers "go steady" too young for their own good. Seventeen is plenty young enough. Eighteen is still better. I always keep my promises to them and they to us. I hear very little about "dates", but my house is overflowing with the gang and we are happy.—*Mrs. Nellie E. Mead, Margaretville, N. Y.*

START EARLY TO TEACH THEM

THE time to begin solving teenage problems is when the child is small. A parent should get to know his children, take an interest in their toys, their games, and their friends. By practicing this, you are in a position to talk to them by the time they are teenagers, and they will listen.

As for steady dating, why should youngsters who have lots of friends of all ages, and who know they can go out with the old folks once in a while and have a good time, want to steady date? Steady dating was never a problem with us.

We tried to treat our children as sort of junior partners. We made it a point to ask their opinion as to buying a chair or remodeling the house, or buying a new tractor or car. They picked out their own clothes when they were small. If their choice was too expensive or a poor fit, we would suggest something else, and they usually took our advice, but they knew they had a choice. Our kids were a lot of fun and there were no serious problems because we started early to solve them.

—*Luke Sherlock, Spartansbury, Pa.*

TEACH RELIGION, RESPECT, AND RESPONSIBILITY

DATING problems as well as other teenage problems can best be solved by inculcating principles of religion, respect and responsibility. How is this done?

Religion. By giving children the required religious training of your faith, and also special moral training by the parents explaining the results of steady dating and the foolishness of puppy love. Parents must see to it that children obey these religious teachings.

Respect. This means respect for parents and a feeling of confidence in them; also respect for authority in school and in community and, needless to say, a respect for private property and the rights of their companions. Teach them to respect the judgment and decisions of older persons.

Responsibility. Give the teenager certain jobs, or chores as they were called long ago, and he will not have time for too much dating.

Allow no exceptions to the rules you set up; namely, do not allow automobile privileges until after high school. Do not be a lazy parent. Do all of this yourself. Be a companion to your child and insist that he be one to you.

—*Enoch Jablouski, Barnegat, N. J.*

NOT BECAUSE OTHERS DO

ALTHOUGH I am not a mother of teenagers, yet it was not so long ago that I was a teenager. There are no sure-fire solutions to problems between teenagers and their parents, but if each one made an effort to understand the other, the problems would not be as serious. Teenagers should know exactly what their parents expect of them and act accordingly.

If a teenager wishes to go steady, it is up to the parent to discuss with him the reasons for this. Age and maturity should be a factor in going steady. I believe a person going steady is or should be looking for qualities he would want in a marriage partner. I do not believe in going steady as a means of convenience or because "all the rest of the kids do."—*Mrs. Noel Perry, Orleans, Vermont*

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THEM

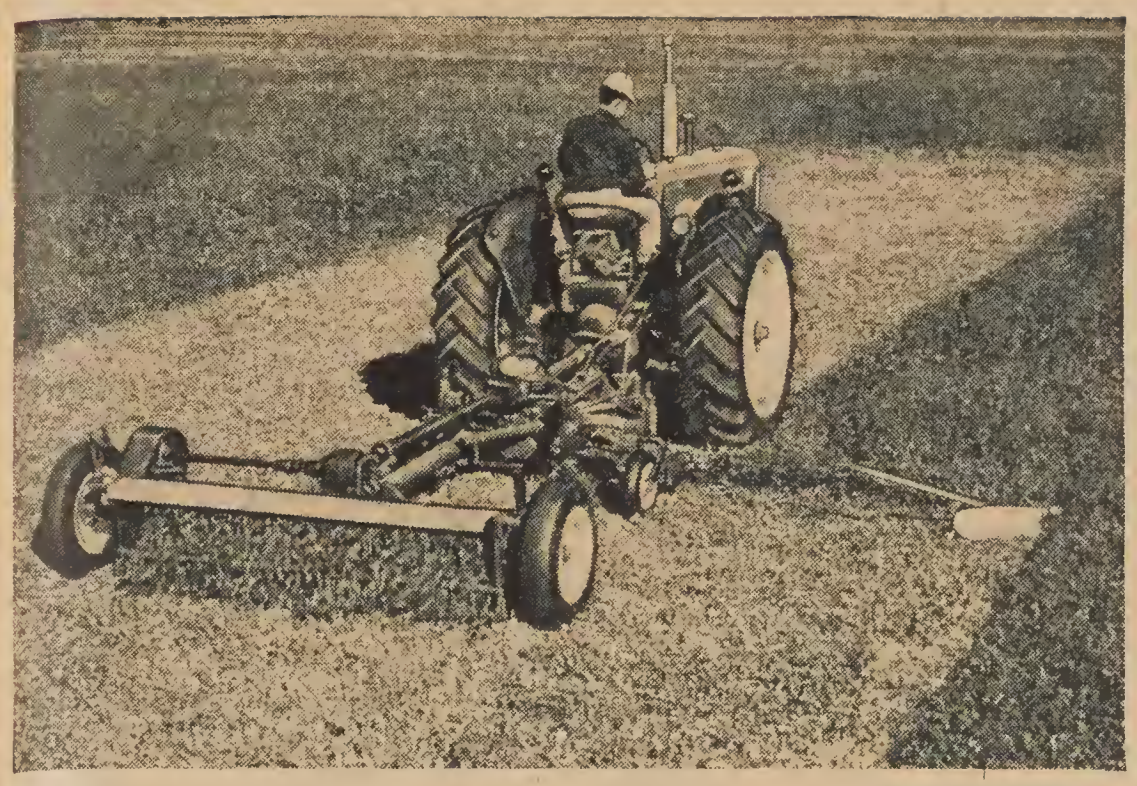
I BELIEVE that part of the trouble our teenagers have is that we have to realize that there are good teenagers as well as adults or parents. Give them a chance to prove their good traits. Be a helper to your teenagers. Let them have confidence to come to you with all their problems, serious or not. Teach your children the basic knowledge of sex and give them the assurance of a wholesome life.—*Mrs. Mary McCumiskey, West Springfield, Mass.*

HOW A COMMUNITY HELPS

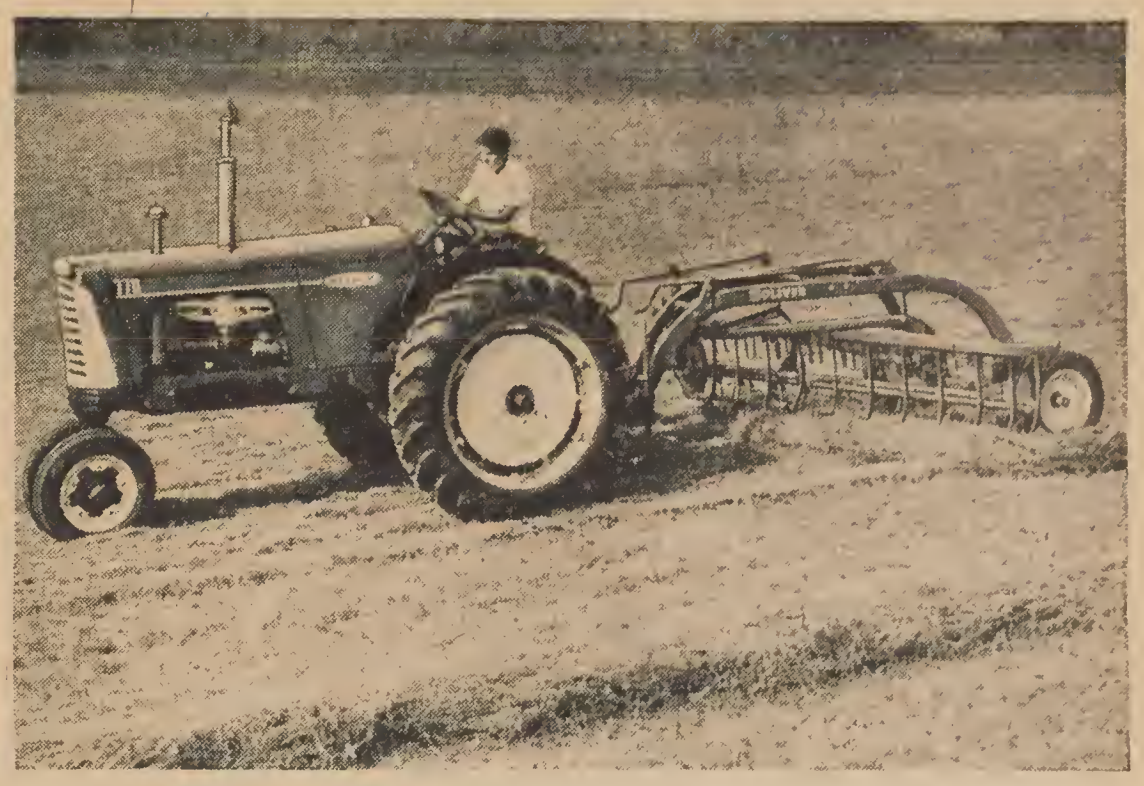
EVERYONE talks about the teenagers but not everyone does something about them. Here in our own rural community, we are doing what we think is best for our children. Our motto is, "They must learn to creep before they can walk." There has been a community building erected here directly behind our church and while not completely finished, it is already being used for small parties and dances. The parents bring the younger ones, stay to chaperone, and take their children home. Steady dating is not encouraged, and is left only to the older and more responsible ones.

Music is furnished by some members of the neighborhood, as is also the square dance calling. The refreshments are brought by the families and very often consist of fruit ade and popcorn. Expense is almost nonexistent; the only cost being gas to heat the building. For this, a collection is taken.

We don't say that our experiment is foolproof, but we are doing our best to make it so. Would like to add that our teenagers are in Sunday School every Sunday.—*Mrs. John E. Gordon, Roulette, Pa.*



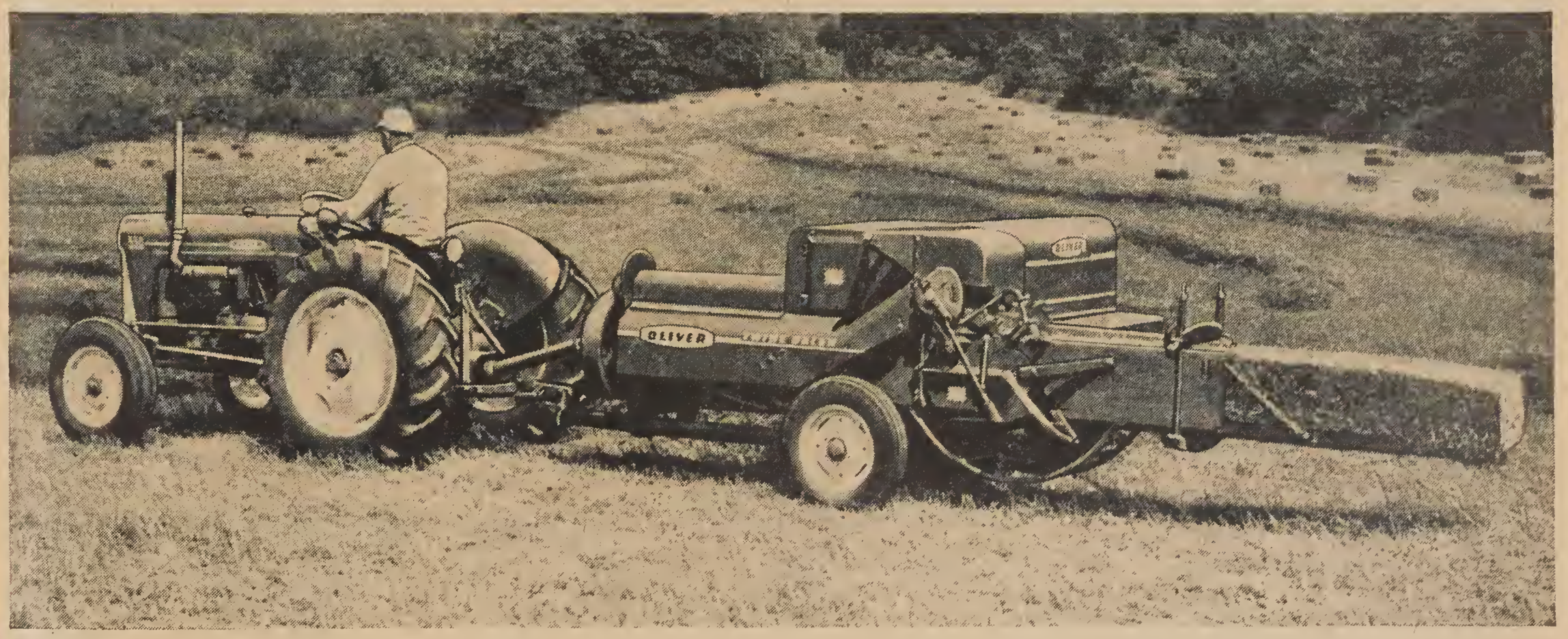
REDUCE CURING TIME 50%—You mow and condition in one trip over the field...reduce bleaching and rain spoilage.



FAST, GENTLE RAKING—Here's your high-speed quality-saver. Parallel bars sweep sideways, reduce hay travel and save the high-protein leaves.

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Wins the race for quality forage



12-TON-PER-HOUR BALING—Saves time, saves quality, wins the race against weather hazards. You get the best hay and the best bales when you switch to the new OLIVER Model 62.

Quality and Capacity Assurance

No. 82 Mower
- Full flexibility, hugs ground
- Heavy-duty, ¾-inch cutter bar
- Smooth, roller-chain, oil-bath drive

No. 95 Conditioner
- Direct-line PTO hookup to mower
- Large-diameter, corrugated rolls
- Safe V-belt drive, spring tension rolls

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- Semi-mounted, ground-driven
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- Handy hydraulic basket lift

NEW! Model 62 Baler
- Roto-Flo feed
- Uniform bales, 12 tons per hour, wire- or twine-tle
- Leaf-tight construction, positive knotting

GET SET and GO—go for hay quality at modern tractor speeds. See your nearby Oliver dealer and get a trial of this 12-ton-per-hour forage system in your own field. See how you mow, condition, rake and bale a steady 12 tons with positive leaf-saving action... how you beat the weather hazards and get your crop in while quality is high. Notice how the gentle action of these four high-speed Olivers takes care of the high-protein leaves.

While you're talking with your Oliver dealer, why not ask for a TEAMED-POWER demonstration—a high-efficiency Oliver tractor matched with one of the four quality-saving hay tools. Then see how much more quality forage you'll bring in. Remember, too, early trade-ins for Oliver tractors and balers are eligible for a 6% bonus on your down payment until delivery time.

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GO BIGGER...GO BETTER—GET OLIVER TEAMED-POWER

WEED CONTROL IN CORN

By M. W. MEADOWS

TODAY practically every farmer who grows any acreage of corn will own or have access to a sprayer service. In fact, it is not uncommon to see a corn planter with a sprayer or granular applicator mounted directly on it.

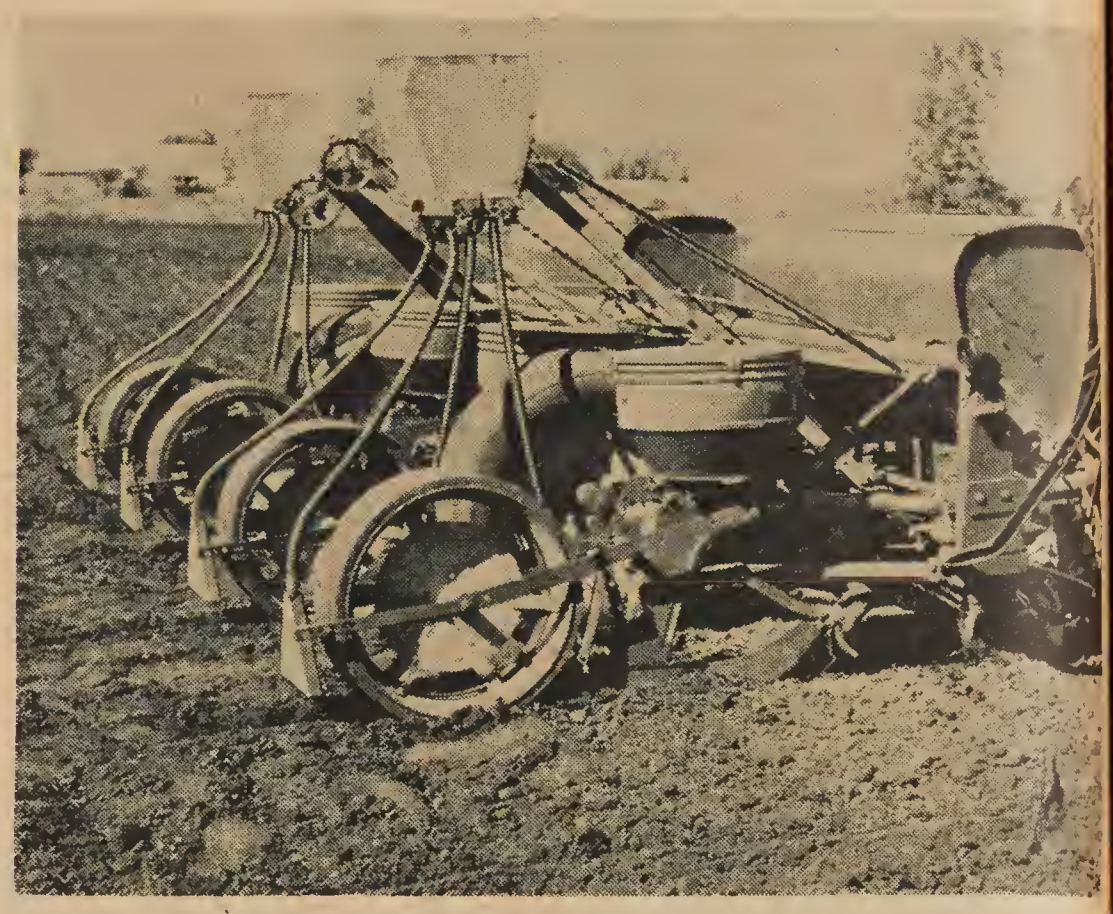
A significant change in corn weed control is the operation of planting a corn crop and applying a herbicide simultaneously. This change has come about through the discovery of herbicides having a long-lasting effect that will extend weed control for several months past the date of application. Although older materials such as 2,4-D and the Dinitro compounds are very effective in controlling annual broadleaf weeds, they have a very short period of effectiveness. It may vary from a period of several days to several weeks.

In addition, these materials have been weak on annual grasses. On many farms this weakness has resulted in the build-up of an annual grass population. This is not meant to indicate that 2,4-D and the Dinitro materials are ready for the ash can. Where annual weeds are the problem 2,4-D is still a very economical and effective control material. Dinitro compounds are still a very effective control material to be used on weak growing varieties of sweet corn and inbred breeding lines where annual weeds are the problem.

The new look that 2,4-D and Dinitros have attained is the granular form that will attract many farmers who do not have an adequate, convenient water supply for spray work.

Atrazine and Simazine are the more effective of the newer corn herbicides on the market today. For the most part these chemicals properly used will control practically all of the annual weeds and annual grasses found on farms in the Northeast.

Of the two materials, Atrazine is the more interesting. Since the formulations and cost per acre is identical, one must consider the control advantages of one material against the other.



Granular herbicides, applied with equipment shown above, are being used more widely.

Controls Nut Grass

Atrazine is superior to Simazine since it controls such hard-to-kill weeds as nut grass and quack grass in corn at high rates. Of even more interest is the fact that Atrazine will burn down small annual weeds and annual grasses when used as a post-emergence spray. Simazine does not have the property. At this writing Atrazine has not been label cleared for use on corn as a post-emergence treatment. Should clearance be granted, however, the material should be of considerable value in controlling weeds during periods of hot dry weather when other pre-emergence herbicides are not too effective.

Simazine and Atrazine, like practically all corn herbicides are not too effective if applied to dry soils. Atrazine, if used post-emergence to corn, will burn down the few small weeds that have germinated. If subsequent rain should cause other weed seeds to germinate the material would become activated by the water and give a good weed kill.

Tolerances of the corn plant to Atrazine and Simazine is truly remarkable. For instance we have sprayed Atrazine over corn plants of all sizes without any visible damage despite the fact that rates were four to five times that necessary for weed control.

For planter application of Atrazine to control annual weeds and annual grasses on mineral soils we would suggest that 2.5 lbs. of Atrazine 80W be used in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre sprayed. If a band application is made the amount of material used per acre of corn planted would be reduced proportionately. For instance, if corn were planted in 36 inch rows and an 18 inch band were centered over the drill, only 1¼ lbs. of Atrazine would be used per acre of corn planted. In other words, 2.5 lbs. will treat two acres.

Last year a number of growers used a 12 inch band over the drill. In many instances this weed-free band was too narrow, particularly if weeds were allowed to get too large before cultivating. During periods of high soil moisture the large weeds were transplanted up against the corn plant. By using an 18 inch band the narrow width of the weedy middle allows for concentration of cultivation tilth to better handle fairly large weeds.

A very important consideration in favor of planter banding of a herbicide is that cultivation can be delayed until corn is two to four inches tall. This free time can be used to very good advantage in harvesting a crop of high-quality early-cut hay.

To obtain seasonal control of nut grass and quack grass, higher rates of Atrazine must be used. For nut grass control use 5 lbs. of Atrazine 80W per acre and 4 lbs. to control quack grass. Since the material is so new we do not know what the regrowth of nutgrass or quackgrass might be the following year.

When materials such as Atrazine are used, the question usually comes up regarding how long it will remain active in the soil. This is an important consideration since Atrazine is extremely toxic to practically all crops except corn, sorghum, millet and a few other closely related species.

In general, it would be safe to say that where 2.5 lbs. of Atrazine 80W is used in bands on spring planted corn there would be no problem with crops planted the following spring. This considers that the soil will be thoroughly tilled before planting.

A grower should definitely avoid following a crop of early planted sweet corn with a crop of cabbage, beans, etc. the same season.

When high rates of four to five lbs. per acre are used to control nut grass or quack grass one should definitely plan on planting corn on that land the following season.

Atrazine is a wettable powder which does not form a true solution when mixed with water. For this reason agitation must be provided in the spray tank to prevent settling out of the powder. A very simple jet agitator that works off the spray line is much simpler than a mechanical agitator. Additionally all felt strainers within the spray system must be replaced with 50 and 60 mesh wire strainers.

Earlier I mentioned granular herbicides. In regard to Atrazine and Simazine the results to date would definitely not encourage the use of these materials in the granular form. So far granular formulations of these compounds have required from 1½ to 2 times as much active chemical to achieve the same weed control as spray applications. The granular formulations are more expensive also.

Granular 2,4-D has been used rather extensively in the Corn Belt of the Midwest with rather encouraging results. In the East, however, results have not been as positive. Apparently our low organic matter soils are more likely to give 2,4-D injury to the corn seedling where the 2,4-D is applied at planting time.

Granular Dinitro, on the other hand, has performed similar to a spray of the same material.

Applying Granular Killers

Granular applicators mounted on a planter have proven to be a very effective means of applying this material in a band over the drill. This material can be used to best advantage in fields that have an annual broadleaf weed problem. The Dinitro granule is particularly useful when used in conjunction with weak growing sweet corn varieties and inbred 2,4-D sensitive breeding lines. Several brands of a 10% Dinitro granular will be available this year. Recommended rates will range around 30 to 45 lbs. per acre treated.

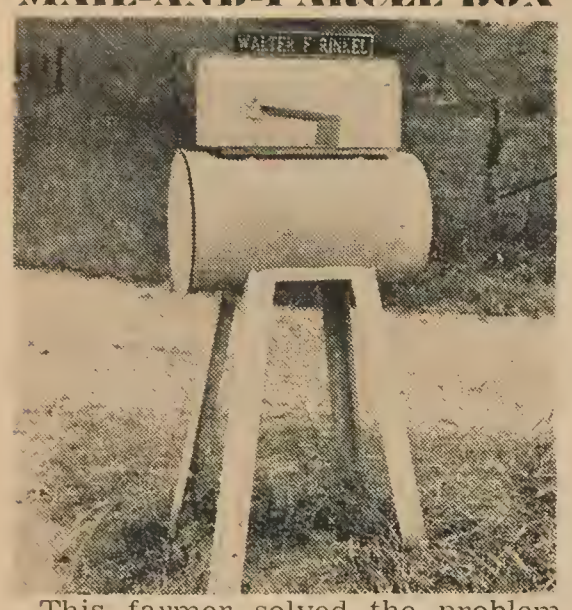
Now for the pay-off question. What is it worth to a farmer to control weeds in corn?

Recent work from Rutgers University indicates that if weeds are allowed to persist for only three weeks, corn yields are reduced 20% or more. At-planting application of an effective herbicide prevents this loss.

Another factor on the plus side of the ledger as it pertains to effective herbicides is the number of cultivations necessary to obtain top yields. It has been found that the primary reason for cultivation is to control weeds. In line with this thinking, one cultivation has proven to be superior to three or four. Two cultivations have given better yields than one only where soil structure has been destroyed under an intensive cropping system.



MAIL-AND-PARCEL BOX



This farmer solved the problem of keeping his parcel post packages dry and safe by mounting a 25-gallon steel drum on a metal pedestal as shown, then mounting a conventional mailbox on the top of same, attaching by bolts.

PORTABLE FENCE POST

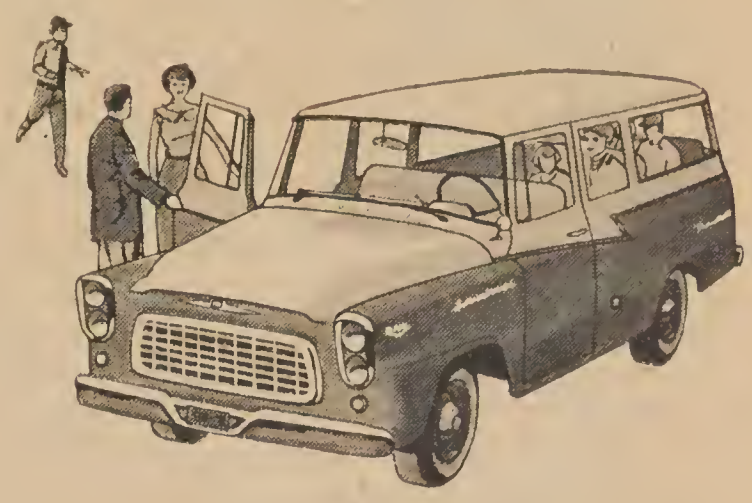


For a portable, yet very stable fence post upon which to string an electric fence, use a concrete building block, as shown here, and save a lot of labor. Run the steel post into the center hole of the block, and cement it in place.

Stake or platform models have stronger frames to withstand strains of speed and load.

V-8-powered pickups with Bonus-Load bodies take 25% more cargo. Here's style, comfort — and remarkable gas mileage!

V-8's with something you didn't expect... *economy!*



Travelall,® with snappy V-8 power, is a comfortable 8-passenger vehicle with extra loadspace, road clearance.

You expect more power, more pep and smoothness from a V-8 engine. In a new INTERNATIONAL V-8 powered truck, you get all that — *and more!*

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Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors
Construction Equipment • McCormick® Farm Equipment and Farmall® Tractors

INTERNATIONAL® TRUCKS

WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE LINE

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Remove Unprofitable Apple Trees

WITHOUT the full knowledge of the exact proposals for an apple tree removal program, I am not sure I can comment appropriately. It would seem to me that as part of a broader program of improving the apple industry, a selective removal of sub-standard trees might be a sound feature.

Trees which a grower might wish to consider removing would be trees of unpopular varieties which will not often bring a good price, trees on frosty sites that do not bear consistently, trees so old or in such condition that they cannot produce a high percentage of fancy apples, or trees in an orchard too small to constitute an economic unit.

Other features of a well-rounded program would include a strong emphasis on promotion, advertising, market research, and efficiency in production. I think the apple grading law should be revised so that a pack of apples could not be labeled U. S. Fancy if the fruit is overripe. As it stands now I believe that ripeness is not considered a factor of description.

The reason for excluding over-mature fruit from the Fancy grade apples is to make it possible for a buyer to have reasonable assurance that the apples will be in satisfactory condition by the time they reach the consumer.

Some of us think that advertising is undermined if the consumer does not find the apples fresh and juicy when she gets them. If the grower were to guarantee that they were in a suitable stage when he shipped them, it would be a long step toward increasing the probability that the consumer would come back to buy more.

Although there are many abuses to the apples by the wholesalers and the retail people, we could influence them to correct some of them if we could be certain that the apples started out sound. I realize that this would require considerable self-discipline on our part, because we cannot entirely avoid having some over-ripe apples in hot seasons like the last one.

These are just a few of my first thoughts on this matter of making maturity a feature of grade requirement. This no doubt will prove controversial. However, it is under serious consideration in the States of Washington, Virginia, West Virginia and possibly several others.

—A. B. Burrell, Peru, N. Y.

SELF-HELP NEEDED

THERE HAS been some discussion of an apple tree removal program in the Hudson Valley area, but I feel there are several important limitations to the development of such a program on an organized basis.

First, it appears very unlikely that any government payment either on a state or Federal level are at all likely. Second, in my mind there is no general program which will be as successful as having each grower finally wake up and realize his own responsibilities as a business man.

If each grower would spend as much time sharpening his pencil and then his axe as he does complaining about the overproduction, the tree removal program would start automatically. I do agree emphatically that we need some methods of balancing our production with the nor-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



TRACKS IN THE FOREST

By Phyllis Di Stefano

In a small sphere of silence hemmed around
I walk in the woods; and further on, the sound
Of warning cries sent on ahead of me
By squirrel, jay and saucy chickadee,
Advise the rabbit and the startled deer
To hide! There is a stranger here!
There is small chance, amid these watchful eyes
That I shall come upon them by surprise.
And yet—these woods abound
With little folk, for all around
Are telltale signs. I see
Tenements carved from a hollow tree,
And print of squirrels on the snow;
A blueblack feather of a crow,
The snowshoe trail of timid hare.
All these mute testimony bear
That they are all about me. Here
Beneath an ancient apple tree, the deer
Have pawed around
And searched for frozen apples on the frozen ground.
But for these lookouts posted in the trees,
These forest sentinels, jays and chickadees,
Then might I hope to see
These forest folk who hide from me
And wait till I have gone my way,
Ere they resume the business of the day.
Only these many tracks (the only telltale trace)
Prove that the forest is a busy place.

The newest thing in Hay Science!

Hay...



From dream to exciting reality—haymaking by ONE man, with a New Holland Hayliner and a tested, proved BALE-THROWER! "Airlifts" bales from Hayliner to wagon! Scientifically designed for the *mechanical* handling of bales up to 30" long!





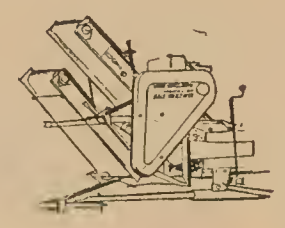
The New Holland Hayliner: FIRST in Preference Year after Year!

Grassland farmers all over the world buy more New Holland Hayliners than any other baler! Here's why: (1) Exclusive FLOW-ACTION, (2) Tractor-Seat Controls, (3) Fewer, lighter, stronger working parts, (4) A new "floating" plunger on rollers for less frequent knife and plunger adjustment, (5) Precision bearings that cut servicing time and work. Many more!

Heart of a Hayliner: Gentle FLOW-ACTION!

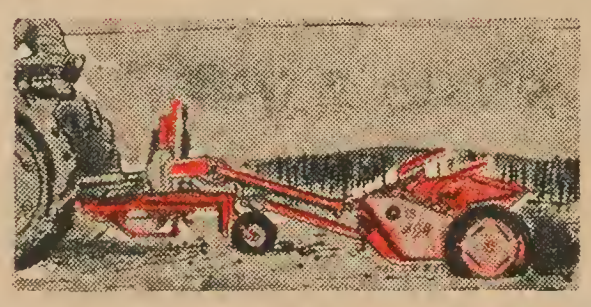
For 1960, exclusive FLOW-ACTION is on all New Holland Hayliners! Virtually clog-proof—exclusive telescoping tine bar with aluminum tines remains retracted in normal windrows, extends in heavy ones. Simplicity itself in design!

See all 5 New Holland Hayliner models—the low-cost "67", Super "68", Super "69", Super "78" and self-propelled Haycruiser—at your New Holland dealer's. Let him demonstrate, on your own farm, the Hayliner that fits it best. Easy to own, too—there's a flexible financing plan with convenient terms, monthly or seasonal, to meet your needs. Your present baler may cover your full down payment—or more! New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pa.

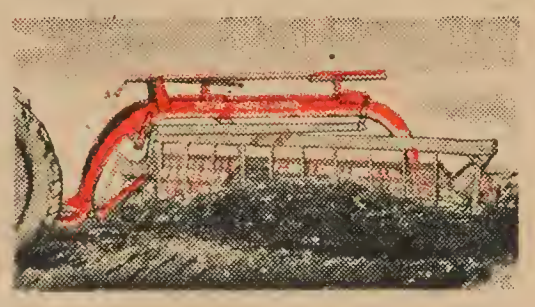


NEW HOLLAND "First in Grassland Farming"

"Hay-in-a-Day—the ONE-Man Way!"—an exciting reality with these New Holland Haying Tools!



NEW! "47" Mower and "404" Crusher



NEW! "56" Rolabar Rake



NEW! Super Hayliner 69 and Bale-Thrower

(Continued from Opposite Page)

al market demands, and the first ost obvious way to do this is to ut out the losers—and we all have hem.

Sometimes we must be very se- ere with ourselves to be realistic bout the value of older trees, poor- locations and less desirable vari- ties. If your paper, and others read fruit growers, could promote the lf-help idea in this matter, I am ure that now is the perfect time to ut across a large scale individual ee removal program which might elp make this business healthy gain.

The matter of growing apples of consistent quality, condition, and olor to suit our market needs is obviously not receiving enough emphasis. Our programs are very productive of large volume but very uncertain quality. This year has been very depressed in a great measure because in our area there has been so much out-of-condition fruit, and large consequent waste. Our research and extension programs must be redirected to assist us and even to help motivate us to return to condition and high quality.

—*James R. Clarke, Milton, N. Y.*

CUT DOWN POOR TREES

WE HAVE removed 600 acres of orchard here in the last 20 years at our own expense. It just was not profitable to leave them in.

What do apple growers need? We're doing better than any time since World War II days. My guess would be that honest **cooperation** among producers was our greatest need.—*Don Green, Chazy, N. Y.*

Farm Facts We Need

By FRANK W. BENEWAY

Ontario Co., N. Y., Fruitgrower

FOR the past several years the financial position of farmers has worsened. Much has been said and written about the causes of low farm earnings. One of the leading causes, I think, was the discovery of new oils and bearings, which led to the rapid mechanization of nearly all farms in the past quarter century. When farm tractors were made strong and reliable enough to displace horsepower, the food surplus era gradually came into being. It is doubtful that agricultural education and research alone could have produced the present farm product surpluses with horsepower.

For more than two centuries, since the beginning of colonization, agricultural thinking and influence held a high place in our economy and government. Most of our great leaders came from farm homes and communities. Most of our early policy-making decisions came from open country experience and thinking, and led to what we have proudly liked to call The American Way of Life. Our triple-headed system of free government — the executive, legislative and judicial — was the culmination of centuries of human yearning for a freedom from the injustices of former civilizations. It was truly, as has been said, "the last great hope of Earth."

Now our agricultural machine age has rapidly reduced the farm population, and thus narrowed the basic farm character from which sound leadership sprang. Who can be certain that the present large majorities in organized labor and industry will steer our Ship of State safely in the new space age era as agriculture did through much of our past history?

I believe that the basic character of the individual family enterprise farm is in jeopardy of being swallowed by corporation integration, and that if this action gets too much of a head start our nation will lose a basic character it can never recover.

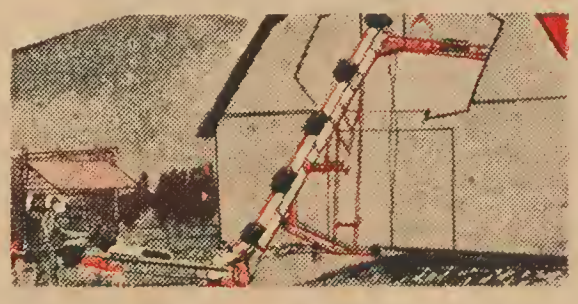
I suggest that the first logical step to correct the farm imbalance would be for the President and Congress to set up a County Life Commission or a convention with commissioned powers thoroughly to study the situation and make recommendations. Among the subjects to be taken under consideration are the following:

1. **The feasibility of setting up organization units of several or more individual enterprise family farms better to compete with corporation farming.**
2. **The study of ways and means to develop farmer bargaining power to deal with large corporate and chain store buying power.**
3. **Study the possibilities of setting up a new Farm Policy, to produce more in line with consumption needs than for surpluses.**
4. **Review the present costly status and aims of our Colleges of Agriculture and Extension Services.**





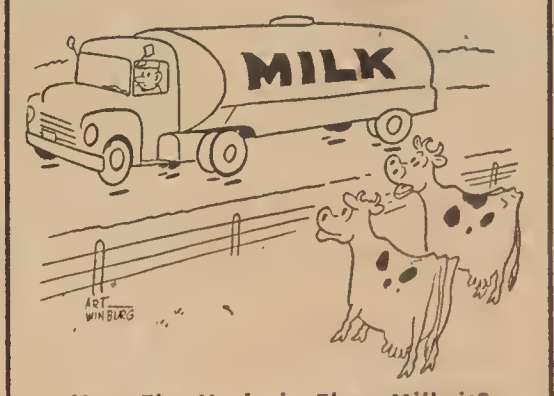
NEW! "750" Dryer and "776" Drying Wagons



NEW! "131" Bale Carrier and "155" Elevator



Stock up on New Holland Twines!
New Baler Boy, Super 9, Long 10



How The Heck do They Milk it?

LIME

Without It You Can't Get Full Results From Fertilizer

IN SPITE of the fact that many years' tests on the effect of applying lime to northeastern soils have shown that it is one of the most profitable practices, the amount of lime applied to soils is still far below the needs. For example, to meet the annual lime needs of New York soils it would take 2,425,500 tons. In 1957, lime tonnage used in the State averaged 740,000 tons.

Recently more attention has been given to the idea of considering the application of enough lime at one time to meet the needs as a capital investment rather than as an annual expense. It has been figured that where the soil needs it, the buying of four tons of lime per acre instead of two, costing an additional $20.00, would bring an annual increase in alfalfa worth $25.00. Thereafter, the annual cost of enough lime to **maintain** the correct pH would cost about $2.00 a year.

Some lending institutions consider lime a capital expense, and will loan the money necessary to do the job.

The lime needs of soils vary greatly, depending both on the original lime need of the soil and the amount of lime that has been added in recent years. The surest way to know the lime needs on your farm is to get a test made of each field, taking samples from several locations.

Much has been written about the application of lime, but one idea that makes sense is to put it on whenever time permits. Ground limestone is only slightly soluble in water, and even applying lime and harrowing it in doesn't mix it with the soil as completely as you might think. In some cases where the lime needs are heavy, plowing under half the lime is recommended, applying the balance after plowing and harrowing it in.

Obviously, the benefits of spreading lime on a meadow or pasture will be slow in appearing, but such an application is better than no lime at all. The more common way is to spread the lime and harrow it into the soil ahead of the grain crop in which a mixture of grass and legumes is seeded. Many farmers have made this a standard practice because of the help which the young legume plants get in becoming established.

One of the biggest practical advances in getting the liming job done is the development of bulk spreaders. Spreading lime was mighty slow work when you had to draw it six or seven miles uphill with a team of horses, and spread it by hand or with a horsedrawn lime sower.

When you consider all of the advantages, the amount of lime applied — or, more properly speaking, the lack of it — is distinctly puzzling. From 1910 to 1940 the use of commercial fertilizer and lime on U. S. farms increased slowly but at about the same rate. From 1940 to 1950 they continued to increase about the same rate but much more rapidly. For the last decade the use of commercial fertilizer continued to grow at a rapid rate while the use of lime has actually dropped appreciably

When you consider that you can not get the full benefit of fertilizer on a field which lacks lime, it is difficult to understand this trend.

LIMING RECOMMENDATIONS*

Soil Texture	pH	Legume	Harrowed in (worked in top 3") Tons/acre	Plowed in (worked in top 7") Tons/acre
Heavy: loams to silty clay loams	5.5 or below[b]	Alfalfa (in mixtures)	3	4
		Other legumes (birdsfoot trefoil, ladino and red clover)	2	3
	5.6 to 6.0[b]	Alfalfa	2	3
		Other legumes	1½	2
	6.1 to 6.5[c]	Alfalfa	1½	1½
		Other legumes	Maintain pH above 6.0	
	5.5 and below	Alfalfa and other long-term stands (birdsfoot trefoil and ladino)	2	2½
		One-year stands (red or alsike clover)	1½	2
Light: Sands, sandy loams	5.6 to 6.0	Alfalfa and long-term stands	1½	2
		Short-termed legume stands	1	1½
	6.1 to 6.5[c]	Alfalfa	1	1
		Other legumes	Maintain pH above 6.0	

*From 1959 "Cornell Recommends"

[a]Mixed completely through the surface 7" by two plowings or by plowing part down and harrowing part in on top. On soils with a pH of 5.5 or below, at least part of the lime should be worked in or top to ensure a stand.

[b]Where there is lime in the subsoil (pH 6.0 within 24") and if lime is "harrowed in", applications may be reduced by 25% to 33%.

[c]Maintenance applications to soils pH 6.0 and above can be made satisfactorily without regard to how the lime is applied.

Tons of Lime Needed to Raise Surface 6" of Soil to pH 6.8 – 7.0

Soil Texture	% Organic Matter	Soil pH Reading 4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
Silty clay loam	4	8.2	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.6
	5	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.4	4.2	3.0	1.8
	6	9.7	8.4	7.1	5.8	4.5	3.2	1.8
Silt loam	3	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.0
	4	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.2
	5	6.7	5.8	4.9	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.3
Loams Fine sandy loams	2	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.2	.7
	3	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	.8
Sandy loams	4	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.0
Sands, loamy sands, loam fine sands	2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	.8	.6	.4
	3	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	.9	.5
	4	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	.8

—Cornell Extension Bulletin 82

IT'S TIME NOW...TO PROFIT LATER





American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. ®*AEROPRILLS is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for its Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer.*

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CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE.

More Hay Per Acre

(Continued from Page 2)

quantities of improved seeds planted, or acres reported in alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil hay, cannot be transplanted in its entirety into good stands of high-yielding mixtures. Many stands planted to improved seeds are poor, and low yielding, because of acid soil, inadequate fertilizer or poor management. However, the improved varieties of forage crops whieh are in use today and coming tomorrow have raised the genetic eeiling for both yield and quality on the New York dairy farms. Not all farmers are taking full advantage of this new potential.

Looking ahead, well into the 1960's, virtually all of the hay fields in the Northeast will be planted to improved varieties of alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, timothy, smooth bromegrass and orchardgrass. The speed and completeness of this development will depend on the success of plant breeding research and the improved seed programs. The 1960's should relegate to the scrap-heap the unimproved common hay-crop seeds. Because of the greater acreage involved and the importance of hay to New York's dairy industry, this revolution in the hay fields is of greater signifieance to New York agrieulture than the advent, during the 1940-1959 period, of hybrid corn, new wheat varieties, or the parade of new disease-resistant oat varieties.

PUTTING "GO" IN

(Continued from Page 10)

church was asked to raise $625.00 for Emergency Missions. In spite of the fact that the church outside had not been painted in 20 years, the inside plaster stained, broken and falling; the parsonage "looking a disgrace,"—the church officials voted to try to raise the amount. Response to appeal and solicitation brought $687.00. The effect was "heart enough" to taekle a three-year program of progressive rehabilitation which brought new life to the whole church and eommunity. They've continued "clicking" for nearly fifteen years—stronger than ever.

It has beeome almost trite to say "Faith, Hope, Love—these three," but they have moved individual churches, communities, and great areas of the World Community. On these foundation stones many a church has built anew for the kingdom of God's Righteousness. Perchance it has a town clock in its tower, one on the front of the balcony, or a dollar watch on the pulpit, let's say. If it's strongly wound up to Understanding, Underwriting, and Undertaking it will tick (or "click") mightily to bring in Christ's Kingdom—"on time."

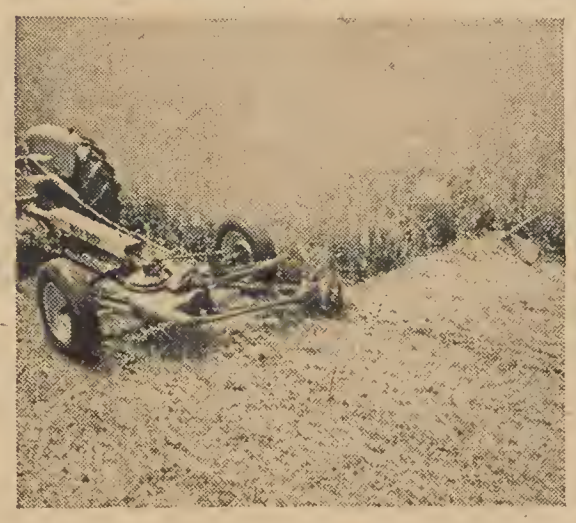


"Checking out, Mr. Stanley?"

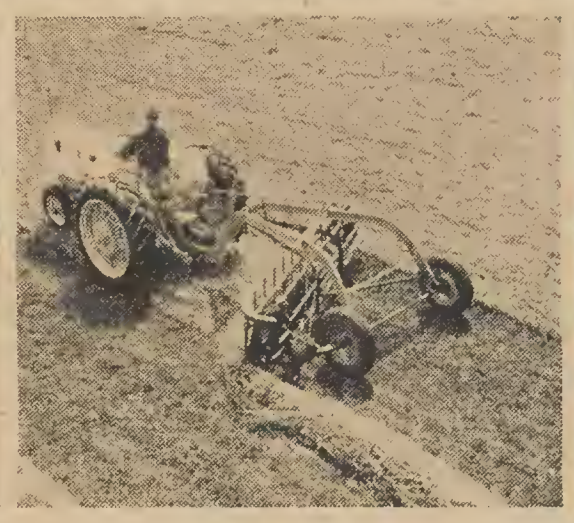
NEW Hitch-and-Go Haymakers from NEW IDEA



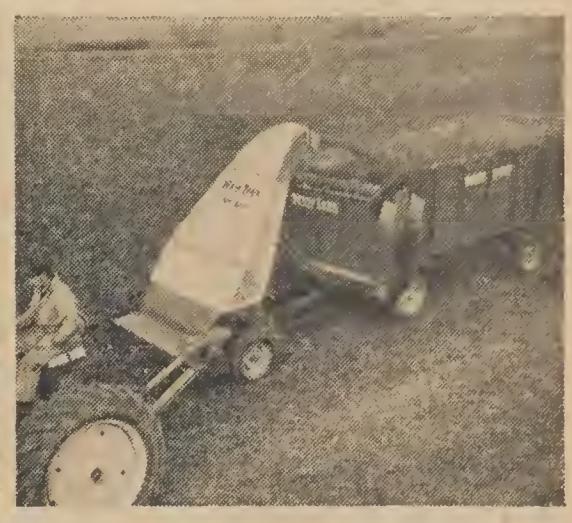
Hitch-and-Go Hay Conditioner. Your hay's in safely one day sooner when you condition with this NEW IDEA. Big self-cleaning rubber roll and fluted steel pick-up roll provide positive feed-through with less wrapping, less plugging. Stems split. Leaves stay. Use behind tractor or in tandem with NEW IDEA semi-mounted mower as shown for one-time-over mowing and conditioning.



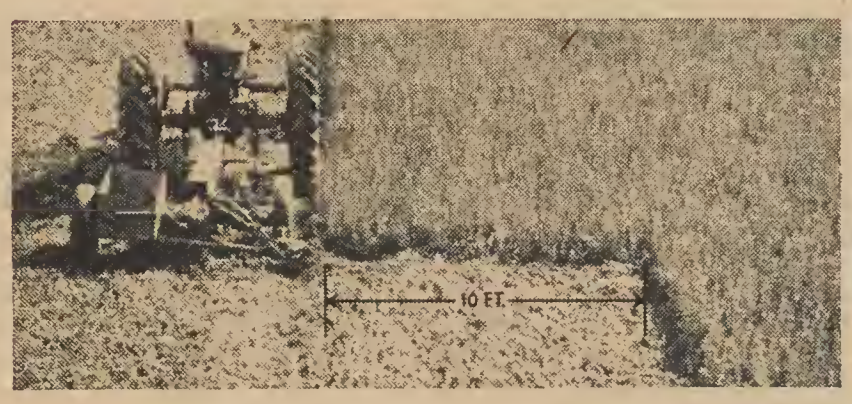
Hitch-and-Go Mower. Drop pin, snap on PTO and mow! NEW IDEA full trailing mower zips through heaviest stands . . . clips clean . . . cuts even. Simple, rugged counterbalanced pitman can't be beat for non-plug cutting and low cost upkeep.

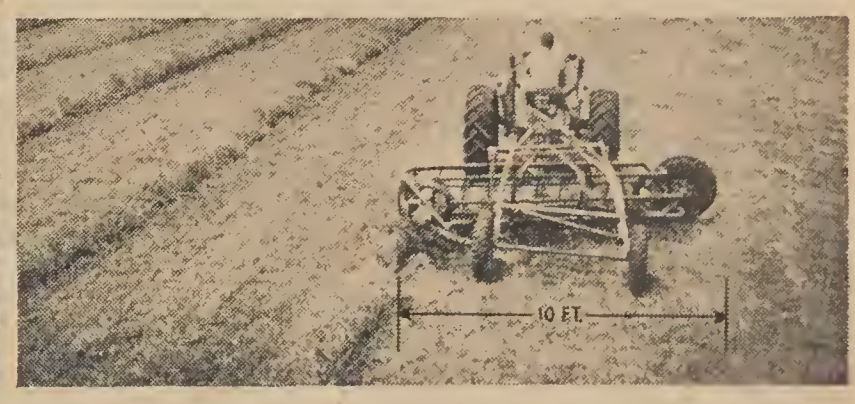


Hitch-and-Go Rake. Parallel bars revolve like clockwork on sealed-for-life ball bearings. Gentle action rolls hay into fluffy, free-breathing windrows. Only 2 daily grease points. Also available as a quick on and off mounted rake to fit most tractors.



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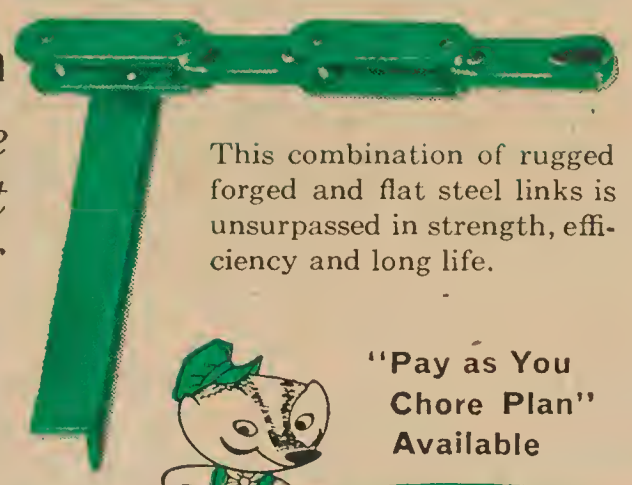


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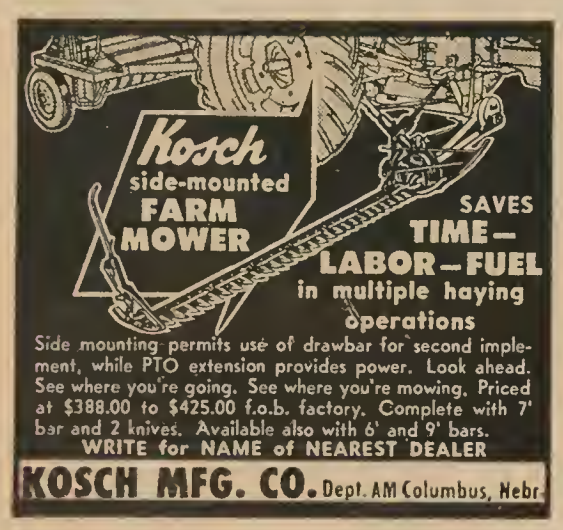


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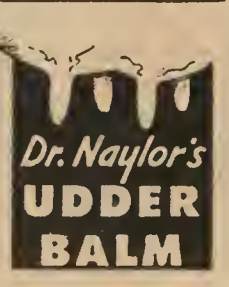
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Automation has also come to egg marketing. Thousands of dozens of eggs pour each day from this "business end" of grading facilities at the Producers Cooperative Exchange at Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

From Cackle to Case to Customer

Egg Marketing Is Important Enough To Deserve Careful Study

By O. F. Johndrew, Jr.
Poultry Department, Cornell University

FEW producers spend sufficient time in really planning their farm program! The few who do plan such a program as part of a sound business approach to their work, very rarely spend much thought on marketing. Yet, such decisions as choosing a market outlet can literally "make or break" a producer. Common sense tells us that the producer who is an efficient operator from the standpoint of production and marketing, other things being equal, will be in a better position to meet his competition than a producer who is not. However, the outlets to whom producers sell are so important that there have been instances where a producer with low production efficiency has made money because of his marketing situation.

The number and type of sales outlets available affect the choice of outlets made by a producer. Producers located near a good market such as a fairly large city, or near several egg buyers, usually have a distinct competitive advantage. Deficit egg producing states like New York, where there are many densely populated sections, sometimes offer opportunities for greater profits to producers who want to emphasize direct sales (stores, restaurants, house-to-house, etc.).

In respect to "method of selling," the size of a producer's flock might even be a consideration. For example, a dairyman may have a small flock of chickens with which he is trying to supplement his income. His labor situation may be such that he could not afford to spend the time in performing the services (cleaning, sizing, candling and delivery) necessary to sell to "preferred outlets" such as stores and restaurants. Consequently he would, of necessity, sell to wholesalers. Or his flock may not be large enough to repay him for performing all the services required by "preferred outlets."

Producers usually chose outlets for two reasons—price and convenience. Convenience is a matter of personal desire. Prices are used many times as **a sole guide** in determining the outlets used by producers. The use of prices without considering costs involved in selling to different outlets can be misleading.

Several studies have shown that outlets to which producers sell directly (stores, restaurants, house-to-house, etc.) often pay higher prices for eggs than do outlets such as wholesale distributors and they often make greater net returns. However, the costs involved in selling to outlets such as the first group mentioned are sometimes so high in relation to the prices received

Marketing Programs Available to New York Poultrymen

Types of marketing programs—outlets	*Labor, services and supplies provided by producer*	*Cost Goals in cents/dozen*
Wholesale (ungraded basis)	Washing, packing, case, grade loss, overhead	3.5
Wholesale (graded basis)	Washing, sizing, grading, packing, case, grade loss, overhead	4.0
Semi-retail (uncartoned) stores, restaurants, motels, etc.	Washing, sizing, grading, packing, case, grade loss, delivering (labor, vehicle charge, overhead	5.0
Semi-retail (cartoned)	Same as above plus cost of carton	7.5
Retail (door-to-door) consumers	Same as for semi-retail (cartoned) except higher delivery and vehicle costs	10.0

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

that producers may make less profit than by selling to outlets in the second group (wholesalers).

The requirements of wholesale distributors can ordinarily be met with the usual costs of production and with a minimum of marketing services by the producer.

"Preferred buyers" (stores, restaurants, hotels, etc.) and consumers (house-to-house), require special services. For example, sales to hotels and stores usually require higher costs of packaging, selling and delivery. Labor, which is the largest variable cost in selling eggs, amounts to considerably more in connection with performing these special services than it does for performing the ordinary services required by wholesale distributors.

The table on opposite page gives the goals in connection with cost figures for farm marketing operations. The costs in this table represent goals to "shoot at."

Don't be influenced by price alone in choosing market outlets! It is the difference between the price the outlet will pay you and your costs in performing the necessary services in selling to a particular outlet that should interest you.

Sales Ability and Other Factors

The effectiveness of a program developed for sales to preferred outlets (stores, restaurants, hotels) and to consumers (house-to-house) depends on the sales ability of the producer. A good salesman will anticipate objectives and problems of his client. For example, producers planning to sell to retail food stores (particularly chains) would have to know about the basic problems involved in this type of selling. Such outlets cite the following basic problems in buying eggs from producers: (1) Inconsistent and poor egg quality; (2) Insufficient volume of eggs of certain sizes during the year; (3) Multiplication of bookkeeping needs.

It all boils down to the fact that if a producer knows he is a poor salesman and he doesn't like to sell, he possibly should consider letting other people sell his eggs for him.

Consider also the necessity for providing transportation, the basis upon which eggs are sold ("quality yield" or ungraded), and the time involved in making sales.

PAR FOR POULTRY

1. Rate of production — 240 eggs per hen.

2. Feed—4½ to 5 pounds per dozen eggs, at lowest cost consistent with high production.

3. Flock Replacement Costs —below 8 cents per dozen for bird depreciation.

4. Labor Efficiency — one man per 5000 birds on wholesale market basis.

5. Housing and Equipment— good enough to encourage high production and labor economy without excessive costs.

6. Marketing — sell 98 per cent of eggs produced, when selling to wholesalers; sell 98 per cent of eggs produced when selling direct; sell 95 per cent as Grade A or better.

7. Poultry Health—house 95 per cent of pullets started; keep laying flock mortality at 10 per cent.

8. Business Management — make broader use of records as a basis for sound management decisions.

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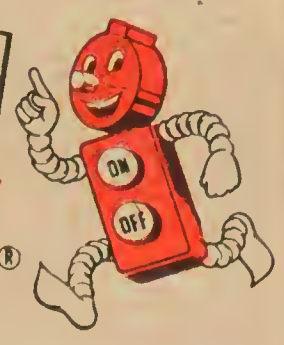


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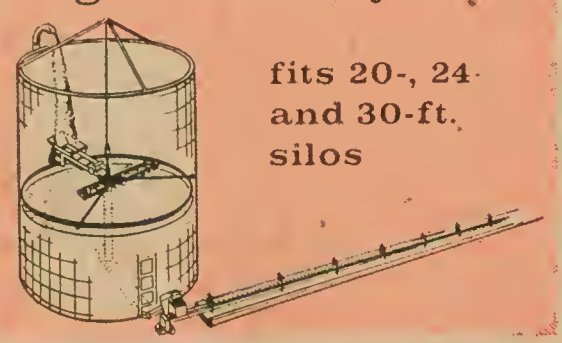
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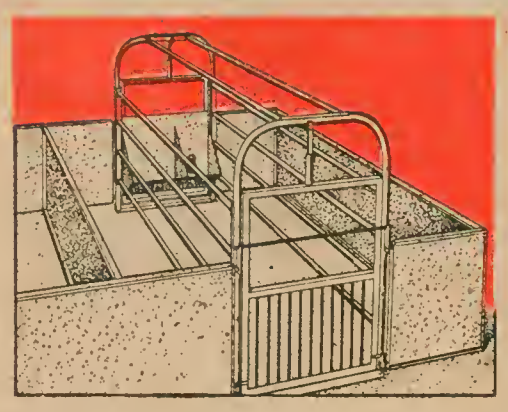
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PLANNED FARM EQUIPMENT BUYING

Today farmers have the greatest opportunity in history to plan a program to fit their individual farms. There is a greater variety of equipment than ever before. Advice on a plan to fit their individual needs from extension services, financial institutions and a reliable equipment dealer, will pay dividends. Taking into consideration the machines they already have, they should add or replace whatever machines are necessary to make this plan workable. Brand equipment is not as important as it is to buy from a dealer who will service it. Larger farm operations make servicing increasingly important. Farmers will have little time to do their own servicing. Enlarging farm business makes farmers and equipment dealers better educated and equipped to handle this new farm economy. Together they face the greatest opportunity in their history, and together they will meet it, and I believe go on to a very prosperous future.

—Elwin Goodrich, 2nd Vice Pres.

New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York



Empire trefoil and grass mixture gave highest yields.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

A Persistent Legume in Renovated Pastures

By John B. Washko*

SOME IDEA of the forage yields possible from renovated pastures can be obtained from results of an experiment conducted on the University Farm over the past six years. This pasture renovation test was located on a Hagerstown silt loam soil. Following the destruction of the old sod during the fall of 1951, the area was limed to bring the soil to a pH of 7 and received 500 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 fertilizer prior to seeding. The experiment was seeded broadcast during late April 1952 on a well-prepared seedbed. During the establishment year, weeds were controlled by mowing.

Four grasses, common orchard, Lincoln smooth brome, timothy and reed canary, were grown in association with three legumes, Viking and Empire birdsfoot trefoil and ladino clover. During the first three years, the test paddocks were harvested twice annually at the hay stage, and during the last three years they were grazed rotationally with beef cattle. In addition to the fertilizer applied at pre-planting, the experiment received a maintenance application of 400 pounds per acre of a 0-20-20 fertilizer each fall starting in 1953.

Average yields of air-dry forage of the various species from 1953 to 1958 are presented in the table. Viking birdsfoot trefoil in grass associations was the highest yielding legume over the 6-year period. This upright taller variety also was more productive of forage than Empire, the low-growing pasture variety, under the hay and rotation grazing management practiced in this experiment. Both trefoil varieties out-

*Professor of Agronomy, Pennsylvania State University.

Six-year average yield of air-dry forage for various legume-grass mixtures after pasture renovation.

Species in Mixtures	Tons per Acre
Timothy and Viking trefoil	2.80
S. Bromegrass and Viking trefoil	2.75
Reed Canary and Viking trefail	2.70
Orchardgrass and Viking trefoil	2.54
S. Bramegrass and Empire trefoil	2.54
Timathy and Empire trefoil	2.52
Orchardgrass and Empire trefoil	2.30
Reed Canarygrass and Empire trefoil	2.14
Timathy and Ladino	1.80
S. Bromegrass and Ladino clover	1.74
Orchardgrass and Ladino clover	1.67
Reed Canarygrass and Ladino clover	1.59
Kentucky bluegrass	1.01

yielded ladino clover considerably in the same grass combinations.

Trefoil vs. Ladino Clover.—Stands of birdsfoot trefoil were very satisfactory during this experiment whereas those of ladino clover varied from year to year. During wet years ladino came in strong, whereas during dry years stands almost disappeared. These data indicate the superiority of birdsfoot trefoil over ladino clover for long-lived, high yielding pasture swards.

Of the grasses timothy and smooth broome were more productive than orchard and reed canary over the 6-year period.

Data in the table also indicates that forage yields from pastures can be increased approximately two- to three-fold by renovation. Kentucky bluegrass under the conditions described averaged only 1.01 tons of dry matter per acre per year, whereas the more productive trefoil mixtures yielded from 2.52 to 2.80 tons per acre. Not only did the trefoil mixtures produce more forage per season but they provided forage during the mid-summer period when Kentucky bluegrass made little growth because of summer dormancy.

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Flies get tougher every year. It looks like the 1960 fly season is gonna be murder. The only question is, who's gonna furnish the corpse . . . and the answer to that is strictly up to you. You can rid your place of flies if you want to, and it will **pay** you to do it.

HIT 'EM WHEN THEY'RE WEAK.

Get rid of the breeding places. You can kill flies by the **millions** with a pitchfork and a manure spreader. And it helps to spray breeding areas with Watkins Malathion. It's just the right diet for fly maggots. (Heh heh.)

FOR THOSE THAT GOT AWAY.

In practical farm situations, some flies hatch anyway, no matter how good you are at keeping breeding places cleaned up . . . or come in from other farms. So then what you do is **feed 'em.**

Watkins has a new, **sugar-coated, fruit-flavored cornmeal** that flies just love. Of course, it makes 'em kind of sick. Matter of fact, it makes 'em kind of dead in a minute or so. (Teh teh.)

I'm talking about the completely new 1960 formula Watkins Fly Bait. I've never seen anything like it. Flies think it's delicious . . . they don't knew it's spiked with Malathion and DDVP for an extra fast, sure kill.

Then, if you really **like** to kill flies the way I do, there's nothing that's quite as much fun as finishing up the job with the new, improved Watkins Grade AA Fly Spray. Use it in the barn, milk room, etc. Fog it with a Jet Challenger.

PASTURE PROTECTION.

One last thought. Cows that spend the day fighting flies instead of mowing grass don't get what it takes to keep their production up. Matter of fact, pestered cows will drop by as much as 20%. So it really pays to use the new 1960 formula Watkins Livestock Spray on cows. It lets 'em eat in peace.

Your Watkins Dealer carries a complete line of insecticides . . . repellants, space sprays, baits and residuals. This year let him help you kill your flies. (It's fun!)

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The QUESTION ? BOX



SOILS

I remember reading a figure about how much water a crop needs. Can you give it to me?

Perhaps you read that it takes from 200 to 500 pounds of water for a crop to produce one pound of dry matter. As a class, legumes are one of the largest users of water.

How much organic matter does a good soil contain?

A muck soil may be as high as 80% or more organic, but 3% to 4% is high for most soils. Organic matter is only useful to plants as it decays, and it will decay rapidly when conditions are favorable.

Does a dust mulch conserve moisture?

Most scientists say no. Furthermore, cultivation that is too deep or too close to the row cuts yields by pruning roots.

CROPS

How deep will alfalfa roots go?

I have heard claims of 20 to 30 feet in a gravelly, well drained soil. They will not go deeper than the soil is well drained.

What oat varieties are recommended in the Northeast?

Garry is highly recommended as highest in average yield, followed closely by Rodney.

What corn plant population is advised for best yields?

It depends on soil type, fertility, and available moisture. From 16,000 to 18,000 is commonly recommended.

Is the idea of minimum cultivation worth trying?

A good seedbed is necessary; the smaller the seed, the finer the bed. A good point of view is to have a mental picture of a good seedbed and then harrow as little as possible to get it.

DAIRY COWS

Is there any truth in the statement that a magnet will prevent hardware disease?

Yes. Feed companies pass feed over magnets to remove metal. Also, you can buy a small permanent magnet that the cow swallows and which stays in her stomach as long as she lives. It collects metal she swallows and prevents it from travelling to a vulnerable spot.

Has anyone ever watched to see how long a cow chews her cud?

Yes. She chews each "cud" weighing 3 to 4 ounces about 50 seconds. She is chewing steadily about 8 hours out of each 24.

Is there any connection between the quarters of a cow's udder?

There is no direct connection.

Is there any danger in using a dairy feed containing urea?

Not if it is well mixed and does not contain over 3%. Home mixing is not advised.

How fast does the digestibility of hay drop as harvest is delayed?

About ½% a day from June 1 to July 15. Therefore, hay cut July 13 is little more than half as digestible as that cut on June 1.

How old should a heifer be before breeding?

It's more common these days to talk in terms of weight than age, breeding Brown Swiss and Holsteins when they weigh from 750 to 850 pounds; Ayrshires and Guernseys 600 to 700 pounds; and Jerseys 500 to 600.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Can I be sued if a neighbor or anyone is injured on my farm?

To sue successfully they must prove negligence, but if there is a hazard such as an uncovered well and you do not warn them, you might lost a suit. You can carry a type of insurance which requires the insurance company to settle if you are sued and lose.

What can a young dairyman do when he wants to increase his business and can't buy more land?

Many dairymen increase the number of cows by farming the land they have more intensively or by culling cows more severely. Others rent nearby land for hay or pasture. Some decide to embark on part-time farming. Anyway, before you increase size much, be sure you have the managing ability to handle a large business.

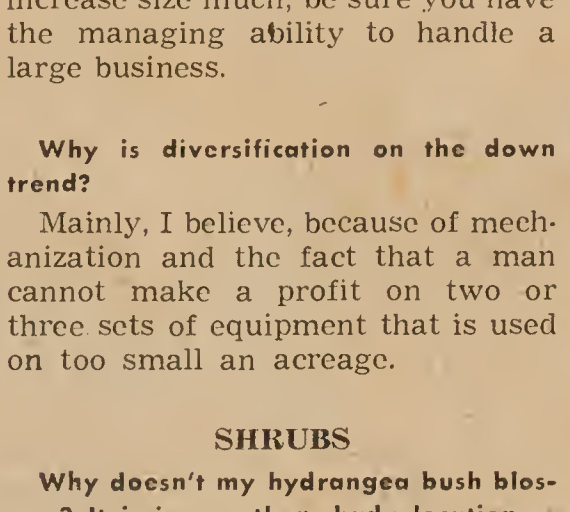
Why is diversification on the down trend?

Mainly, I believe, because of mechanization and the fact that a man cannot make a profit on two or three sets of equipment that is used on too small an acreage.

SHRUBS

Why doesn't my hydrangea bush blossom? It is in a rather shady location.

If you are to have a well-blossoming plant, it should be moved to a more sunny location. Therefore, plan to move it to a more sunny location in the early spring before it starts to grow.—*Professor R. T. Fox, Cornell University*

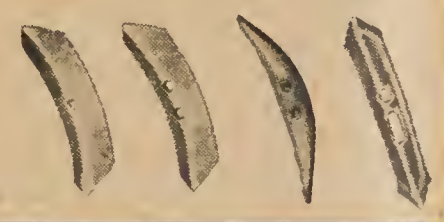


"Experience? Well, I've spent oodles of money!"

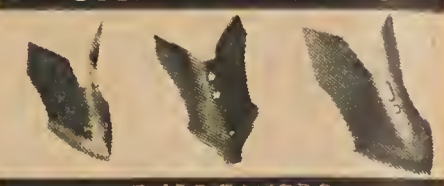
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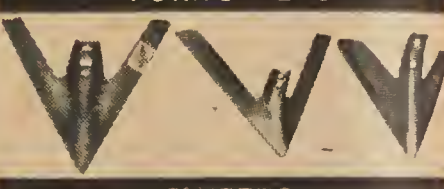
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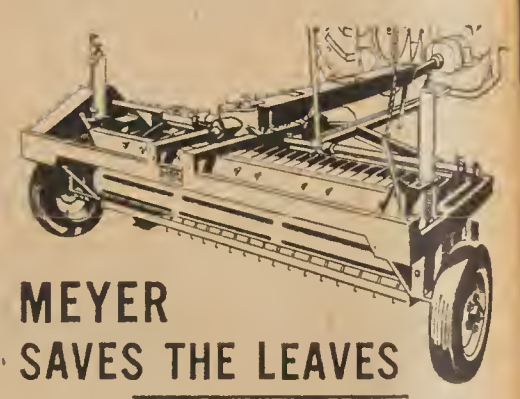
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"Food Faddists" On Rampage

Misinformation Spread by "Quacks" Becomes a National Health Problem

"NUTRITION quackery," according to Dr. Horace L. Sipple, Executive Secretary of **The Nutrition Foundation,** "is now recognized as the most prevalent form of quackery in this country. Food misinformation, and its ultimate effects, are indeed a major national health problem."

In addition to the out-and-out charlatans, a serious source of misinformation arises among "professional groups" who, while not trained in the science of nutrition, advise large numbers of people on "matters relating to food habits and food use."

A case in point is a bulletin now being distributed by a dental clinic to its patients. The altogether wrong information contained in the bulletin includes: Avoid the refined carbohydrate foods — white bread and other foods of white flour, potatoes (without skins) and "sugar-containing foods."

The bulletin also claims that "pasteurized milk has little food value and may be harmful." But, absurdly, it advocates heavy cream as a substitute for milk!

One favorite of the quacks, reports Dr. R. W. Engel of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in an article on food faddism in the Nutrition Foundation's authoritative journal *Nutrition Reviews,* is that food is commonly grown on depleted soils and hence is not of "satisfactory quality to meet our nutritional needs."

Conclusive research has proven this brand of "scare talk" to be completely false. Dr. Engel recalls that the Michigan State University studied the question for a period of ten years, from 1945 to 1955. In doing so, the researchers tested the milk of cows grazed on grass grown on worn-out soil against that of cows fed grass grown on soil of high fertility. "No differences in the health and milk production records were observed among the cattle," Dr. Engel observes. "Feed produced on soil of low fertility," he adds, "did not have any detectable deleterious effect on the milk produced."

Infertile soil does have one effect on crop production: It drastically reduces yields. "Therefore," Dr. Engel says, "the well recognized practice of fertilizing soils for maximum economic crop production, regardless of whether the fertilizer source is organic or inorganic, continues to be the sane and reasonable agronomic practice."

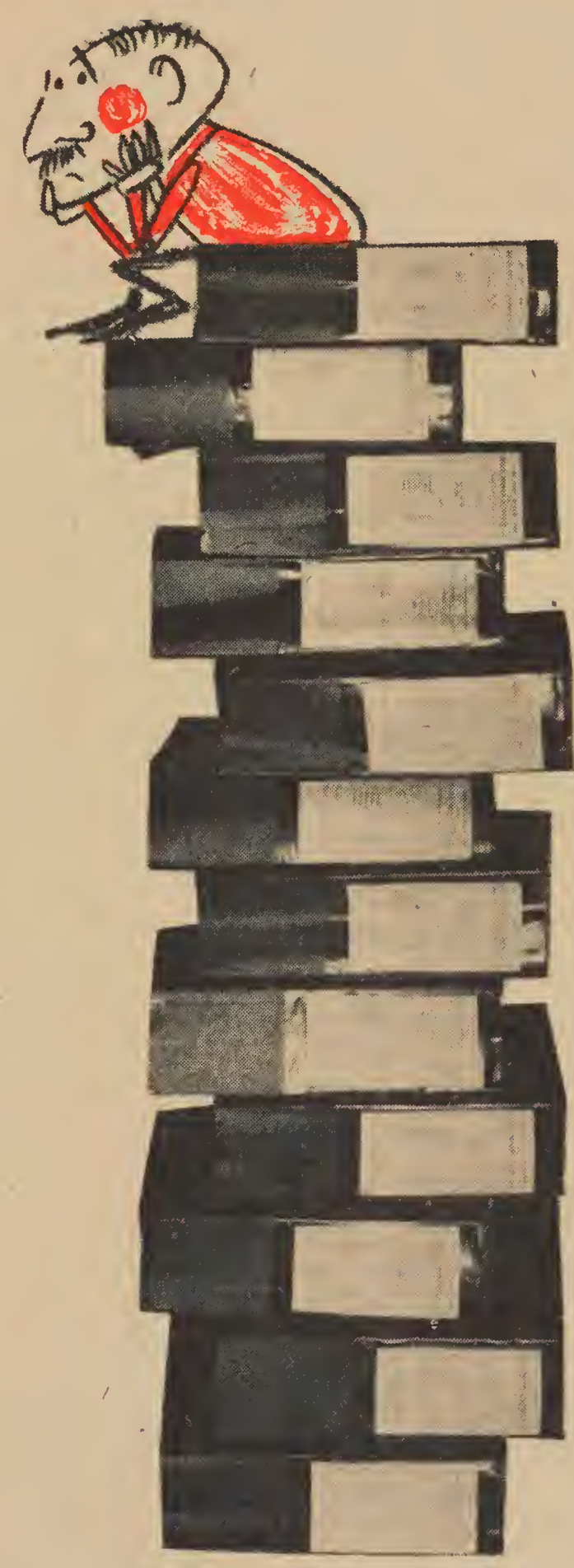
What can be done to curb the flood of misinformation? The answer, Dr. Sipple says, includes both better law enforcement and better public education.

The danger to the public well-being is great, he states, for quacks and faddists are now duping 10 million Americans at an annual cost of over $500 million.

Dr. Sipple believes that no matter how important, law enforcement is not capable of doing the job alone. The reason: "Individuals and groups **determined** to use food misinformation to promote fraudulent schemes are not easily restrained by any program, voluntary or otherwise, and are skillful in devising ways to carry on their activities in a manner that makes it difficult for regulatory agencies to take decisive action."

Thus, law enforcement must be supplemented by a "strong and continuing program of nutrition education." All public organizations, Dr. Sipple points out, have a stake in the success of such educational work; "food misinformation, whether it appears as a fad diet, a quack reducing scheme, a cleverly worded, but misleading advertisement, or in any of the many forms encountered today, remains a very real problem of direct concern to all of us."

Along the same line, Dr. Engel lauds the organizations which are facing up to quack propaganda. A notable effort is being made by the American Medical Association with the distribution of a pamphlet, "Let 'Em Eat Hay" to both medical and lay groups, telling how to spot a food quack's "pitch." In cooperation with Food and Drug Administration and the National Better Business Bureau, the AMA is also distributing a film, "The Medicine Man," which pictorially presents the distinguishing marks of a food faddist at work. The film can be obtained through local medical societies.



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- BULK MILK PRICING — Should be priced at the farm since milk loses identity when mixed with milk from other farms in tank truck. Bulk tank producer should have free hauling, too.
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- MARKETING ORDERS — We believe federal-state marketing orders, constantly studied and carefully amended to keep them operating up-to-date, mean stable markets and better prices.
- COOPERATIVE CO-OPERATION — We believe in the importance of farmers working together; in farm cooperatives cooperating—leaning over backward if necessary — to get a job done right. Full cooperation through organizations he supports and controls is the dairyman's answer to a better future for himself and his family.

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Dealers Wanted

What's New This Year In Potato Insect Control

By Dr. ARTHUR A. MUKA

Department of Entomology, Cornell

SUCCESSFUL potato insect control starts early, even before the seed is out of storage. A broadcast preplanting soil treatment is often necessary and is good insurance for control of underground feeding insects such as wireworms.

Foliage feeders, such as flea beetles and Colorado potato beetles, chew on the plants and may cause serious plant injury by eating the foliage.

Sucking insects, such as aphids and leafhoppers, may cause injury by sucking plant juices which reduce plant vitality and yields. Even more important, to the seed grower especially, they carry such potato diseases as leaf roll, spindle tuber, purple top and mosaic.

A new systemic insecticide called Thimet has recently been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for control of potato insects. Not only is the insecticide new but the method of application is also new. The material, formulated on granules, is applied into the planting shoe with the seed pieces and fertilizer in the spring.

Chemical Absorbed

Thimet is a systemic insecticide, i.e., the chemical is absorbed by the roots and moves upward to other parts of the plant and new foliage as it develops. The plant then is toxic to many of the destructive pests (particularly sucking types like aphids and leafhoppers) for a considerable period of time. Some control of chewing insects is also obtained.

The chemical has been tested in Cornell research plots for three years and now has Federal label approval. In 1959 demonstration plots were located in Suffolk, Franklin, and Wyoming Counties.

The results were encouraging Under the heavy aphid population found in Suffolk County the plot on the Smith farm in Calverton remained aphid free until late July. Experience in the other plots were similar. This material and the method of application offers the grower protection from the major sucking insect pests which must be controlled to keep out insect borne potato diseases. When the effectiveness of the material disappears in late July the grower must normally be on a regular fungicide schedule for blight control. Any necessary additional insect control can be obtained by the addition of an insecticide to the spray mixture.

Growers may wish to investigate the merits of this new approach to aphid and hopper control on their farm and if so we suggest that a small area (2 acres) be treated. Use 2 to 3 pounds of actual Thimet (2 to 30 pounds of 10% granules) per acre. On light soils use the lower rate and on heavy silt or clay loams use the higher rate.

New Foliage Spray for Aphids

In 1959 many growers experienced difficulty in controlling "potato aphids." Several species of aphids which attack potatoes were involved but most were controlled using the standard phosphate insecticides. Not so with the green peach aphid. This pest did not respond to the usual phosphate insecticide treatments.

A new insecticide which has been on the market a couple of years proved to be outstanding for control of the problem aphids. The new material is Thiodan and is recommended for use in 1960. Growers of seed stock are well aware that even a few aphids in their seed fields can carry in too much disease for certification. Table stock growers lose on yields.

Soil preplanting broadcast treatments for wireworm control using aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor, or chlordane have been standard recommendations. However in January 1960 the U.S.D.A. cancelled label registration of heptachlor. The U.S.D.A. action centers around recently developed information that heptachlor breaks down into heptachlor epoxide.

Registration was cancelled not because of any acute hazard but for lack of information concerning properties of small amounts of heptachlor epoxide on food. Therefore until the chemical is reregistered for use it is withdrawn from all New York fruit and vegetable recommendations, including potatoes. Any of the other three materials listed above may be used on wireworms.



This machine was used last year on Long Island to apply Thimet, a granulated insecticide, in the furrow. The man closest to the tractor is Dan Fricke, associate county agent in Nassau County. The other man is Art Brelsford of the American Cyanamid Company, who manufacture Thimet.



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If you are planning a change in your dairy barn, here are four decisions you will be making:

1. How mueh should I spend?
2. . . . loose housing, or remodel my present barn?
3. How many cows should I plan on milking?
4. Should I take the "plunge," or automatc over a numbcr of ycars?

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Full-profit liming (to pH 6.8) deserves top billing for eonverting erop investments into bigger net returns. Lime applications timed wisely in the rotation, aeeording to soil needs, can squeeze the full measure of value from your lime dollar.

Summer liming of pastures and meadows, especially land to be fitted next ycar for eorn or row erops, ranks first on thc list. Summer spread lime will benefit next year's eorn crop and will bring the soil to full profit level in time to be of maximum value to the grass and legume seedings whieh are to follow.

You ean save money too, with summer spread lime. Since it is more efficient and eeonomical to operate spreading service in summer months, **G.L.F. offers a special discount.** Your G.L.F. Service Ageney is now taking orders for summer spreading in order to help farmers take advantage of A.C.P. lime "cost sharing" and to provide better scheduled serviec. Call now for information on thc new summer lime program.

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Pen, Pencil and Paper Work

By ROBERT S. SMITH, *Cornell University*

FEDERAL and State Farm Income Tax Time has come and gone again, leaving a lot of farmers with writer's cramp in their pencil hand and bloodshot eyes from tax calculations. But if you are the operator of a commercial farm business, don't think for a minute you can forget the book work until next February rolls around.

Maybe you'd like to shut the roll-top desk on all the papers, throw the key away, and go back to the "simple" problems of chores and field work 10 to 14 hours a day. It just isn't possible. Managing a farm business today involves a whale of a lot of pencil pushing. Tax reporting is only a part of it. It's true that a lot of the paper work is due to taxes and other Government regulation. but the fact that commercial farming has become big business has in itself brought about a need for systematic and accurate record keeping by farmers.

Here is a calendar for a few of the more important paper work items faced by a commercial farmer:

January — Take annual inventory of all farm property.
Make out Social Security report for hired help.
Calculate farm profit and analyze farm business.
License motor vehicles.

February — Make out Federal and State Income Tax, and State Unincorporated Business Tax Returns.
File tax information returns on hired help.

March — File net worth statement with bank or other credit source
Get livestock registrations and transfers in order.

April — Draw up crop plans and field maps.

May-June — Bring all farm records up to date.

July — File for Federal and State Gas Tax Refunds.

August-September — Study dairy herd records. Get livestock registrations and transfers in order.

October — Bring all farm records up to date.
Complete crop record for year.
Review all valuable papers — deeds, mortgages, insurance contracts, will.

November-December — Pre-test income for tax planning.
Review credit statement with bank or Production Credit.

And that's not the whole story by a long shot! If one or more full-time hired men are employed, paper work increases because of added insurance, month-end Social Security reports, and tax information returns. Cash crop farmers often have contracts with processors to deal with If the farm is operated as a family partnership, as about one in ten farms are, more records are needed. Partnership income and expenses must be divided between the partners, the partnership agreement should be reviewed annually, and tax reporting gets more complicated. When a young man starts farming by buying a farm or going into partnership with his father, a whole batch of pencil work is required. That's even more true when an older man stops farming due to retirement or death.

What's the Solution?

Some farmers have thrown up their hands and hired an accountant to do all their book work. Many hire accountants, attorneys, and others to make out tax returns. In many cases this is good business, but it is only a **partial** solution to the book work problem. **The farm manager must supply the information, or the accountant's books and the attorney's tax return will not be complete and correct.**

Furthermore, most good farm operators believe they must be "close to" all the figures for their business in order to make sound business decisions. If you hire an accountant to keep your books, make sure you know the figures yourself.

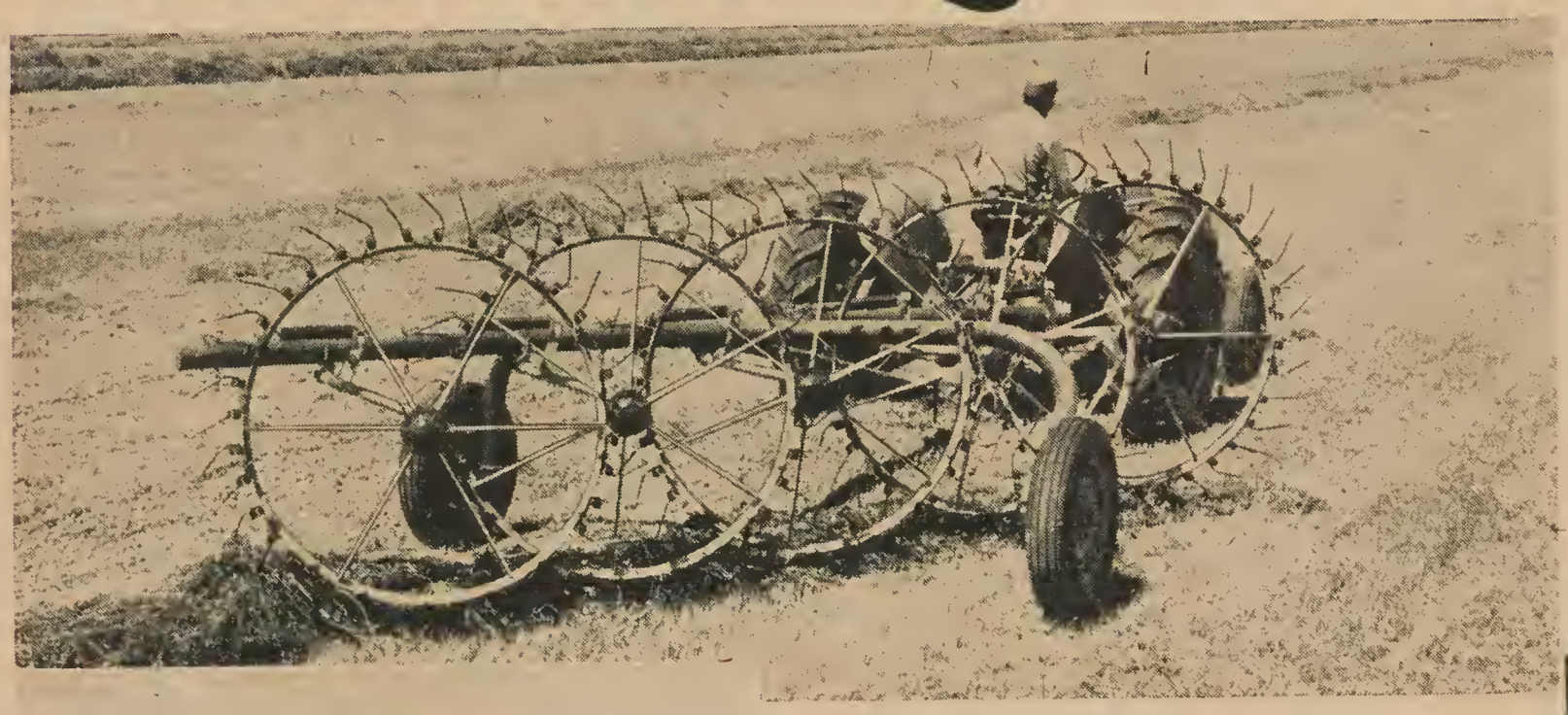
Experience in working with hundreds of farmers on farm accounts and farm tax reporting leads to the following suggestions for changing a painful job to a profitable one.

1. **Make record keeping a family operation.** Many of the very best farm records are kept by the farmer's wife. But she can't do it alone. She's got to have the cooperation of the men folk. A teamwork setup gets the best results.
2. **Use a simple but complete farm business record system based on:**
   (a) A cash receipt and expense record kept up to date
   (b) Payment of all possible expenses by check

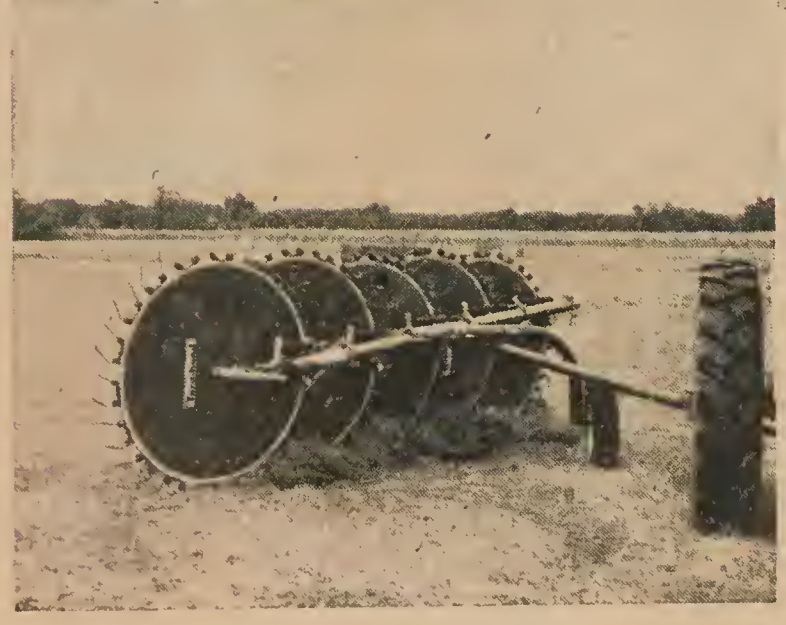
(Continued on Opposite Page)

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ORPHAN PIGS



IT SOMETIMES happens that a sow dies sortly after she has farrowed. Once in a while sows are so vicious that their pigs have to be taken away from them. At other times they have mastitis or for one reason or another they have no milk for their families. Regardless of the exact cause, though, owners are often faced with the problem of raising a litter of orphan pigs. When this happens, certain things should be done.

Some kind of a draft-free pen must be set up first of all. This can be done almost anywhere inside buildings by simply arranging bales of hay or straw to form a hollow square. As an alternative, the end of a feed alley or corner of a box stall can be boarded off for a couple of feet above the floor. Heat can be furnished by installing a heat lamp at the correct height above the pigs.

Then there is the matter of a suitable ration. Cow's milk alone is not very satisfactory as a rule, since most of the pigs fed on it will die in about a week. Instead, a recommended mixture can be made by combining 1 pint of low-testing cow's milk, 5 ounces lime water, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 10 drops cod liver oil, and 10 drops sodium citrate. This amount will be enough to feed eight pigs once for the first three or four days of life. After that the amount will have to be gradually increased as the pigs grow larger. The lime water, cod liver oil, and sodium citrate can be obtained from your veterinarian or druggist.

Another suitable mixture can be made by mixing two quarts of low-testing cow's milk, two ounces thin cream, the white of one egg, and four teaspoonfuls of lime water.

A much simpler formula consists of a level teaspoonful of epsom salts added to every gallon of cow's milk.

If signs of scouring appear, a small amount of reduced iron can be secured from your druggist and added to each feeding. Some kind of an antibiotic can be added to the milk beginning on about the tenth day, and at about two weeks a small trough of pig starter can be provided. The milk can be gradually taken away when the pigs are about a month old, being replaced by a regular grain ration.

Since baby pigs quickly learn to drink when they're hungry, the most satisfactory method of feeding consists of supplying the milk in a shallow tin pan that isn't more than 1½ inches deep. This is best placed at the edge of the heat lamp arc and set on a heavy sack or piece of carpet to keep bedding from being mixed with the milk. A clean stone or piece of iron in the middle of the dish will keep it from being upset at feeding time. Unless scouring develops, each pig is given about 2 ounces of milk every three hours, but not during the night. This schedule is followed for the first four days, and after that the pigs are given all they want while being fed three times daily. Meals should be furnished at very regular intervals, and after the first day or two the pigs will begin to squeal when they feel hungry. The milk should be fed warm for the first week, but after that it may be fed cold without danger of hurting the pigs. It is best not to mix up too much ahead of time, or the milk may sour and encourage diarrhea in young pigs.

At weaning time these orphan pigs will probably be a little smaller than pigs that were raised on sows, but they soon catch up, and at market time will look as good as any of the others. They aren't hard to raise, and owners can usually make pretty good wages by spending a little time on these orphans.

—Dr. J. W. Bailey

PEN, PENCIL AND PAPER WORK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

(c) Separation of personal finances from business finances

(d) An annual inventory of all farm property.

3. **Get organized**
Have a special place for keeping all records. In some cases this is just one section of a desk, in others it's a file case or two. In an increasing number of cases, it's a farm office or farm business center in the home.

4. **Keep livestock and crop production records which are accurate, but limited to what will be used.**

5. **Recognize when you need help.** No matter how good you are at this work, you need assistance on some jobs. As an example, you'll need legal assistance and professional tax advice on sale of a major piece of property. Your county agent provides assistance with business analysis and other accounting problems.

Commercial farms will continue to get bigger, and the need for systematic and accurate record keeping will increase. The farm operator who trains and equips himself to do the job will be well repaid for his time with a better knowledge of the financial aspects of his business.



The Most Valuable Product

In the nine years he has helped run a 1,525-acre family farm, Robert V. Call, Jr., 33, a Batavia vegetable, dairy and poultry farmer, has:

- Mechanized and reorganized the vegetable enterprises. (And installed a pea viner.)
- Rebuilt old buildings for dairy and poultry.
- Designed and developed an irrigation system.
- Remodeled and improved his home.

In addition, Mr. Call, who holds a B.S. degree in Agriculture from Cornell University and is father of four children, has actively participated in community life. He is president of the Genesee County Farm Bureau and chairman of the New York Snap Bean Growers Association, a group he helped organize. He has been an officer in his church, as well as the Genesee County Extension Service and the New York Canning Cooperative.

As president of the Genesee County Farm Bureau, Mr. Call's most cherished work was to foster urban-rural relationships.

Recognizing Mr. Call's achievements, a panel of state agricultural leaders recently picked him as New York State's Outstanding Young Farmer in the annual contest again co-sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the New York Telephone Company.

The telephone company, always at the service of New York's farmers, is proud to participate in the search for the Outstanding Young Farmer . . . just one more way to let everybody know that the men and women who make up our farm community are among the state's most valuable products.

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Rousseau's cows zero feeding on corn silage.

TILE DRAINS PAY

It Cost Plenty but Yields Are Better and Returns are Bigger

By LESTER FOX

Field Information Unit, Soil Conservation Service

A DOZEN YEARS ago Albert Rousseau couldn't give his dairy farm away. It was that poor. Today no amount of money could pry it loose from him.

Tile drainage has made the difference and it has cost Rousseau a heap of money. He has shelled out $13,900 in draining 63 acres. To drain 23 acres of that, where the tile lines had to be close together and at regular spacing, he spent $500 an acre. In a state where farm land is valued at $200 or $300 an acre, that investment took courage.

Rousseau's 156-acre farm is on Lake Champlain at Grand Isle, Vermont. Soon after he bought the place in 1922 he found that it was composed of Covington soil, an imperfectly drained, heavy clay loam. He put in a tile system in 1928 to drain part of the farm. But the tile was neither big enough nor laid deep enough to do a good job. The land stayed wet.

"All it was good for was poor pasture of native grasses," Rousseau recalls. "Except for scattered patches of alfalfa, the land wouldn't grow anything else. It was swampy. It was a job just cleaning the cow's mud-caked udders."

Rousseau coasted along with his wet land and low production until 1947. In that year farmers formed the Grand Isle County Soil Conservation District and Rousseau became one of its first cooperators. Drainage was a major feature of his soil and water conservation plan. His drainage system comprises 41,000 feet of lateral 4-inch tile and 800 feet of main line 6-inch tile. Thirty acres remain to be drained.

Other measures in Rousseau's conservation plan included (1) rotating two years of corn with four years of alfalfa to keep the soil in good physical condition; (2) seeding barley or oats with the alfalfa; (3) fertilizing all crops according to soil tests to get high yields; and (4) managing his ten-acre woodland for fuel. He used to rotate grazing but now brings the feed to the cattle.

When Rousseau began his conservation work in 1947, he was milking 30 cows and had 15 or 20 additional head of young stock. He was producing only a small amount of alfalfa.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

This open ditch carries water from a tile-drained field to Lake Champlain in the background. SCS Technician Arthur Pickard inspects the ditch.



Are Marriages Under 21 Good?

A Prize Contest

SURVEYS show that people are marrying much younger than they did a few years ago. In 1940, men married, on the average, at 26; in 1950, the average age had gone down to 23; in 1956, it was about 22 for men and 19 for women. While those are average ages, there has been in recent years a tremendous increase in marriages at high school age.

For this increase in early marriages, there are many causes including prosperity men going into armed services and more opportunity for young people to associate without supervision.

Is this rapid increase in early marriage good either for the couples or for society?

For the best letter on this subject, American Agriculturist will pay $5, and $3 for the second best. For every other letter we have room to print, we will pay $1. Letters should be postmarked not later than April 23.

Address your letter to American Agrieulturist, Dept. C., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and make it brief.

TILE DRAINS PAY

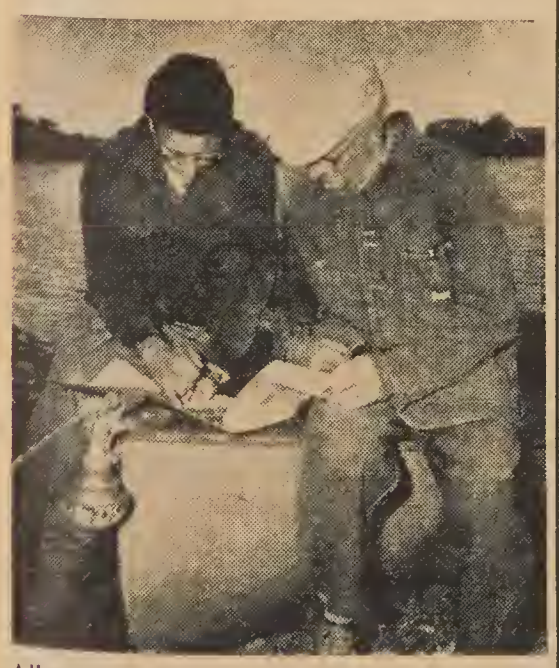
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He had to buy all of his grain and most of his hay.

Today he's milking 35 cows and has 30 head of young stock. He grows all the grain that the cattle and 600 Rhode Island Reds can eat. He averages 80 to 100 bushels of corn and 2,400 pounds of barley an acre, makes 300 tons of corn silage. Alfalfa runs a little over four tons an acre.

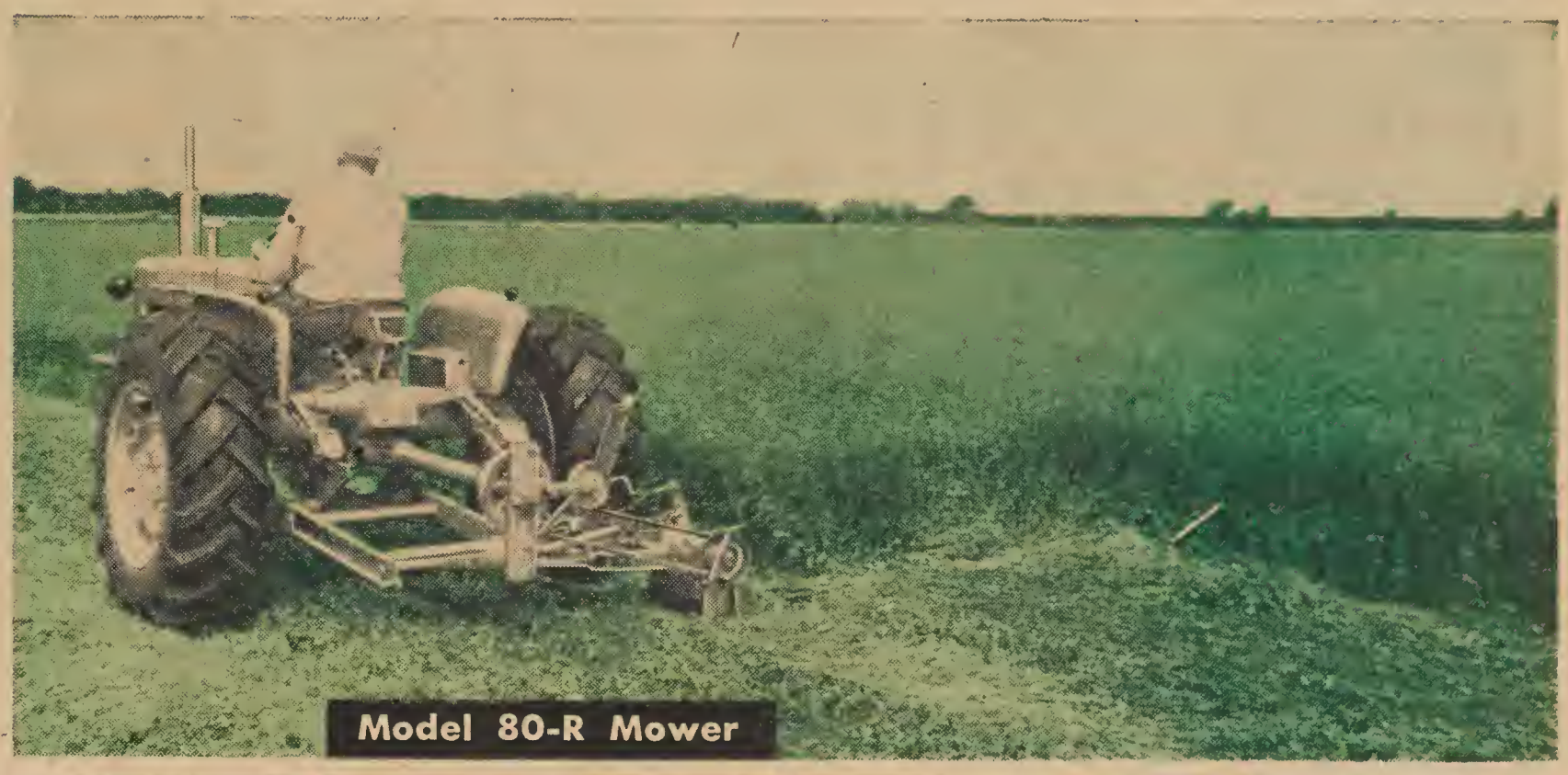
"I sell 40 to 50 tons of alfalfa," Rousseau said.

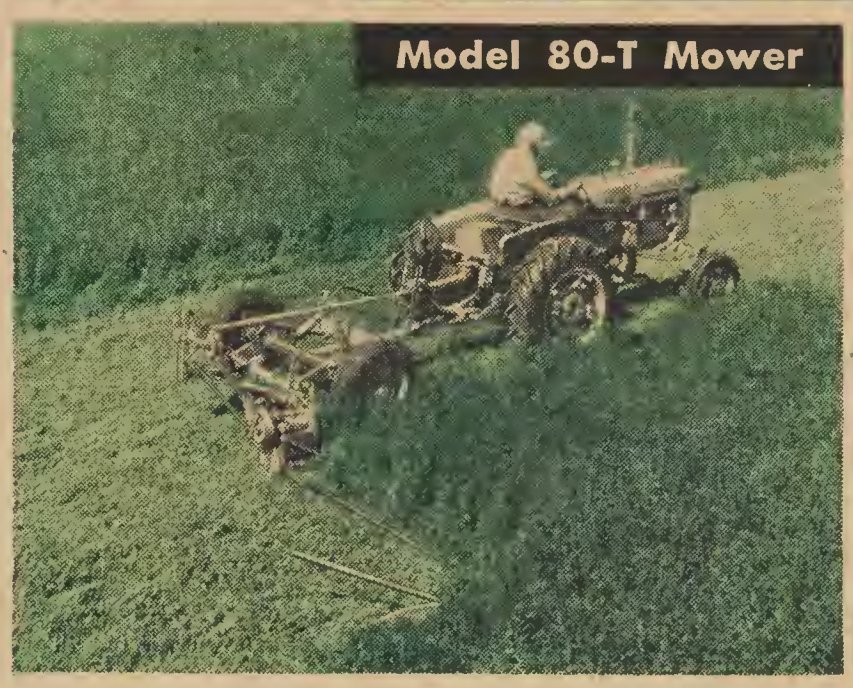
Rousseau's DHIA-tested grade Guernseys average about 9,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk per cow per year. That's about the State average for Guernseys on test. With field production now at a high level, Rousseau is looking for other means to step up milk production. His plans include ever more careful selection and culling in building up a high-producing herd.

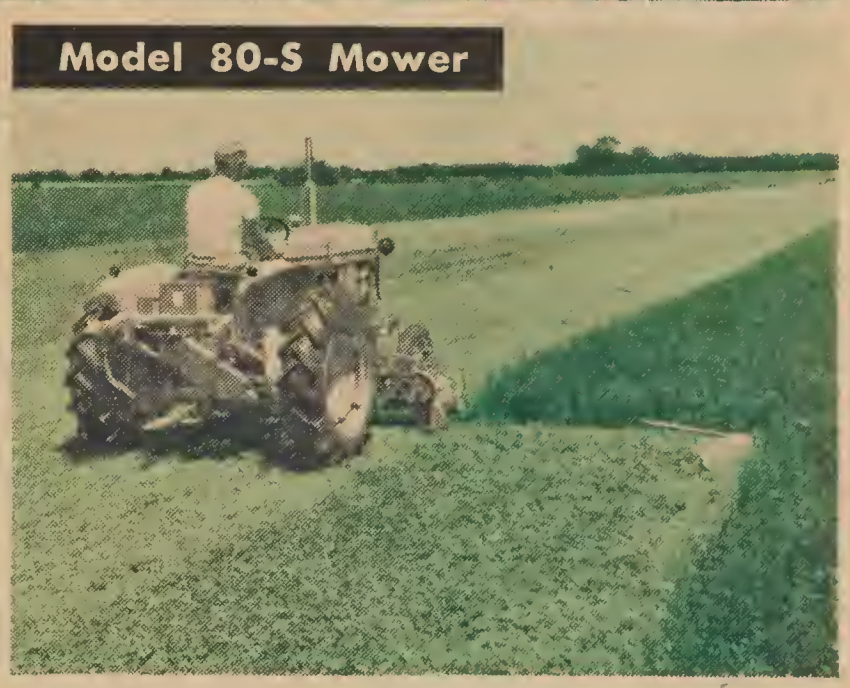


Albert Rousseau (right) checks his farm conservation plan with SCS Technician Arthur Pickard. He has 30 more acres to tile drain to complete his drainage system.

'60's-New for Quality Hay







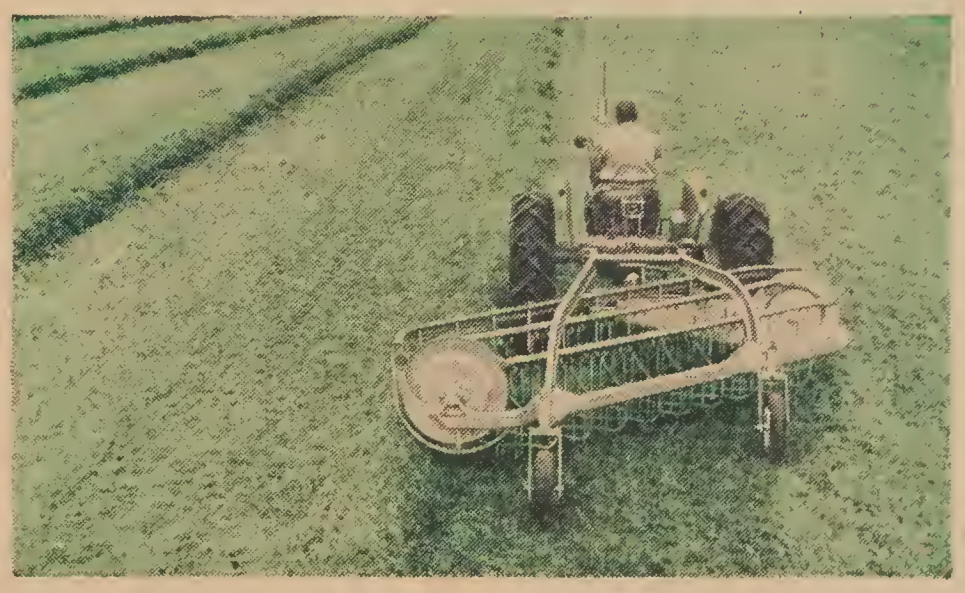
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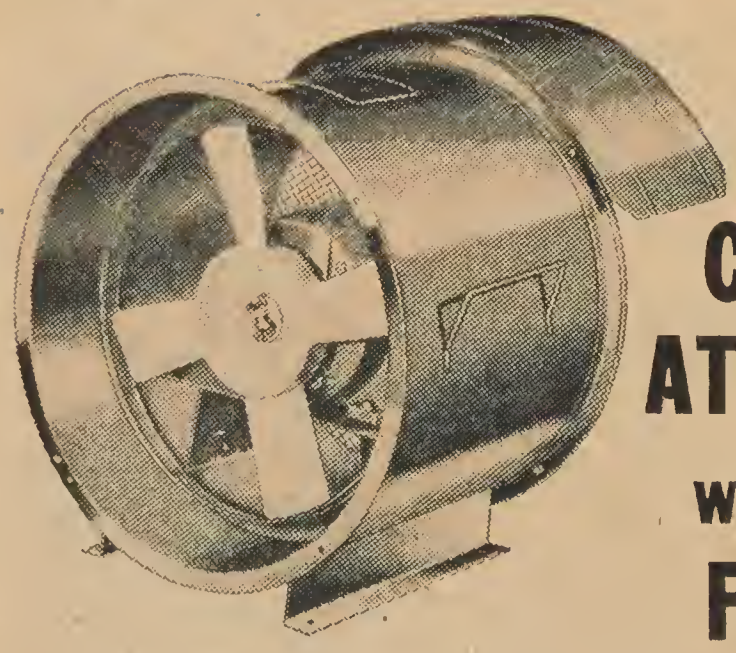
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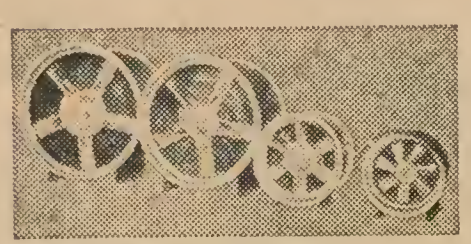
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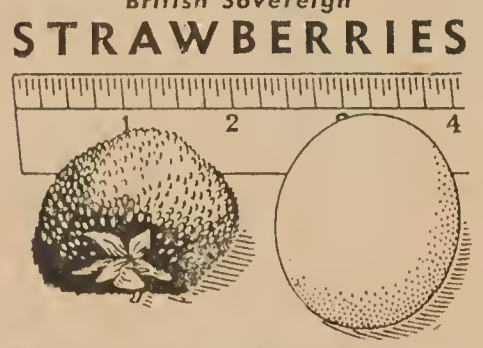
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Strawberries and pretty girls! What could be sweeter in June? This picture of Frances Bucknell (right) and her college pal, Silver Day, was made in the Bucknell ten-acre strawberry patch, where Arthur Bucknell raises many varieties of the luscious fruit.

Berry Picking "By Appointment"

By HARRY A. PACKARD

TO THE list of progressive farmers in Maine add the name of Arthur C. Bucknell, Denmark!

Among the crops that Arthur raises are ten acres of strawberries, set out in very wide rows. The first year he plants garden peas between the rows! Novel idea? It works 100 per cent. He wastes no land, and any excess fertilizer which might be washed away from the strawberries, or be too far from their roots, is most likely to help the peas.

This is a two-man farm run by Arthur Bucknell and his son. Both are very congenial persons, which perhaps accounts somewhat for the fact that every bushel of berries and peas raised is sold.

Some job to pick bushels and bushels of peas, and the strawberries from ten acres? **This is berry picking by appointment!** You go to the sprawling Bucknell farm and pick your own. Mr. Bucknell sets aside 2½ acres for pickers who make appointments, and the remainder for those who, driving past the beds, stop to see what it is all about. Of course, there are hundreds of pickers who come year after year to get the luscious strawberries from the Bucknell acres without bothering to make an appointment.

"'By appointment' assures folks who come a long way to pick and buy berries that they will not be disappointed," explains the berry king.

The charge is the same to all, 25 cents a dry measure quart, and Mr. Bucknell lets the customer be the judge of what constitutes a quart of strawberries. This man Bucknell is the strangest farmer this writer ever met! He doesn't stand over the pickers and tell them when they have a standard box full. Time and again I have seen pickers who felt they had latched onto a good thing fill the boxes until the last picked berries fell off.

"Why in the world did you let that party get away with so many extra strawberries?" I have asked him.

"Listen, son," he answered, "my motto is 'live and let live.' We are not all constituted alike, nor am I a judge to tell people what is right and what is wrong. I do my darndest to live right, and no man can say that I said a cross word to him. Ninety-eight per cent of the public whom I invite to share my strawberries bend over backwards to play fair. Why, I've had pickers whom I didn't even know were in the field come to me to pay for the berries they claimed they had picked.

"The average person inhabiting this country today is a pretty good sort of a guy, and I want to be sure that I, too, live up to that standard.

"I go home some nights and tell my wife that I had one or two customers today who must have been absent from school when they had weights and measures for an assignment! My wife will look up, smile, and say in an offhand way:

"'They like your berries!'

"And that's the way I want it to be!"

Last season the strawberry blossoms grew into some 35,000 quarts. In addition to the berries, Mr. Bucknell raises three acres of green peas and four acres of corn, an acre of string beans, besides a kitchen garden. For 75 cents a peck the public can pick peas to their heart's content. As for the corn, that's sold at his farm stand.

In the wintertime Mr. Bucknell yards and works up several hundred cords of hardwood, which he sells to his neighbors, and while he does not go into poultry extensively, there is always a surplus of eggs for sale.

Does he advertise? Never! He never can supply the demand. His advertisement is the way he does business, and his method pays 100 per cent.

And right in the height of spring planting he takes time off "to take the boy fishing." Maybe this attitude, this method of training youth, is another example of right living.

Eight different kinds or varieties of strawberries growing in one field. Indeed, this progressive farmer experiments to grow the best.

What I Saw On Southern Poultry Farms

By JOHNNY HUTTAR

IN THE LATTER half of January and the first half of February I drove nearly 6,000 miles through the Southern states to see at first-hand what was going on in egg production on the farms.

From Virginia to Florida, across to Arkansas, up to Missouri and back through Indiana I visited egg producers, feed men, hatcherymen and egg dealers. I also attended two poultry meetings where I had a talk with people from California, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Michigan. The stories were the same everywhere. They all sounded like our Northeastern poultrymen talk.

Here's a quick report covering those whom I actually visited — which included a number of poultrymen whose flocks ranged in size from 900 to 200,000 hens.

I covered just about the same territory a year ago and found the situation and attitude almost completely reversed from that time. Then egg production — mostly new enterprises—was expanding fast and optimistically. Now the expansion has stopped and retrenchment is clearly in evidence.

Egg Prices: Egg prices in the past 12 months, which reflected a farm price 3-6¢ a dozen below that of the Northeast, have resulted in sizeable production losses.

Credit: Several informed people state that the total credit extended by banks, feed dealers and hatcheries for egg production is several million dollars more than can or will be repaid. As a result, credit to the poultry industry has been drastically reduced and will be even further curtailed.

Hen Numbers: Based on estimates of college extension specialists, feed dealers, hatcherymen, cooperative managers and poultrymen, there will be a significant reduction in hen numbers throughout the Southeast, Gulf States and the Southwest. Estimates range up to 25%.

Integration: There never has been much true vertical integration in eggs in the South. A number who tried it have stopped because of heavy losses. A very few are expanding slowly.

Egg - Feed Contracts: This was the prevalent form of egg production development a year ago. This is still true but the size of this program is shrinking in most instances. This is where a feed company, sometimes together with a bank, gives the producer credit for building, equipping and stocking a farm with hens. Credit is also advanced on feed until the hens lay well enough to start repayment. The producer turns the eggs over to the feed dealer to market and is guaranteed a price for his Grade A eggs in relation to the New York market. Repayment is supposed to come out of egg checks. Creditors have taken substantial losses.

Markets and Marketing: This is the weakest link in the chain. Although producers are delivering good to excellent quality to their marketing agencies—usually feed companies—they are bringing prices well below a competitive value. The people who plan to survive are giving this their main attention. They say they are going to force higher prices out of the big chains. Because their quality warrants this and the demand created by these bargains could well exceed supply in 1960, this move could succeed.

Size of Operations: The vast majority of poultry flocks are between 2,000 and 5,000 hens. There are some up to 10,000 and a very few larger. The financers or suppliers of credit say they don't want more than 5,000 per farm.

Housing and Operation: All the birds I saw or heard about, with one exception, were in floor operations. The one cage operator wanted to sell out and I found no other who considered any form of cage or slatted floor operations seriously. The houses were practically all pole structures, very well designed for the climate. The birds were typically allowed 2½ or 3 square feet of floor space each and seemed comfortable and contented. Automatic feeders and waterers were the rule. These houses, equipped, (including an insulated and mechanically cooled egg room and egg washer) ranged in cost from $.80 to $1.50 per square foot.

Production and Livability: Primarily because of tight, smart and effective supervision, the production results were generally good to excellent. I would say that their average was up to our best 30-35%. They have the same disease and parasite problems as we do but, as yet, to a lesser extent. They are quicker on applying effective control measures. Their livability is better than ours on the average.

Feed Costs: If we could strike an average, the cost of a good production ration is about the same as ours. North Carolina and Florida are $5—$10 a ton higher. Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama are about the same; Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri are lower.

Production Costs: If all costs are included, the average cost of producing a dozen eggs would be 2-3¢ a dozen less than ours. This is almost entirely due to their higher production and lower mortality, which also result in better feed conversion. Our better 30-35% have costs equal to their average and our best 5-10% have costs as low as their best.

Conclusion: The advantage is still with the Northeast, but it can only be maintained and properly exploited if—

1. We handle our eggs on the farm as well as they do so that we have many more fine eggs going to market, and

2. We do those things in management and housing which we know to be right but often slip up on.

Neither of these things will require heavy investments in most cases.

Anyway it looks like we have at least 12 months of good egg prices ahead.

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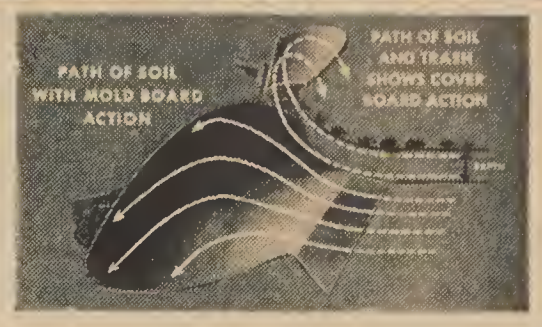


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Some Accidents KILL!

But What About Those Who Are Injured?

By NELSON J. MILLS



IT CAN'T happen to me" is an old phrase half believed by many of us though not audibly expressed. Five hundred persons may die on a long weekend and many thousands sustain injuries. Being a careful driver, I figured the odds were twenty-five thousand to one that it wouldn't be my turn next. But I was so wrong!

The head-on collision occurred on a cold, wet Saturday in January, and eight men were hospitalized. I was on company business, a back seat passenger in one of the vehicles. My entire life crash-dived in that split second.

Two cars crash! You suffer concussion and unconsciousness, followed by shock. When semi-consciousness returns, you find yourself outside the car, lying on a hardened roadside snowdrift and looking hazily through a broken front door window at a badly injured fellow passenger still in the car. You indistinctly hear him repeating your name and asking: "What happened? What happened?" In the distance you hear the screeching of approaching ambulances.

Someone takes hold of your hand and you stagger down from the snowdrift into the highway, to lean heavily on the car for support. The ambulances—two of them—are unable to accommodate the eight victims, and someone suggests that perhaps you could ride the half mile to the hospital on the back seat of a car, since time is vital. You are half carried around the rear of the car, where another fellow passenger is seated on the bumper, his face pale, eyes staring vacantly into the distance, hands pressing his body. As you step farther around you are aware of the second car, twisted grotesquely, some of its passengers spilled on the highway, others still in the car. Kind words are spoken and gentle hands help you out of the car upon arrival at the hospital.

As shock lessens and developments begin to form definite patterns, you become more conscious of the four white hospital walls, and realize that others are now doing for you things you always did for yourself, and words you have ofttimes used to comfort others are now being spoken to you. What first seemed a nightmare becomes stark reality. The world is passing you by. You no longer play an active part.

Your elder daughter plans to be married in less than thirty days. Knowing this, you spend anxious moments projecting yourself forward in time and attempting to imagine what your state of health will be when that day arrives.

You have time to reflect on the plans that you and your wife formulated concerning retirement about five years hence, and realize that such plans will have to be drastically revamped.

Your will to fight is born, and you attempt to do "big things" which were formerly daily trivialities. One day your doctor expresses satisfaction concerning your recovery to date, and that if satisfactory progress continues you may go home in a few days. Your immediate feelings are mixed—first gratitude toward all who have helped, followed by uncertainty concerning the future.

You return to work shortly after being discharged from the hospital but are unable to "take it". Within two months you are again hospitalized, gain partial recovery from the relapse, and are discharged. You return home, only to come back in less than ninety days, this time placed under the care of an internist. After an extended stay in the hospital home again, but before the year ends, for the fourth time you are a hospital patient.

Upon discharge this time you realize that you cannot carry the responsibilities formerly carried, and so resign your position as superintendent in charge of production at a packing plant, seeking other means of employment through various channels. For the next three years income is so sharply reduced that you wonder how you are going to meet obligations.

Diligent study helps pass three state examinations, and you are licensed as an insurance agent, but your condition prevents extensive travel and physical disability limits the work.

Then total disability strikes and cuts off all earnings. Once more you become a hospital patient, this time in New York University Medical Center Post Graduate Hospital where you are given careful examinations by many of the country's top medical men and receive physiotherapy at the hands of experts. Your condition is evaluated, and after an extended period you are transferred to the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the New York University Medical Center, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director.

Your case is carefully studied by doctors, nurses and technicians, whose sole aim is to upgrade attitudes, improve physical conditions and prepare for a productive life.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



We've just completed a survey in which we interviewed thousands of cows about their food preferences. Nine out of ten of them prefer barn-cured hay for several reasons.

Barn-cured hay is healthier for them because it's leafier, greener and contains more digestible nutrients than field-cured hay. On a diet of barn-cured hay they produce more milk than ever before. (Tests have proven that.)

Most of them told us, too, that barn-cured hay gives them a feeling of security. In the first place they worry less about the barn burning down because there's less danger of spontaneous combustion. Then too, they say that they're more sure of a job if they work for a modern farm manager who uses up-to-date equipment to save time, trouble and money.

Put yourself in your herd's place. Wouldn't *YOU* prefer barn-cured hay? Of course. Nearly everybody would.

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Now's The Time To Plan Your Barn Curing System . . . Call Your Nearest RG&E Office For Assistance.

ALWAYS AT ROCHESTER GAS RG&E and ELECTRIC YOUR SERVICE
OWNED BY MORE THAN 18,000 SHAREHOLDERS

Highway Accidents Fatal to Many

(Continued from Opposite Page)

The patients you meet are, in many cases, handicapped much more severely than yourself, and your sympathy goes out to them, especially to the little children whose future seems bleak to you but whose attitudes are so much brighter than yours that you feel ashamed of your weaknesses in their presence.

This one experience alone is of untold value to you as a patient, and gives you the needed incentive to grasp rehabilitation opportunities presented to you by the staff from day to day. Your attitude upon discharge from this remarkable institution is "May God bless all of the Dr. Rusks and staffs who operate the rehabilitation centers in this country and the world."

You understand that your current difficulty is the result of traumatic hypertrophic osteo arthritis of the spine, arising from injuries in the cervical and thoracic areas, where a break and compression occurred at the time of the accident. The internal pain endured through these years was occasioned by contusion of both kidneys and hemorrhage from one, laceration of the liver, spleen and colon, followed by partial to complete healing, leaving much scar tissue and adhesions. The incapacitating conditions arose from the spinal injuries, followed by the onset of arthritis.

Your hope at this point rests upon a possible regression of the spinal condition, and to this you cling. The regression fails to materialize, and you are later declared fifty percent disabled by the State doctor and Compensation Board Referee. Unable to accept full-time employment, you try part-time work, but receive insufficient income. An attempt to learn watch repair at home proves that you cannot hold position of arms and hands well enough to do the work.

You finally decide to try writing, having had a little profitable experience in the past which gives you reasonable hope.

Your attitude toward life, your neighbors, the small problems of the day, even toward your wife and family, has undergone a negative change which at times endangers social relations and must be constantly guarded against. Your two daughters have married and long since established their own homes, and you are blessed with five grandchildren, whom you are unable to enjoy to the fullest.

You are now poorer by more than thirty thousand dollars through lost income, though richer in understanding gained through seven years of lessons. That old adage "It can't happen to me" has suffered the fate of similar trite phrases and you have learned what it means to be "One of the Injured."

Enjoy Yourself

IF YOU would like to take a wonderful trip this year and thoroughly enjoy every moment of it, why not join an American Agriculturist party this summer or fall? People who have traveled with us will tell you how delightful these tours are, and how easy and pleasant it is to travel with American Agriculturist.

Here are three tours for you to choose from:

Summer European Tour, June 8-July 20. We will visit England, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Scotland, and Ireland. This tour includes the famous Passion Play in Oberammergau, Germany.

Alaska Cruise-Tour, Judy 29-August 19. We will travel westward via the Great Lakes and then by train through the beautiful Canadian Rockies to Lake Louise and Banff. From there to Vancouver, and then will come our cruise in the beautiful Inside Passage to Alaska. After Alaska will come Victoria, Seattle, and a visit to Glacier National Park on our way home across the northern part of the United States.

Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, October 6-November 21. An enchanting vacation at the most reasonable price we have seen for a Mediterranean Cruise-Tour! We'll see Lisbon, Gibraltar, Palermo, most of Italy, the Italian and French Rivieras, Athens and the Greek Isles, Istanbul, and Canary Islands.

On each tour, our tour leader travels with us and takes care of everything. You have nothing whatever to do but enjoy yourself. We will be happy to send you more information. Just check on the handy coupon below the tours you are interested in and mail it to us today.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, New York

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itineraries I have checked below:

- Summer European Tour, June 8-July 20 (by ship) —— or (by air)——
- Alaska Tour, July 29-August 19—
- Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21——

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Armour Vertagreen®
produces record Vermont yield:
838 bu. of potatoes per acre!





Here's the way Charles B. Holton of Westminster Station, Vt., tells it:

"In the State of Vermont, we have a so-called '500 Bushel Club' for potato growers. We have taken honors in this club previously, and in 1958, we took top honors again having raised 838 bushels of potatoes an acre in a field of katahdins. This yield was the largest on record with the State of Vermont.

"We did this by using Vertagreen 6-12-12 at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre on our entire 100 acres of potatoes; we use the same Vertagreen analysis on our 30 acres of squash and sweet corn, and on our tobacco, too. We are the only growers of Havana seed tobacco in the state, and this year we had the best crop we have ever raised.

"We have used Armour fertilizers on our farms for 25 years, and when Vertagreen was introduced, we used it in comparison. Without a doubt, Vertagreen has proven itself to us in giving extra profit on each crop. In comparison, I noted potatoes on Vertagreen grew more vigorous vines, and the yield was at least 10% greater, which at the present price of potatoes would amount to about $90 per acre. We have used Vertagreen 100% for the past three years, because we are convinced there is no better fertilizer."

"Vertagreen is worth more because it does more"



THE HOLTON'S AT HOME — The Holton family were among the original settlers of Westminster, Vermont. Today, Mr. Holton is on the Board of Selectmen in the Town of Westminster; he was Committeeman and Director of the Windham County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Department for 16 years; he also was on the Board of Home and Farm Administration for 12 years.

There's an Armour Fertilizer For Every Growing Need

ARMOUR AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — Milepost 372 — N. Y. THRUWAY

American Agriculturist Pasture

IT IS NOT easy to write this report. When the pasture was laid down in the spring of 1958, a mistake was made. The mistake was mine. I did the planning. Harry Morrill and a helper did all the work of soil preparation, fertilizing, inoculating and mixing seed, seeding, and cultipacking, and did it well. It was a good job.

And few pastures are established on soil so well built up with humus, lime, phosphorus and potash. It seemed that this 16-acre piece, with its long record of good care and high yields, was fairly bursting with energy to outdo itself. A neighbor, good farmer Charles Pfenninger, remarked that he believed the field to be the richest in the County of Monroe. It may have been, and if so, the fertility is still there. But I succeeded in clobbering its chances for a record yield for years to come.

The mistake was simple, and consisted of having three bushels of oats sown to the acre as a companion crop to be grazed off, instead of the recommended single bushel of oats. I had, in our dry summer climate, been getting away with this mistake for years, with real benefit to the cattle from more ample grazing, and with no damage to the new seeding. Why not get a good pasture yield from oats when the growth of oats could be fully controlled by a sufficient number of cattle? It was sound enough reasoning so long as it worked. But in 1958 it didn't work, even with 3½ cows to the acre.

It was one of our rare wet years, at least into July. So much rain came that for a time cattle were withheld for fear of punching the field full of pockmarks. Then, with rain continuing, the growth of oats and weeds came on with such a rush that many of the tiny little seedlings of legumes and grass were obscured from sunlight, crowded for room and deprived of sufficient nutriment. Robber crop is a better name for oats than nurse crop when the oats are thick and well supplied with plant food and moisture.

The early summer of 1958 was also marked by heavy dews. When it wasn't raining in the early morning, the lush growth of oats and weeds was saturated with dew. Harry Morrill caught cold by becoming sopping wet from bringing in the cows in the morning. Thereafter he used another field for night grazing. He was wise. As for me, the largely absentee owner, what good is a farm when the key man is ill? So the new seeding became seriously reduced in stand by the combination of circumstances related above. Still it must be rated as good enough pasture to be left down, even with innumerable little bare spaces all over the 16 acres.

The seeding consisted, on an acre basis, of Narragansett alfalfa, 6 lbs.; Saratoga bromegrass, 6 lbs.; and Viking trefoil, 6 lbs.

The First Crop Year

Then in 1959 we had a strange situation at the beginning of the grazing season. For 15 straight years, certain of our pastures would be so well advanced as to require pasturing by the end of April, and sometimes as early as April 23. But in the cold spring of 1959, May 10 was the date, with two other pieces demanding grazing ahead of the American Agriculturist pasture. May 20 marked the turn-in of cattle on this field, much of which lies a little lower and is less subject to drought than the average of our land. But it also starts a little later.

Well, here is what the pasture did during the intervals of grazing, while records were kept during 30 grazing days of the season.

Total number of 24-hour days	30
Total milk produced	59,075 lbs.
Milk per day of grazing	1,972 lbs.
Average number of cows	50
Amount of milk per acre	3,692 lbs.

A few of the cows were dry. We have other pasture for dry cows, but they can't always be pulled out of the milking herd and driven far away on the very day they cease to give milk.

Harry and I figure that this piece of land provided the herd with pasture for at least 30 days in addition to the 30 recorded days. I decline to estimate the amount of milk produced during the unrecorded period, what with a deepening drought and increased feeding of dry hay in racks.

It is still a good pasture—about 65% as good as it would have been had I restrained myself with the fact that it was a bountiful seeding we were after, and never mind the foolish idea of getting great milk production from oats pasture in the seeding year. But I'll go on, and if still writing a year hence, tell again the story of the mistake and what it cost me.

Screenings

"I take exception to your article on feeding calves milk replacer," writes Liston Wright of Canton, Pa., whose dairy of 55 Guernsey cows has a D.H.I.A. average of 453 lbs. of fat. He is a regular reader of this column. Mr. Wright believes that use of milk replacer adds to the market surplus. If milk replacer foods were not made almost entirely from milk byproducts he would be 100% correct.

(1) A silo 20 ft. in diameter will hold four times as much as one only 10 ft. wide, when both are of the same height. (2) The cost of the wide silo is very much less per unit of capacity. (3) It's no trouble to fill a wide silo, and the silo unloader is now perfected enough to automatically discharge from a surface 20 ft. in diameter. (4) The Northeastern dairy industry needs much more silage space for increased yields of corn and grass. (5) A silo roof is nice but unnecessary. (6) Trench and bunker silos are messy.

Why are there so few diesel farm tractors when their great economy, lugging power, low maintenance cost and long life are taken into account? Is it because of the $600 to $900 greater cost? Is it because so few mechanies were trained to repair diesels? Neither reason holds good today. At their present cost, if a farmer can finance a new gasoline traetor, he can make arrangements for $600 to $900 more for a diesel, to his great benefit for years to come. As for diesel mechanics, more are available each year. For farms with lots of tractor work, the next traetor might well be a diesel to do much of the work in summer and all of it in winter.

The meanest sales trick of this winter is to stain Katahdin potatoes with red, package them in polyethylene, and put Florida price on the package. They are, of course, last year's potatoes, and they are, of course, just as tasteless as any Katahdin ever grown. Thinking she was getting new potatoes from Florida, my daughter was hooked. When I spoke to the locally-owned supermarket man he defended the practice.

protect the green

...in your milk check
...in your hay crop



Extra milk next winter begins this June. When you no longer depend on field-cured hay, you're on your way to more milk production. Cut hay early, dry it electrically — and eliminate higher feed bills, feed hay with higher T. D. N. for higher production.

Hundreds of farmers in New York have electric hay drying installations to protect their milk profits. Tests have proved conclusively that early cut barn or wagon dried hay is greener, contains more carotene, higher T. D. N.

An electric hay drying installation can be tailored to your needs and your farm. Check with your farm equipment dealer or contact your New York State Electric & Gas Farm Service Representative. They will work with you to plan the right electric hay dryer for you.



NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION

FARM BETTER . . . *ELECTRICALLY*

Atomic Age Fertilizing

What Equipment Will You Need During the Next Ten Years?

SINCE IT HAS been predicted that the use of plant food will increase up to 50% in the next decade, there are several factors to consider as you look over your line-up of fertilizing equipment. If you figure a ten-year life for machinery, you will be using equipment purchased now and in the near future during this decade of greatly expanded use of plant food.

These are among the decisions that will affect what equipment you will buy: (1) What form of material will you use—liquid, dry, or gaseous? (2) Will you apply fertilizer for plowdown during the planting operation, or as a side-dressing during cultivation? (3) Will you apply the fertilizer yourself, or will you have it custom-applied, when practical?

Use of liquid plant food is still growing in popularity, with ease of handling being given as an important reason. If your crystal ball shows that in the next decade you will be increasingly conscious of reducing labor, you may want to equip for using liquid.

An important thing to consider here is the adaptability of your equipment. If, for instance, you can buy tanks and applicators that will allow you to apply a starter when planting, to side-dress when cultivating, and to make a general application before plowing, then you will have pretty well made the most of your machinery investment. And because this equipment really consists of various "hardware items" assembled to do a job, you should be able to buy them so they will have maximum adaptability.

Dry Fertilizer

If you have used dry fertilizer and intend to continue doing so, then you need to look for these things in equipment: adaptability, adjustability, and case of cleaning for longest life.

If your planter fertilizer attachment has individual hoppers, it might be possible that they would fit on your cultivator side-dressing attachment if both machines were built by the same manufacturer. If so, and you could arrange to buy the cultivator attachment without the hoppers, you would be able to equip for two jobs with a lower investment. This would cut your costs, and allow you to side-dress when you might not otherwise.

You naturally assume that a machine can be adjusted to a suitable rate, but you may want to consider the amounts of plant food you will be using in years to come, to see that you will always be able to apply as much as you need. Also, the concentrations have been on the increase, so it is even more important that you be able to make close adjustments for applying the current amount, from low to high rates.

Since fertilizer is so corrosive, the ease of cleaning and the use of corrosion-resistant materials in construction is important to maximum life. If you can clean the whole mechanism thoroughly, easily, and quickly, you are much more likely to do the job well and the equipment should last longer. You can simply avoid many problems if a corrosion-resistant material, such as plastic, is used for the hopper, and neoprene is used for tubes. In the case of a complete machine such as a fertilizer distributor, easy disassembly for cleaning is something important to look for.

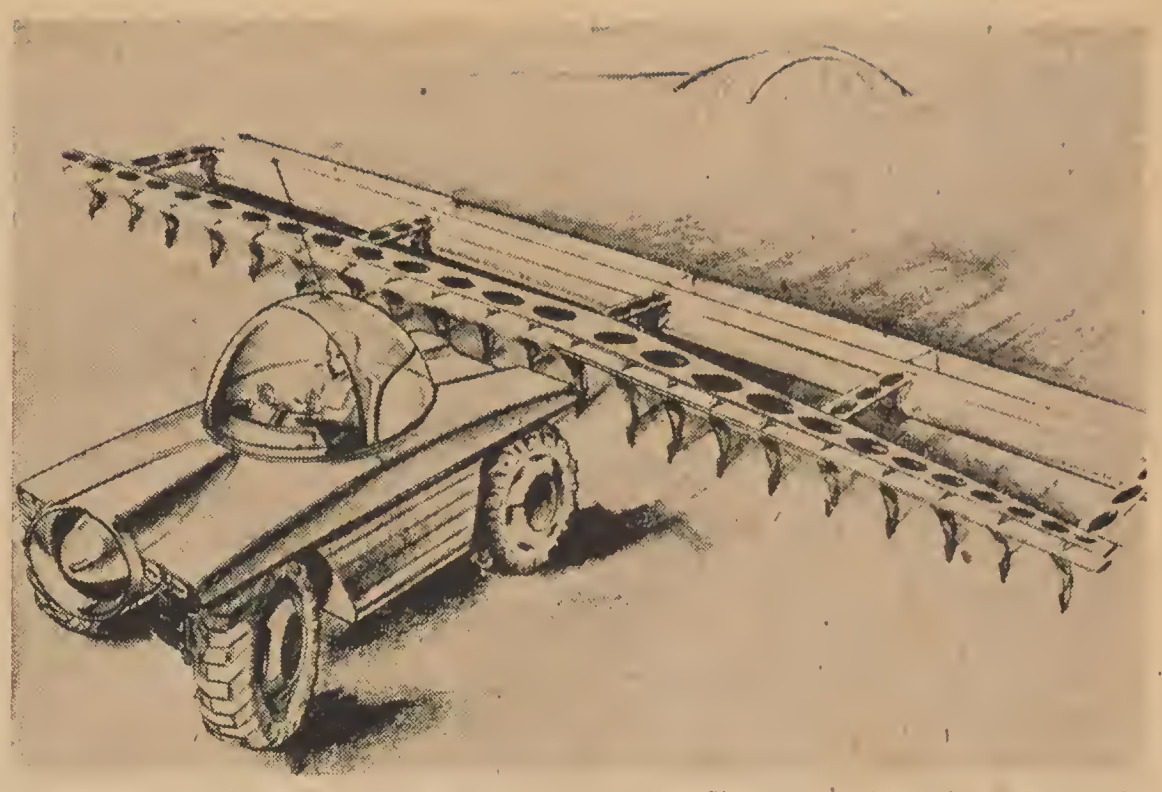
If you use a gaseous plant food (anhydrous ammonia), you may find it economical to have it custom-applied, rather than to invest in equipment. Only fairly large operations can justify the investment in equipment to handle the pressurized gas.

Custom Application

Time of application and possibility of custom application enter into the picture. In the case of plowdown, you may find it more economical to have a bulk-blended material spread for you by truck, so you wouldn't even need a fertilizer distributor of your own. Or, you might decide that you'd rather not chance being unable to get delivery when you want it, and buy your own distributor.

So far as starter fertilizer is concerned, you have to have the attachment for your planter if you wish to give your crop that starting boost. Aside from adaptability, adjustment, and corrosion-resistant materials already mentioned, you may want to consider ease of filling, and the applicator. A single-disk applicator which places the band to one side and below the seed avoids the possibility of damage from burning. The older split-boot type can usually be replaced, if you find a used planter that you want to buy.

Side-dressing is something you can go either way on—you can have your own equipment, or you can have a custom application of nitrogen. What you do depends upon your operation, and whether you feel it is more economic to do it yourself, or have it done. This could depend somewhat on how much use you can make of fertilizing equipment for the planter. Liquid equipment with tractor-mounted tanks could be used for both planting and cultivating applications.



—Photo courtesy International Harvester Co.

This may be a typical scene just before planting in the cornfield of 1975. Equipment will change, but we'll bet fertilizer in some form will be even more important. The mound in the distance—bulk fertilizer stored in a portable plastic storehouse. The antennae is for two-way radio; cab is air conditioned.

Electric Hay Drying

is a

MONEY MAKER





on the Durfee Farm in Chittenango, N. Y.

BIG REDUCTIONS in his feed bill have made Warren L. Durfee, of Chittenango, N. Y., a real booster for electric hay drying. He and his father work 250 acres, have 38 registered Holsteins milking, and their milk has taken second high in butterfat tests in Madison County for the past three years.

The extra food value — particularly protein — in good hay dried with electrically-driven equipment, maintains milk production with less grain ration, cuts feeding costs. Mr. Durfee also finds that he can start his haying season earlier; reduce losses due to rainy weather.

Many New York farmers are finding that an electric hay dryer can pay for itself in a couple of years . . . after that, the saving is pure profit. Why not get all the information for yourself? Just contact your Niagara Mohawk rural representative for full information on farming better . . . electrically.

NIAGARA MOHAWK

WHAT 5¢ WORTH OF ELECTRICITY WILL DO ON THE FARM

(Based on 2c per KWHr)

BARN CLEANING	—	will clean a 100-cow stable
CONVEYORS	—	will lift 1,000 bushels of grain 40 feet
FEED BUNK	—	will feed 20 beef feeders for 5 days
FEED GRINDING	—	will grind a ton of small grain
FEED MIXER	—	will mix 5 tons of feed
GRAIN DRIER	—	will dry 2-5 bushels of 25% grain
HAY DRIER	—	will dry about ⅓ ton of hay with heated air
HAY DRIER WITH STRAIGHT AIR	—	will dry 1½ bales of field wilted hay
MILKING	—	will milk 20 cows or will milk one cow for a month
MILK COOLING	—	will cool 300 pounds of milk
SILO UNLOADER	—	will unload 2-3 days silage needs for 25 cows
STOCK WATERER	—	will prevent freezing for a 24-hour day
VENTILATION	—	will ventilate a 30 cow stable for 16 hours or a 500 bird poultry house for 2 days
WATER HEATING	—	will heat 10 gallons of water
WATER PUMPING	—	will pump 1,000 gallons of water
CHICK BROODING	—	will brood 3-5 chicks to maturity during cold winter weather
POULTRY FEEDERS	—	will feed 1,000 layers for 3 days
TIME CLOCK	—	will run a time clock switch control 40 days
AIR COMPRESSOR	—	will pump air to inflate 50-60 automobile tires
PAINT SPRAYER	—	will paint a 20 ft. x 20 ft. one-story poultry house
WELDER	—	will operate arc welder for one hour

He Spells Success "G + N"

(Continued from Page 1)

young cattle covers all 75 acres. As soon as a green cast begins to show on meadows in the spring, Joe spreads 50 pounds per acre of actual nitrogen in the form of ammonium nitrate (33½% nitrogen). When the first cutting is off, he spreads another 50 pounds per acre of nitrogen, plus 250 to 500 pounds of 0-20-20, depending on soil test results. Lime level is kept up to a pH of 6.5, but Joe feels this may be higher than necessary for grass.

In 1959, Joe read a long-range weather forecast predicting a dry year. Figuring he'd only get one cutting, he decided to apply 100 pounds of actual nitrogen the first time around. Alas! the weatherman goofed and plenty of rain swept across the Chenango hills. Grass grew so rank that no machine with a cutter bar could go 10 feet without clogging. Vitty comments, "We got so we couldn't look at each other—all that feed out there getting poorer in quality, and we couldn't cut it." To make a long story short, purchasing a flail chopper proved to be the answer; grass silage again poured into the Zukauskas tubs.

This huge growth of hay is an example of the results of Joe's program. He's able to fill two 14x32 silos with grass silage, graze the herd during part of the summer on meadows, and provide hay for winter and summer feeding. The cows seem to approve of the home-grown roughage plus purchased grains. Joe had 13,500 pounds of milk as his DHIA herd average in 1959, has had even higher averages in other years.

A Real Herdsman

It doesn't take long for a visitor to note another reason for such high production. While Joe and I visited, a group of heifers moseyed by the kitchen window on the way to parts unknown. Joe went out, called to them, and they followed him to the barn like a bunch of kittens. There is a standing family joke about "Joe and his girls at the barn," but Joe is convinced that a herdsman's attitude toward his cows is the key to success.

He is equally convinced that crops must be fed liberally, just like cows. One secret of grassland farming on his soils, Joe believes, is to keep the ground covered so it won't dry up. Heavy vegetative cover keeps soil temperatures down, moisture from evaporating; nitrogen pushes growth of this cover early. Nitrogen can be overdone, Joe warns, causing grass to be limp as a wet dishrag. He recognizes that his program doesn't fit all farms, but agrees with agronomy specialists at Cornell that nitrogen has a real place on grass, or meadows where legumes have run out.

Family Progress

The Zukauskas family has come a long way from the day, back in those bitter '30's, when a loaning officer told them, "You'll starve eventually anyway, so why prolong the agony?" A key to Joe's philosophy was his reaction to this comment — a hardened determination to hammer out his family's living from those hilly acres. He says, "It was never intended that a man should have an easy life; if he does, he just gets soft."

It's meant gallons of sweat over the years to move ahead, but it hasn't been all work. Uncle Vitty, who also has time off, takes over for a week each year while the rest of the family goes on a vacation. Joe always finds time for his annual deer hunting, the boys enjoy fishing, and the home is one that would be the envy of many a city homemaker. Joe also finds time to serve as one of the directors of the Chenango Valley Cooperative at Oxford, N. Y., where he sells his milk.

Unusual fertilization practices, outstanding herdsmanship, and family cooperation, have all combined to make a successful farm business. As one raised on a dairy farm with similar soils, I can only marvel at their success and wish them more in the years ahead.

Editor's Note — Prof. Walt Griffeth of Cornell discussed nitrogen application on meadows, both for grass and "run-out" legumes, in the March 5, 1960 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. You may want to check it again for details.

LOCAL HEADQUARTERS FOR Hay Handling Equipment

See Your Local IH Dealer Listed Below

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ADAMS — C. N. Snyder & Sons, Inc. 2-5011
ALTAMONT — Howard L. Gage, Inc. Union 1-8521
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AMSTERDAM — Shelp & Warner Co. Victor 3-1040
AUBURN — Borst Brothers, Inc. 3-6233
BAINBRIDGE — DeForest Garage Worth 7-5962
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BALLSTON SPA — Cunningham's Farm Supply Tulip 5-7433
BARNEVELD — Baker Sales & Service Twin Oaks 6-2802
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CANANDAIGUA — Aldrich Farm Equipment 1334-M
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CINCINNATUS — Hakes Farm Equipment 18
CLAYTON — Taylor Implement, Inc. 303
COBLESKILL — Jared Van Wagenen & Son 500
CONQUEST — Burke's Hdwe. & Garage Port Byron 4664
CONSTABLEVILLE — Ford's I.H. Sales & Service
DUNDEE — Sackett Oil Co. 13
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ELLENBURG DEPOT — Chilton Bros. 4181
FORT ANN — Fort Ann Sales, Inc. Melrose 9-5511
GENEVA — C. M. Neilson & Son, Inc. 8101
GILBERTSVILLE — Musson & Faber 1
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HAMMOND — George O'Leary Davenport 4-4561
HERKIMER — S. C. Legg Townsend 6-2950
HEUVELTON — H. M. Friot & Son Fireside 4-2361
HOMER — McCormick Fm. Equip. Store Pioneer 9-2604
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WILLIMANTIC — Wright's Tractor Service Harrison 3-2035



Information in this column comes from manufacturers, experiment stations, farmers, and from anywhere the editors find new ideas that we think will interest you. A card will bring you more details if they are available. If you know of something new, we'd like to hear about it.

NOW IT'S "FISHYBACK" — Loaded trailer trucks carried on freight cars are known as going "piggyback". Now trailers loaded with farm produce are put on refrigerator ships, going "fishyback" to market. Idea started with shipment of Texas fruit and vegetables to New York City.

ELECTRONIC CULTIVATOR — Precision row-crop cultivation and more effective weed control are the goal of an automatic tractor pilot designed by USDA engineer L. A. Liljedahl.

Feelers are mounted on the tractor to sense distance to the crop row. When the front wheels move too near or too far from the row, feelers activate switches and valves, causing power steering to turn the wheels into alignment, then straighten them to hold the tractor on course.

INSIDE INSECTICIDES — Insecticides are being put in cattle feeds to kill parasites. The chemicals are fatal to parasitic insects such as mites, ticks and flies when they suck their victim's blood.

The products are now being tested by the Pure Food and Drug Administration to determine their effects on people who eat meat from treated animals. The method seems especially well suited to the needs of small beef raisers, sheep and swine growers, and dairymen, because these producers seldom have the necessary equipment for power spray-application of insecticides.

SOIL MIXER CONTROLS NEMATODES — New machine developed in England points the way to cheaper control of nematodes and possibly other soil-borne diseases. British scientists claim that, with a single application of yellow mercuric and a total cost of $30 per acre, the soil mixer can reduce the golden nematode count by 60% to 80%. Potato yields were increased by more than two tons per acre, about $50 worth at current U. S. average farm prices.

SILVEX CONTROLS BEDSTRAW —In USDA tests in New York State, this herbicide also reduced trefoil yields somewhat with the first treatment, but later cutting yields were normal. Best control came by spraying the plants during early growth stages in the spring with 2 lbs. per acre of silvex ester or 4 lbs. in amine salt form.

BREEDING POULTRY ARTIFICIALLY — may be next. Maryland poultry scientists have preserved chicken semen up to three days, and hope to extend storage up to several weeks. Fertility rate with the preserved sperm was 60%, even in summer months when fertility in chickens normally declines.

MASTITIS TEST — The Mastitis Committee of the New York State Veterinarian Medical Society has been working with a mastitis test new to the Northeast. Called the California Mastitis test, it simplifies the process of locating inflammation in the udder. It reacts to mechanical injury also, so it is not used as the sole means for spotting bacterial infection. Veterinarians hope to use it on bulk milk to find problem herds, helping farmers to clear up trouble and bringing the consumer a better quality product. It can also be used to spot inflammation of a particular quarter.

SIMPLE TEST FOR MILK FAT — Called "TeSa," it eliminates the use of sulfuric acid and other corrosive chemicals. Researchers call it safe, simple, and accurate for a wide variety of dairy and other products. It's been thoroughly tested in Ohio, Connecticut, Iowa and North Carolina. The chemical reagent is added to a milk sample, which is placed in boiling water for 10 minutes and tempered for three minutes. The butterfat percentage is then read on a scale imprinted on the special testing bottle.

SELF-PROPELLED WHEEL-TRACKER — University of Wisconsin farm engineers have built a self-propelled machine that plants corn in wheel tracks four rows at a time. It can also be quickly adapted to a 12-ft. windrower or a 13 to 14-ft. grain drill. New machine has four large, equally-weighted drive wheels, making planting tracks as well as providing excellent traction.

Bale more hay for *less* money



500 BALES (15 tons)
tonnage baled by
2 balls IH twine

444 BALES (11.1 tons)
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2 balls "bargain" twine

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PAY LESS MONEY to bale more tonnage! Look beyond the price tag and see how much you save in the long run with top-quality IH baler twine. Compare IH with shorter-length, so-called "bargain" twines.

COMPARE LENGTH—McCormick® twine is a full 9,000 feet long, ties 500 average 36-inch bales. Shorter-length, "bargain" twines tie an average of only 444.

COMPARE STRENGTH—McCormick safely holds bales weighing up to 100 lb. "Bargain" twines invite breakage in bales over 50 lb.

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COMPARE TONNAGE—You tie 15 tons of hay in 60-lb bales with McCormick . . . only 11.1 tons in 50-lb bales with "bargain" twines.

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—Use McCormick twine. Ask your dealer about other top-quality IH brands: International®, LST®, All Ty®, Custom®, Shippers, and International® and McCormick binder twine. See him now.



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Game Corn — A new type corn has been developed for wildlife, especially for the ringnecked pheasant. It matures in about 100 days, is three to five feet tall. Stiff stalks permit feeding from one planting for two years. Hunters can see dogs and birds more readily among short stalks. Variable ear height permits early feeding on low ears, winter survival feeding on higher ears when snow covers ground.



How to Get More Fun From Your OUTBOARD MOTOR

TIMES CHANGE.

A few years ago people who wanted to spend their leisure time in peace and quiet went to recreational sites along the beaches, lakes and rivers. Today every area of water larger than a modest pond echoes to the purring, snarling whine of the outboard motor. Nor is this strange; in 1957 the United States had 5,190,000 outboard motors as compared to 1,857,000 in 1947, and during this same period the average horsepower of new motors has risen from 4.2 to 16.3.

Typically, the owner of an outboard motor wants two things from it. First, dependable and economical operation over a long period of service. Second, quick easy starting followed by smooth powerful running to flatter his ego and impress his guests.

Modern outboard motors are designed to give dependable trouble-free operation. However, says Ray W. Carpenter, Agricultural Engineer at the University of Maryland, some precautions are needed to insure operating efficiency and long motor life.

Fuel System

Outboard motors are frequently used in intermittent service, during which gasoline remains in storage for an appreciable period. When this occurs, gum may form in the fuel and tend to coat and clog the fuel lines, filters, and carburetor parts. This may cause power loss or may even prevent the engine from being started after a storage period.

Gum formation can be prevented by removing gasoline from the fuel tank and fuel system of an engine which is to remain idle for a long period. If gum deposits do occur in the fuel system, they usually can be removed by washing all parts thoroughly with toluol, acetone, or a similar commercial solvent.

The fuel systems of outboard motors are protected by filters against introduction of foreign material. These filters and the fuel tanks should be emptied and cleaned periodically.

The importance of using the correct gasoline-oil mixture and of proper mixing cannot be overemphasized. Too much oil in the mixture will cause spark-plug fouling. On the other hand, too little oil will cause overheating, loss of power, and excessive wear. The amount of oil required in the mixture varies with engine make; manufacturers' recommendations range from ⅜ to ¾ pint of oil per gallon of gasoline for normal operation.

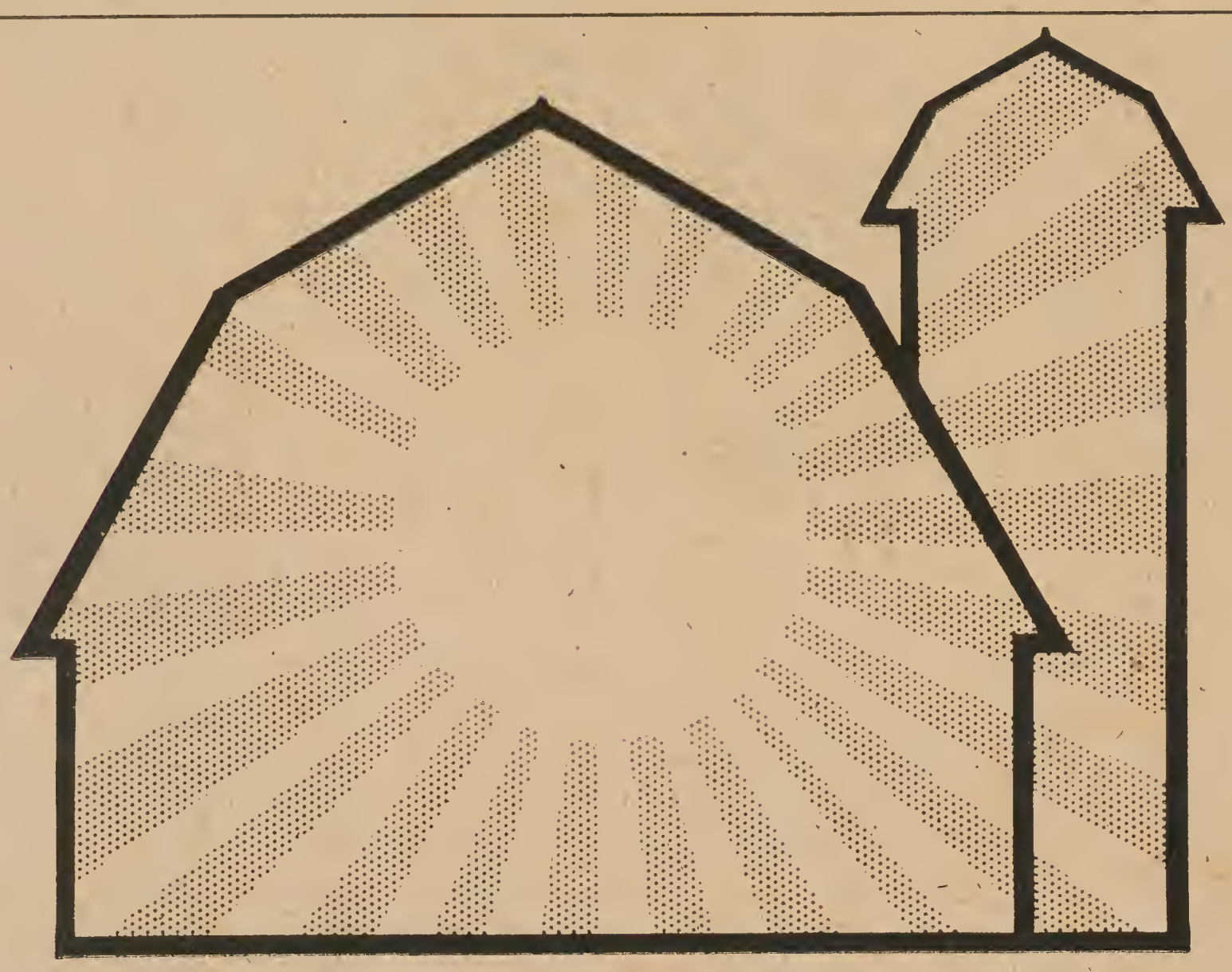
Incomplete mixing of the oil and gasoline can produce the same effect as incorrect gasoline-oil ratio. A recommended procedure is to partially fill the separate fuel tank or, in the case of motor-mounted tanks, a mixing can with gasoline; then add the required amount of oil. After thorough mixing, add the rest of the gasoline to provide the correct ratio and then complete the mixing. When filling from a service-station pump, pump pressure is usually enough to complete the mixing.

Ignition System

The presence or absence of an adequate spark in the cylinder reflects the condition of the magneto and spark plug.

In general, magnetos are relatively troublefree. The only service normally required is to set the breaker points to the proper gap recommended by the engine manufacturer. Breaker points should be cleaned periodically, of course, and replaced if worn or pitted.

Spark plugs require more attention, however, because of their severe operating conditions. They should be removed periodically, inspected, and either replaced or cleaned and regapped to specification. If the plug has been operating normally, the porcelain should be tan or brown. White porcelain indicates that too hot a plug is being used while a black oily deposit on the porcelain indicates the plug is too cold. A colder-than-normal spark plug may be required if a motor is usually run at high output. On the other hand, extensive operation at low engine speeds, as in trolling, may dictate the need for a hotter-than-normal plug. Although spark plug replacement at reasonable intervals is a normal procedure, the necessity for too frequent replacement may be due to defective wiring or a faulty magneto rather than to the plug itself. When this occurs, the ignition system should be checked by a competent serviceman.



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Call your county agent or local farm representative and let him help you design your hay drying system. Do it NOW!

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

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Don't Sell Corn Silage Short

FARMERS shouldn't sell corn silage short, says W. A. Hardison, dairy scientist at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is one of the most economical sources of nutrients and, with recommended silage varieties, will yield 15 tons or more of green matter per acre, he points out. Such silage contains 18 to 20 per cent total digestible nutrients, or 3 tons of feed nutrients per acre.

Some of the sorghums may give a higher dry matter yield than corn, but over half the sorghum plant is stalk and the other half consists of the seedhead and leaves. In corn one-half or more of the total weight is ears. This makes a big difference in the yield of TDN, Hardison says.

Hay-crop silage will give about the same yield of digestible protein per acre as corn silage. However, the dry matter and TDN yields of grass silage are considerably lower. Well cared corn silage contains about 70 per cent digestible nutrients on a dry-matter basis. This approaches the TDN value of corn-and cob-meal while high quality hay-crop silage usually runs 60 per cent TDN.

Corn silage as the only roughage gives satisfactory growth in dairy heifers, and it may also be used as the sole forage for young calves, Hardison says. USDA scientists have found that dairy animals can be raised successfully from birth through several lactations on a ration in which corn silage is the only forage. Growth, production, and reproductions were entirely normal.

Farm Bureau Forms National Marketing Organization

THE American Farm Bureau Federation has recently completed legal steps in setting up a subsidiary marketing cooperative known as the American Agricultural Marketing Association (AAMA).

This action was taken because of demands from members in many parts of the United States and because of the resolution adopted at the annual AFBF meeting in Chicago last December requesting such an organization.

How Organized

AAMA is a non-profit stock cooperative incorporated under the Agricultural Cooperative Act of the State of Illinois. Its articles of incorporation are broad, as those of most cooperatives are. By-laws have been drawn up and adopted on a temporary basis until the first annual meeting next December.

The by-laws provide for issuing a total of 1,000 shares of three different classes of stock. Each share of stock regardless of class carries one vote. To keep AAMA a Farm Bureau subsidiary and to take no risk of losing it to any other group or organization, the by-laws further provide that only AFBF is an eligible purchaser of the 500 shares of Class B preferred stock and that only State Farm Bureaus or agricultural organizations authorized by AAMA Board of Directors may purchase the 250 shares of Class A preferred stock.

The remaining 250 shares are common stock and may be purchased only by members of AAMA. Members are defined as the AFBF and co-operative associations which are and continue to be approved for membership by their respective State Farm Bureaus and the Board of Directors of AAMA. Cooperatives must meet the definition of cooperatives according to Illinois law and operate under provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act and/or the Clayton Act.

It can readily be seen that the above by-law provisions make it possible for Farm Bureau at all times to control a majority of votes. This is a precaution that has been carefully taken so as to assure those interested in the successful development of AAMA that it will not fall into the hands of groups or organizations with a philosophy at variance with Farm Bureau members. It is proposed to maintain the organization for the benefit of progressive and sound-thinking farmers.

How It Will Work

First activities of AAMA will be in the processing fruit and vegetable field. Some areas producing these crops have no farmer organizations, and where requested AAMA will help in setting them up. It will also work with existing organizations in obtaining and furnishing pertinent information on such matters as supply, demand, prices, contract terms, payment methods, etc. It will also act in the capacity of a coordinator of activities among the various state or regional organizations so as to obtain maximum results from their efforts.

One of the purposes of AAMA is to help producers find the right price of a commodity in light of full knowledge of the situation as it affects the commodity. To have full knowledge is essential for successful negotiation and will be obtained through a research program to be instituted. When the various producing areas are served by local organizations the exchange of information will be a valuable service and will tend to prevent the playing of one area against another in negotiations.

Another aim of AAMA will be to keep government out of this phase of farming and to maintain it in the hands of the industry where it belongs. It should bring stability to the market for processing crops, which will be of benefit to processors because all processors will have to purchase under the same conditions as their competitors when the program becomes fully operative. There are also many services to processors which can be rendered through this program and will be placed into operation by mutual agreement of processors and growers. —*Kenneth Bullock, New York Farm Bureau*

POTASSIUM FOR RED APPLES

Lack of potassium in the apple orchard results in poorly colored fruit, according to Horticulturist James Beattie of the Ohio Experiment Station. For best color in apples, he says, the level of potassium in the leaves should be well above 1 per cent, but it is better to have it closer to 2 per cent. The extra potassium should be applied to the soil, because this results in better color, higher yields, and greater shoot growth than when this nutrient is sprayed on the leaves.

In the Ohio tests, either method was better than no supplementary potassium. Where potassium was applied to the soil, the trees produced 73 pounds of apples, foliage-sprayed trees produced 58 pounds, and check-plot trees produced only 39 pounds.



Pat Brown has the answers . . .

Manager Patrick H. Brown (inset) of the St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Associations, is a trusted adviser for George F. Ritchie, shown with his family at Piermont, New Hampshire. George says, "A sharp pencil and sound credit are two mighty important farm tools. We feel our local credit cooperatives provide the best financial assistance when it's needed in our farm business."

George operates a 375-acre farm. On 70 acres of it he grazes about 50 Ayrshire milkers, and he has 85 acres in tillage. A lifelong farmer, George has been a consistent user of Co-Op Farm Credit. When he and his family plan their year's activities, they know they can count on the sound advice and counsel of Pat, their farm credit specialist. Not only does Pat know the farm problems encountered in his territory, he knows how to apply credit properly when credit is the solution. He can arrange Federal Land Bank Loans to finance long-range projects. And he can write short-term Production Credit Loans for operating expenses or other farm and home needs.

In fact, Co-Op Farm Credit is a leader in financing for *all* farm requirements. When you need credit, contact your local Cooperative Farm Credit Associations. They're operated by people in your own community — people who understand your problems and who will give you the best deal.

For complete, expert farm credit service — see your local associations or write:

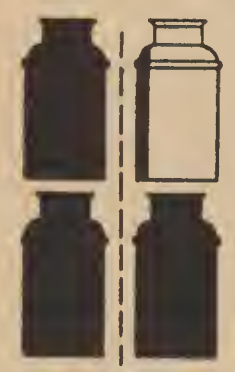
Dept. A-129, 310 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts

FARM COOPERATIVE CREDIT

FEDERAL LAND BANK AND PRODUCTION CREDIT LOANS

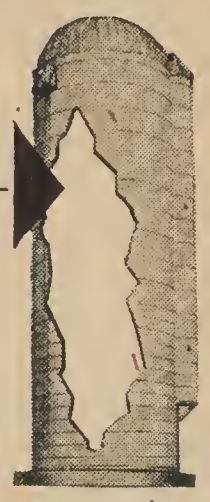
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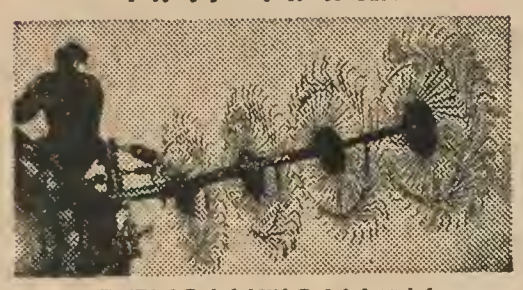
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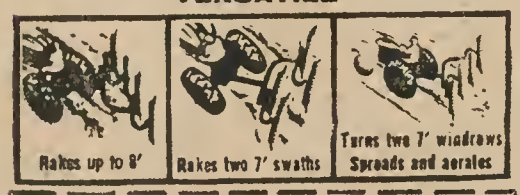
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Comments By Some Dairymen Who Started Drying Hay In 1959

PRODUCTION UP

WE BALED and dried 2,000 bales of hay last year, all of it at a stage just as tough as we could get the baler to handle. We found only one moldy bale in the whole bunch. One night we left a wagon load to be unloaded the next morning and found that overnight it had gotten plenty hot. We put it on the dryer right away and didn't have any trouble. Our bales weighed about 50 pounds to start with, dried to about 30 pounds. Our milk production is up this winter, and I am sure that at least part of the cause is better hay.

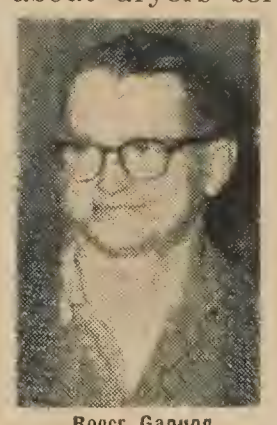


Lee Silliman

—*Lee Silliman, Montour Falls, N. Y.*

DRIED 3,300 BALES

I FARM 300 acres, have 28 milk cows, and last year put up 3,300 bales of hay. I started thinking about dryers seriously after going to one of the county agents' hay drying meetings and seeing a sample of dried hay. We use an A frame in a mow that is 20 feet wide. Last year, with a crusher and dryer combination, we found out what a wonderful team they make. We started haying June 3.



Roger Ganung

Our bales weighed 50 lbs. to begin with, dried down to around 35 pounds. The cows really like them; production is up this year!

— *Roger Ganung, Montour Falls, New York*

HAYING DONE JUNE 23

I WENT to a hay drying meeting and decided that we could make hay like that, too. We use two short air ducts, with one fan moved from one to the other. Last year we put up 6,500 bales of hay on the dryer and we soon learned that the shorter the bale we made, the better. We definitely feel that a dryer should be piled no higher than the mow is wide. We started haying June 3 and finished our first cutting on the 23rd of June.



Alfred Dalrymple

Incidentally, we had an interesting experience in 1959 with fertilizer on one thirteen-acre field. We were having 0-20-20 bulk spread on two fields, but the truck driver made a mistake and put it all on this piece. It figured out to an application rate of about 750 pounds per acre. From the DuPuits-Saratoga brome mixture on this field, we cut four cuttings, one on the third of June, one on the third of July, another on the sixth of August, and the final one on the tenth of September. We kept a careful count of the number of bales from this field, a total of 3,050. According to our calculations, the yield per acre from this 13 acres was right around 6 tons.

Getting back to our dryer, the only problem we have is that when we throw a bale of dried hay to the cows, it's gone before we can turn around with another bale. Our milking herd of 33 cows are up considerably in production over last year, and we are sure that a lot of this is due to better hay. It comes out of the mow looking like it did when it came from the field.

— *Alfred Dalrymple, Horseheads, New York*

USES SHORT BALES

WE PUT up sixty-five hundred bales last year and that means that haying has to move right along to get any kind of quality. We have a mow that is 54 ft. long and 20 ft. wide; by using flues built into the hay, we were able to pile bales 30 ft. high.



Robert Halpin

We had a field of clover that we had planned to plow under but baled it instead. We figured if the dryer would handle that stuff, it would handle anything. One thing we feel has given us good luck with the dryer is that we make our bales only 24 to 30 inches long.

We had one mow that had some field-cured hay and we experimented with feeding both barn dried and field-cured hay. The cows would hardly touch what was field-cured. since it was a little dusty and just didn't have the palatability that they had gotten used to. We've only had one year's experience with drying hay, but we are sure going to continue.

—*Robert Halpin, Odessa, N. Y.*

SLATTED FLOOR DRIER

WE FARM 320 acres and milk 35 cows. We started drying hay last year with a slatted floor setup; total cost of the installation was about $1,325. We have two fans, one at each end of the barn. We started haying on the 9th of June.



James Gallo

The cows sure like dried hay and as long as they like it, we like it too. Usually we have had lots of bedding from hay that was left in the manger, but no more. We'd just as soon not get bedding from that source, anyway. We're sure the cows have done a lot better on barn-cured hay, because when we ran out and switched to field-cured hay, the herd dropped 300 pounds in milk.

—*James Gallo, Lowman, N. Y.*

See These N. Y. Dealers

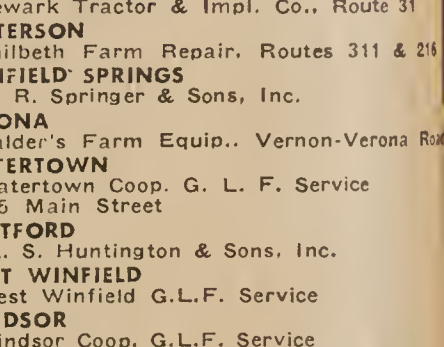
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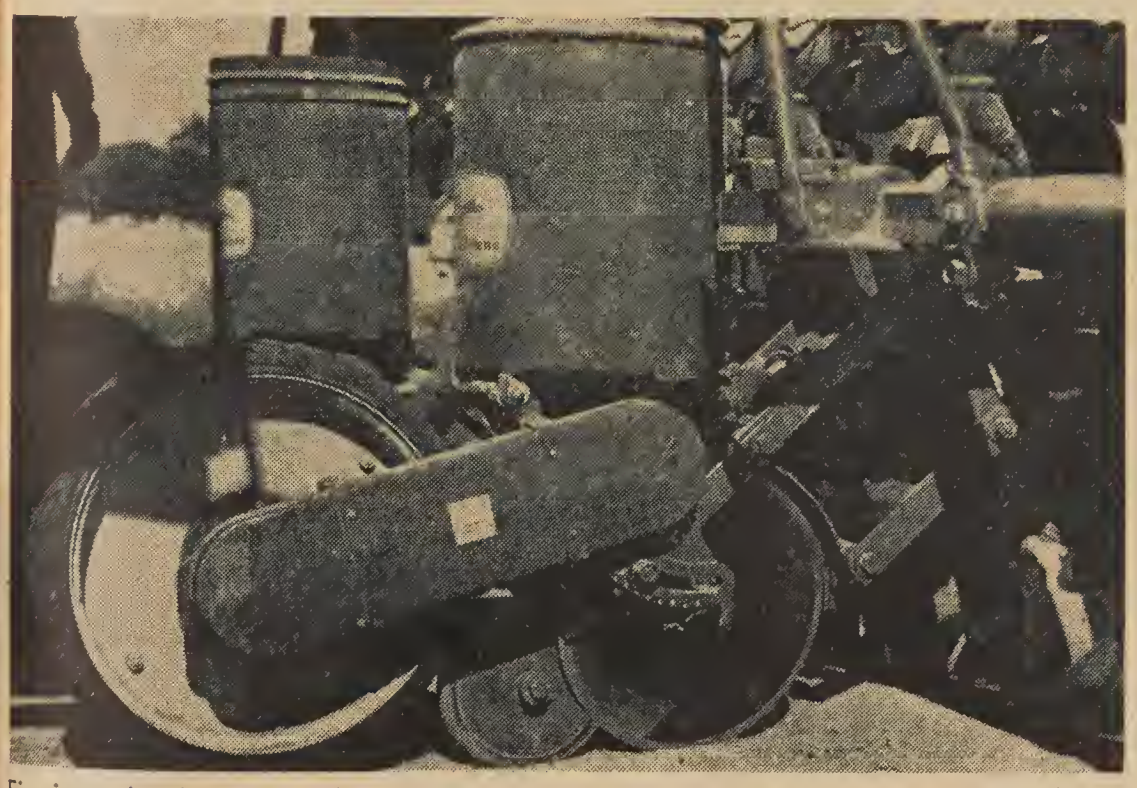
Prof. David C. Ludington checks apple dumper used for bulk handling.

Dumping Device Developed

AN APPLE-HANDLING device which promises to cut handling costs in New York's apple industry has been developed at Cornell University.

Developed and tested by Profs. David C. Ludington and David G. Blanpied, the device consists of a 20-bushel apple container for holding fruit picked from the trees. Its chief advantage is in dumping — it can be emptied with a minimum of injury to the fruit, opening the way toward economical bulk handling methods.

Bulk handling has not been widely used in New York because McIntosh apples, the principal kind raised, are easily bruised. Rather than use large bulk containers which can not be emptied without extensive damage to the fruit, New York growers deposit apples in small crates and baskets, a process which requires more than five times as many man hours as bulk handling. Because of this, production costs have been higher for New York growers than for those of states which use harder apple varieties.



Firming wheel mounted between double disk openers and seeder drive wheel.

Firmness Pays With Beans, Too!

WE HEAR a lot these days about the advantages of being firm with our children, firm with Soviet Russia and firm with ourselves. Now it appears it's a good idea to be firm with bean seed, too. A Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station report shows that earlier emergence and more uniform growth of snap bean seedlings resulted from the use of a firming wheel on the planter.

Trials using the firming wheel were run last year near Princess Anne and at College Park. The snap beans were planted May 8 at Princess Anne. In tests, two different planters were used, one with firming wheels and the other without. It was observed, 12 hours after planting, that water absorption had swelled all the firmed seed. Many of the unfirmed seed were still in a dry condition, due to shallower planting, or because dry surface soil had fallen in and was loosely filled in around the seed.

A relatively constant depth of planting at 1½ inches was obtained with the firming wheel. There was less uniformity at the same depth for the seeds planted without the firming wheel.

Plant measurements taken a week after planting showed that seedlings from firmed seed were more uniform in height, and more advanced as to the number that had emerged; increased plant weight; and length of plant parts.

The yield of beans from a single harvest were 3,500 pounds per acre for plants from firmed seed and 2,650 pounds per acre for plants from unfirmed seed.

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April 16 Issue.....Closes Mar. 31
May 7 Issue.....Closes Apr. 21
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 5
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 19

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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April 9—25th annual Bay State Dairy Ciassic, University of Massachusetts, Grinnell Arena.

April 23-29—National 4-H Conference, Washington, D. C.

April 30—1960 New England Hereford Sale, University of Connecticut at Storrs.

May 16-22—Cooling System Maintenance Week.

May 24-25 — Egg Marketing and Merchandisers' Institute Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

May 29-June 2 —Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of America National Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 31-June 1—75th Annual Convention, The Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of America, Syracuse, N. Y.

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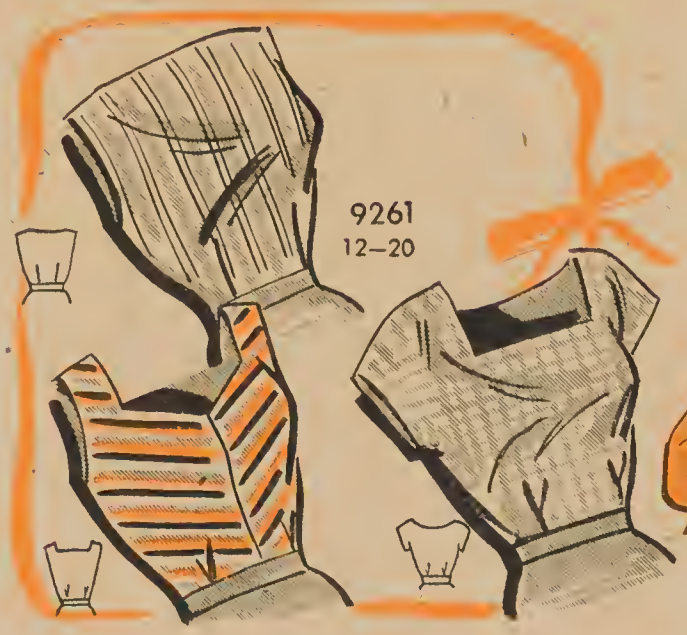
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Sew For Summer

By
Helen Powell Smith









9410. Timeless two-piece dress, smoothly shaped, neatly detailed. Lovely in slubbed cotten, shantung, linen. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

4927. Relax in a comfortable duster. Choose a pretty rayon blend or cotton print fabric. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9058. Smart summer partners—sundress and brief scalloped jacket. Sew this outfit in a gay floral print, cotton or linen. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

9104. Takes less than a day to sew this pretty sun fashion—no waist seam, no fitting problems. Choose a gay cotton print. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

9475. Make this cool little sundress just like mother's—same fabric, same styling. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. 35 cents.

9454. Step-in casual with smart yoke, front and back, action pleat. Pretty in checked gingham or drip-dry broadcloth print. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9261. Jiffy-cut blouses to top skirts, shorts, slacks. Sew them in gay cottons or silks. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

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9343. Nipped and tucked shirtdress with full-gathered skirt, Junior edition. Sew it in silk or cotton. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

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Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 25¢ for our full-color Catalogue of 100 exciting Summer Fashions.



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Trees, Vegetables, Perennials

TO ME, the most important plants on your property are shade trees. Have you ever seen a house without a single shade tree around it? No matter how many plants you put around the place, it looks lost and bare. It also costs more to heat a treeless place, and it is hotter and dustier in the summer.

Now stop and remember the reverse of this. I'm sure that you have occasionally seen old country homes with nothing but a group of lovely old shade trees around them. They look as if they belong together. Just the shade trees and a green lawn are lovely. A combination of these two is ideal, but, above all, save any trees that you have and add to these just as soon as possible.

When planting new shade trees, use those that are disease and blight free. I am going to give you a list of our favorites here in the heart of the Finger Lakes region in Central New York. Twenty-five years of experience has shown us that these really do well with a minimum of care:

MAPLES: The maples are one of our stateliest, symmetrical trees. They are as disease free as possible and completely hardy. They need good drainage. Of prime value is the **Sugar Maple** (Acer saccharum), tallest and most rugged of the group. The fall color is red-yellow. This plant is shallow rooted and may rob the lawn of a little food and water when it is mature, but you will find it so beautiful that it will be worthwhile to give a little extra time to your lawn.

Red Maples (not the Japanese ones, but Acer rubrum) are a bit smaller and less uniform than the sugar maples. A wonderful tree, fast growing, and with outstanding red fall color. It will stand wet feet.

Norway Maples (Acer platanoides) are not my favorite, for they are low headed and very dense. They look a little artificial, and you will always have trouble trying to grow good grass under them.

Crimson King (Acer platanoides Schwedleri) is similer to a Norway Maple, but worthwhile for those of you who like a red-leaved tree. This is a patented variety of Schwedleri Maple that is red-foliaged all year.

OAKS: Oak trees are enduring, sturdy, and disease free as any shade trees that I know. **Pin Oak** (Quercus palustrus) is one of my favorites. Its shape is symmetrical and pyramidal, with graceful down-sweeping branches, similar to a mature Norway Spruce, particularly gorgeous if you can let the branches touch the ground. This is one of the fastest growing of the oaks and retains its foliage late into the winter.

Red Oak (Quercus borealis) is indeed a stately plant and often attains a height of 90 feet. It makes a high-headed, slightly open tree that will live long beyond the average person's lifetime. Its name is derived from its gorgeous fall color. This is also a fast-growing oak.

White Oak (Quercus alba) is not used widely, but is one of the noblest of the oaks. It is slow growing, but plant a couple for future generations!

A NEW TREE: **Moraine Locust** is a patented tree of Gleditsia Triacanthus or **Honey Locust.** These trees are very fast growing, with picturesque, large, broad heads. The leaves are like a locust, small and pinnate, so they are not messy on a lawn. The great advantage of this and other new patented varieties is that they have no thorns or messy seed pods. Another of the patented varieties is **Sunburst Locust.** The outer edges of the foliage are tinged a clear yellow. This is the only new shade tree of merit that I can remember. Lawns do beautifully under its lacy open head.

OLD TREES: A delightful old-fashioned tree is the **Sassafras** or **Mitten tree.** Many of its large leaves are shaped just like a mitten. This is a fairly fast growing tree that turns a bright clear yellow in the fall.

The family of Lindens (Tilia) has always had merit. The **Littleleaf European Linden** (variety Cordata) is of special value for ranch type or low houses, because of its low heading.

I'm sure that I have left out some of your favorites, but these are our choice, and we know that they do well. When placing shade trees, try to frame your views and shade your terrace or house from the western summer sun. Trees also provide a wonderful wind break.

VEGETABLE GARDEN: It's about time to think of your vegetable garden, and even if you don't plan an extensive one, do try a few vegetable plants. Any sunny spot that you can spade up should give you rewards all summer. If the soil is pretty heavy, increase the friability by the addition of peat moss, vermiculite, perlite, manure or some such medium. The use of rotted organic material such as sawdust, buckwheat hulls, or ground corn cobs, requires the addition of nitrogen. Add two large handfuls of nitrogen to each bushel of the above and spade it into the soil.

My vegetable garden (and what a ribbing I get from my family for that "My"—but I do at least love it the most) is quite large and would naturally get slightly different treat-

(Continued on Page 51)

SPELL FOR APRIL

By Frances Rodman

Who spies the first wild violet
Will have his wish 'ere sun has set,
Who sees the pussywillow's grey
Will find but peace along his way,
And he at whom a snowdrop stares
Will shed his sorrows and his cares.

O, take time to behold all these,
Whose only wisdom is to please,
Whose fragile, gentle lives are spent
Pointing the way that beauty went.

WEATHER ROUNDUP

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Presented on 36 Radio Stations in N. Y. State

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'Round The Kitchen

New Cooking Ways

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Alberta D. Shackelton

New methods of cooking beef are suggested as the result of cooperative research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Institute of Home Economics. Now, beef cuts, such as the chuck and round from young lean animals of **high quality** (comparable to U.S. Choice grade), may be roasted or broiled—and may be even more satisfactory than the same cuts in stew or as pot roast. Traditionally, dry heat methods of cooking (broiling and roasting) were recommended only for the more tender beef rib and loin sections.

With low cooking temperatures (which are especially important when the less tender cuts are cooked by dry heat methods) and cooking only to the rare or medium stage, the chuck and round are juicy and tender. Use low temperature (300°) for roasting these cuts, and 300° to 350° for broiling, the temperature obtained when the broiler rack is placed 3 to 4 inches below the heat source. Variety can be added to menus and a better use made of lean meat with these new methods.

Bake Frozen Vegetables. You can bake your frozen vegetables at the same time you bake your casserole or other main dish. Place the contents of the frozen vegetable package, unthawed, in a greased casserole, add ½ teaspoon salt. dash of pepper, and 2 tablespoons butter. **Cover** dish and bake at either 325° or 350° to match the temperature for the casserole. Fifteen minutes before the end of the cooking time, remove dish cover, turn over vegetable, and return cover for complete baking.

Follow this time chart for baking frozen vegetables, suggested by National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Bake in covered casserole at 350° (or 10 minutes longer in each case if you use 325°):

Asparagus spears	60 minutes
Green beans	45 minutes
Lima beans (add 2 tablespoons water for each package)	40 minutes
Broccoli	45 minutes
Brussels Sprouts	45 minutes
Cauliflower (add 2 tablespoons milk for each package)	45 minutes
Leaf spinach	55 minutes
Succotash	45 minutes

Quicker Custard

Cornell University finds that a good baked custard is possible at a higher temperature (400°) and shorter cooking period — 10 to 12 minutes. The secret? Quickly add the mixture of 3 to 4 eggs, 6 tablespoons sugar, ½ cup cold milk, dash of salt, and 1 teaspoon vanilla to 2 cups of scalded milk and **stir rapidly.** Pour mixture at once into 5 or 6 lightly buttered, warm custard cups set in a pan of **hot** water to the level of custard, and bake in a hot oven (400°) 10 to 12 minutes or until a knife inserted in the center of the custard comes out clean.

Remove the cups from the hot water at once. (I like the tops of custards lightly browned, so I sprinkle a little sugar over top of each baked custard and place under broiler for a couple of minutes after baking.) If you like a sweeter custard, increase sugar to 7 or 8 tablespoons.

Bacon Hints

Know your bacon and take your choice of cooking methods. You may buy bacon packaged with rind removed and sliced to uniform thickness; in slab with rind on for home slicing; as bacon squares—small end squares of bacon slab; or Canadian style—cured and smoked strip of boneless pork, available presliced or in one piece for home slicing. Store in original wrapping in refrigerator and use within the week so it will not develop a strong flavor and dry and darken. You can freeze slab bacon, but do not hold longer than 60 days.

Pan-fry, bake, or broil your bacon. Or use uncooked bacon strips over meat loaves, lean roasts, baked fish, baked poultry, or wrap around hamburgers or franks for broiling. Add cooked bacon bits to casseroles, creamed vegetables, and cream soups; or make cooked bacon a main dish with scalloped corn, corn fritters, vegetable plates, waffles, etc. Make bacon curls by forming each strip, just before fried crisp, in a curl by placing end between tines of one fork and winding bacon with another fork. Stand up in pan and finish cooking until crisp.

On Grocery Shelves

Chicken Gravy has joined the already popular **Beef Gravy** of a large manufacturer. Golden in color, flavorful, and with bits of floating tender chicken, it may be combined with water and stirred over heat.

Chicken Stock Base is ready for instant use in sauces, soups, casseroles, or any time chicken flavor is desired. Its fine grains dissolve instantly and a quick chicken broth may be made by using 1 tablespoon with 1 cup water.

Mint Chips, the perfect mint flavor accent for candies, cakes, cookies, puddings, and other desserts, joins the line of Butterscotch, Lemon Custard, Cherry, and Cinnamon Chips.

Instant Mixed Vegetables, a blend of dehydrated carrots, onions, tomatoes, celery, sweet pepper, and spinach, is available for soups, sauces, and casseroles, where the larger vegetable flakes are not desired. They may be added, without soaking, to the dish to be cooked.

Herb Seasoning is a convenient blend of flavorful herbs for soups, sauces, stews, salads, casseroles, and it is good in cottage cheese, too. One-half to 1 teaspoon is about the right amount for 4 servings.

New canned products include peas with tiny imported onions with a touch of gourmet seasoning; also, shoe peg white corn will be found on canned vegetable shelves.

Lenten Meals

Don't overlook **Cottage Cheese** for some of the remaining meatless days in the Lenten season. Choose the size package you can use within a week or less, and store in a tightly covered container in refrigerator. It is a highly perishable product.

Deviled Crab. Combine 1½ cups (2 small 6½ oz. cans) of crab meat from which membranes have been removed, ¼ cup chopped cooked mushrooms, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon minced onion, with 1 cup medium well seasoned cream sauce (2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce will add zip).

Place in 6 buttered sea food shells or ramekins or in a casserole. Crush 2 cups cornflakes coarsely, add 1 slightly beaten egg yolk, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, ¼ teaspoon salt, and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Sprinkle over crab meat and dust lightly with paprika. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°) about 15 minutes or until brown.

New Cookbook

A time-saving "basic freezer cookbook" is available from Amana Refrigeration, Inc. for 25 cents, or from local dealers. It emphasizes preparation of basic freezer recipes in quantity—enough for 4 or more meals, frozen in average recipe amounts. At mealtimes, the cook adds additional ingredients and completes in short cooking time. Several different dishes can be made from the same basic recipe. To obtain a copy of this cookbook write to: Ann MacGregor, Dept, MJ, Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa, and enclose 25 cents.



7002. A color bouquet of roses is delightful framed as picture or used as pillow top or chair-seat. Transfer of 10 x 14-inch bouquet to do in easy cross-stitch; color chart. 25 cents.

To order, send 25 cents (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 25 cents for our Needlework Catalogue.

GARDEN TALK

(Continued from Page 49)

ment. It is manured in the fall and winter, every two or three years, or as often as I can get my hands on that wonderful "stuff." Barnyard manure has organic material and lots of nitrogen combined. True, there are weed seeds too, but your husband has to have a little practice hoeing.

We lime our vegetable garden every two or three years, and every year use a good application of 5-10-5. These are put on after plowing, but before discing or harrowing. Sometimes we side-dress special crops or ring our prize hybrid tomatoes.

To control insects and diseases, use a general purpose dust containing rotenone for insects, together with a fungicide.

A few tomato plants give a fabulous yield of the best tomatoes you ever ate. If space is at a premium, stake your plants and continue to tie them as they grow. Just a small row of leaf lettuce is good for dozens of salads, and a few sprinkles of parsley will last until after Thanksgiving. Snap beans (we still call them string beans), will last over a long period of time if you keep them picked.

We also have beets, carrots, onions, peppers, squash—well, every year my garden gets larger, and I do believe that once you start growing your own vegetables, you will increase your garden size.

SPRING FAIRYLAND: Soon your minor bulbs and spring flowering tulips and narcissi will be bursting out of the ground. This is a wonderful time to get a few companion perennials to enhance them. The pale yellow of alyssum is gorgeous with the deep colored tulips, and the blue pink of Virginia Bluebells adds charm to the pale yellows of narcissus.

The Siberian Forget-me-not Bugloss is a clear strong blue and delightful with any pale bulbs. The true forget-me-nots will naturalize and give you a wonderful carpet of blue with an occasional pink or white. For whites, use Iberis or Arabis.

The addition of a few perennials will make a fairyland of your spring flowering bulb display. Visit your local nurseries and garden stores while you have a vivid picture of your colors. Today you will find most of these plants potted, so you can move them right into your garden.

NORTHBOUND CROWS

By Inez George Gridley

I know it is spring when I hear them talk:
The north bound crows in the hickory tree,
Like great black bees in a settling swarm,
Are changing places incessantly.

When the leader shouts, "Off! Off! We're off!"
The tree explodes in a scattered cloud.
It is suddenly bare of its strange black fruit.
The flight to the north is cluttered and loud.

Something For Nothing

A NEW AID for teachers, leaders of youth organizations, parents and anyone else who works with children has been published in the form of a booklet entitled "Waste Materials." It lists hundreds of articles that can be made by children from products that are ordinarily thrown in the trash can. Mrs. Dorothy Welty Thomas, a frequent contributor to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, compiled the list and she has illustrated it with drawings of products derived from tin cans, cardboard boxes of many kinds, worn-out underwear, and natural materials such as leaves, twigs, stones and seeds.

Almost everything is grist for the "mill" of children's creative activities. The author points out that children are natural scavengers and would rather make something from what they discover in the discard than to work with new materials. Children have lots of imagination, and a child likes nothing better than to see an ice-cream stick as an airplane wing, or to put an empty carton or saucepan on his or her head and parade in it.

Examples of items shown in the booklet are a tiny garden planted in half an empty egg shell, a cradle made from an oatmeal carton, and a clock from a paper plate. At the back of the book is a list of publications that tell in detail how to make some of the articles listed, as well as many others. Space would not permit detailed instructions for the large list given in the booklet.

While this book was designed particularly for teachers in the Ithaca, N. Y. area, it would be extremely useful to those who work with children anywhere. It points out the possibilities in things around us that may be procured without price and tells what they can be made into. It is a practical book, and all the projects have been tried. Over thirty teachers and educators contributed to its making.

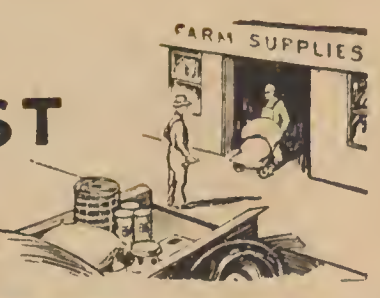
The booklet costs $1.00 plus 8¢ to cover postage. To get a copy, write to Board of Education, Dept. AA, Box 566, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for "Waste Materials." Enclose check or money order for $1.08.

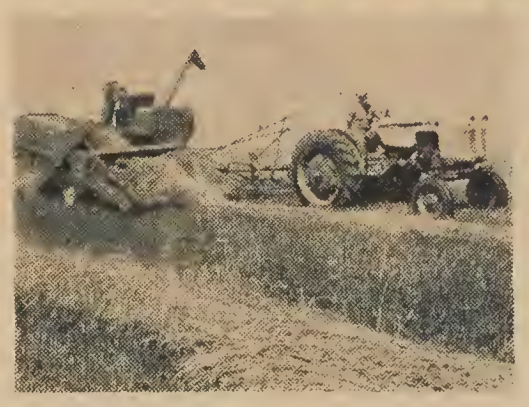


Our new Spring-Summer Fashion Book contains designs that you will enjoy making for yourself and your family. There are sizes for all ages —attractive casual styles, enchanting "date" dresses, and skirts and blouses that are easy and fun to make. Also, designs for men's and boys' wear, dolls, aprons, and gifts.

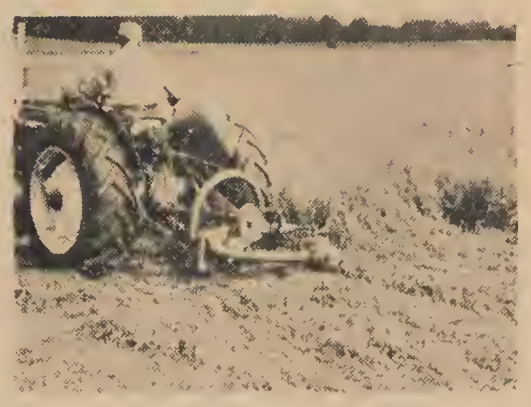
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





A new 7-foot pull-type combine, with bigger grain bin and adjustable axle for row crop use, has been announced by the J. I. CASE COMPANY. The new 32-bushel grain bin not only increases capacity, but also improves stability and overall appearance with a new low silhouette. A fast discharge auger unloads the bin in a little over a minute, on-the-go or standing still. Auger folds back for transport. The new axle spindles adjust to wheel spacings from 87 to 111 inches in 6-inch increments.



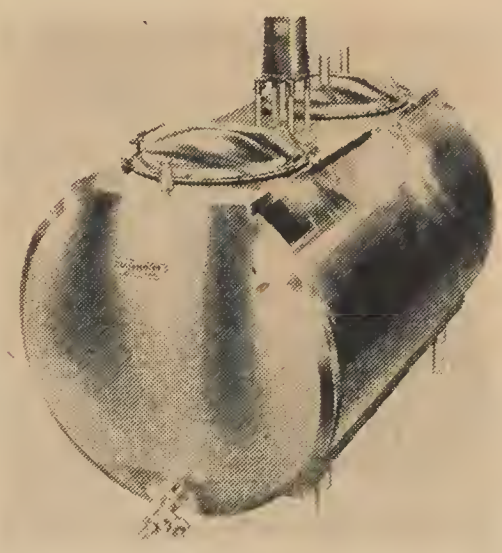
An all-new, self-contained mower that is easily attached to tractors having standard 3-point hitches, and is designed throughout to provide sturdiness in high speed cutting, has been introduced by THE OLIVER CORPORATION. A husky main frame, with tubular arch and solid drag bar, gives solid support for the mower's heavy-duty, ¾ inch cutter bar. It has sealed tapered roller bearings in the drive shaft, integral lift balance spring and safety release, eccentric adjustment for perfect alignment of knife and pitman, and built-in cutter bar lift with which the outer shoe may be raised to a height of 30 inches and the inner shoe to 15 inches.

The JAMES MFG. CO., Lancaster, Pennsylvania, now offers their Big Jim silo system for 20', 24' and 30' silos. The Big Jim unit is a combination filling and unloading machine for "tub" silos. A steel "torpedo" that forms a 24" center flue in the silage is first placed over the center hole in the concrete tunnel that houses the unloading-elevating mechanism. When the filling job is done, the torpedo is removed and stored in the distribution hopper. Augers are reversed to throw the silage down the flue and into the unloading-elevating mechanism. Thus, a single unit does the filling and unloading.

A multiple feature silo unloader was recently introduced by THE LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, Fairfield, Iowa. It combines uniform cutting depth with each revolution. Automatic leveling and lowering eliminates the need for tripods, cables and winches. Hammermill-type frost cutters loosen and break up silage and high speed chain with flights cuts through hardest frozen silage. A standard unit can be telescope adjusted for use in 12', 14' and 16' diameter silos.

A new rear blade for 3-point and fast-hitch tractors is now being offered by THE FARMHAND COMPANY, Hopkins, Minnesota. The 6-ft. blade can be used forward or reversed, and extended as much as 10½" to either side. Seven different angle settings, 15 degrees apart, are possible, and the blade may be tilted as much as 17 degrees up or down. The entire unit weighs 330 lbs.

A new straight side wall building has been announced by RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC. Named the "Straight Wall", it is constructed with glued laminated wood frames that are a single unit from foundation to roof ridge. This versatile building can be used for any purpose—barn, cattle shed or machine shed. Only four frames are required for a 60 foot long building, which reduces labor cost. For complete details write: Rilco Laminated Products, Inc., Dept. 601A, 155 Washington Street, Newark 2, New Jersey.



MOJONNIER BROS. CO. announces the introduction of a new low cost bulk milk cooler—the COMPACT 300. Designed especially for the dairyman with the smaller herd, this new direct expansion type cooler has a capacity of 300 gallons.

All stainless steel, it features an exclusive positive cover latching and hinge design, automatic cleaning with Spray-O-Matic, and an unique flat deck. Extremely adaptable, this tank can be used with a pipeline, a dumping system or for pour-in. With only a minimum investment, the dairyman can start out using it for pour-in. Later, if he wants to add a dumping system or go to pipeline milking he can use the same tank. For additional information, write Mojonnier Bros. Co., 4601 West Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois.

The WOOD BROTHERS MFG. CO., Oregon, Illinois, have developed a hay conditioning mower. Utilizing a special Hi-boy frame along with Wood's twisted fin blades and patented quick detachable blade assembly, this new hay conditioning mower offers the farmer the option of scattering the conditioned hay or windrowing it.



ALLIS-CHALMERS has introduced three new farm loaders featuring heavy tubular steel sub-frame construction with reinforcing plates at points of maximum stress. Supports on loader lift arms hold the frame in place and facilitate fast, easy one-man attaching to the tractor. Quick hitch pins securely fasten the hydraulic rams in place. The rams are positioned to provide maximum breakway leverage and heaping loads.

TOPS NYABC ALL-STAR SALE
HENSON ZEUS AMY at $1425



Topping the Second Annual NYABC All-Star Sale, March 2 at Earlville, was this daughter of the Gold Medal Sire — Winterthur Zeus Victor Ilex — consigned by Leonard De Groat of Lyons and purchased by Carl H. Horsford, Marcellus. The sale was conducted by the R. Austin Backus sales organization of Mexico, N. Y.

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What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters from Our Readers

Enjoys Painting

I am 65 years old and began doing oil paintings just a few years ago. I have painted many loeal houses, seenes, and landmarks, especially country buildings. I love most of all to go out and sketeh a view and then paint it. Sometimes I paint a building from memory, as in the ease of the old iee house at Halcottville.

I also paint on dishes. I buy the plain white plates from a store. Last Christmas I painted 30 of them. Some had holly, poinsettias, candles, and tinsel designs. Several had biblieal scenes; also, local churehes and snow seenes. I sold many of them and used others for gifts.

I never studied art, but always wanted to paint, so I just bought some colors and started. After I get the dishes done, I like to piek up my brushes and go to work. I have been fortunate in selling so many of my paintings. One went all the way to California. When I do a painting of a local landmark, the present-day owners are very apt to buy it. —*Mrs. Nellie Bly Ballard, Roxbury, New York*

Covered Bridges

I have been reading your magazine for a long time and enjoy it very mueh. My neighbor has a few of your papers dated 1873. I didn't suppose it had been in use so long. (Editor's Note: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is 118 years old. It began its existence in 1841.)

I also like to read about the different hobbies that people have. Mine is eolleeting covered bridge photos. I have a complete set of Vermont's standing covered bridges and over 60 pictures of bridges that are gone, plus lots from New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Connectieut, Indiana, Provinee of Quebee and New Brunswiek.

Vermont's oldest eovered bridge is over Otter Creek in Middlebury and is also the only double lane bridge in the state. It was built in 1820. The youngest one is the Mosely Bridge in Northfield, built in 1899. The longest highway bridge is over the West River in Dummerston.

Covered bridges sure are disappearing fast. Rutland County at o time had 37 and now has only Over 21 eovered bridges spann Otter Creek, and now only 8 remai Essex County has none left. We ham County leads the list with 1 and Orleans has at least 3. I wou like to hear from any of your rea ers on covered bridges.—*John Hen Francis, 16 Evelyn Street, Rutla Vermont*

House Plants

My hobby is eollecting hous plants. I also raise tomatoes, aster double petunias, etc., for sale. I ha even raised quite a lot of tuberou begonias from seed (incidentall they are better than boughten one

I would be glad to hear from oth er plant eollectors and to exchan cuttings. — *Mrs. Lillian Marcott Woodstock, Vermont*

Shut-Ins

I have a list of shut-ins and try t remember at least one person ever week with a card or letter. I als colleet all kinds of eancelled stamp and send them to two missionaries and I save all eards and take them to institutions for use in occupation al therapy. — *Mrs. Evelyn Osborn L.P.N., 21 Manley St. Auburn, Main*

Combs and Rosettes

I eolleet pretty and old fancy combs for the hair. I now have 272 Some are large and some small, an of different styles and shaped tops I have some that are over 100 years old. They have different colored stones in them and are of differen material.

I also eolleet Bridle Rosettes from horses' bridles. Some of these have glass tops, with flowers, letters o animals' heads underneath the heavy glass. I wonder if any other hobby ist collects combs and rosettes. —*Carrie D. Henry, R. D. 3, Carth age, N. Y.*

Below, Mrs. Nellie Bly Ballard, Roxbury, N. Y., displays some of the many pictures she has painted in the past few years. Like Grandma Moses, she began in her sixties and likes to paint familiar scenes.





One angle of management is knowing the best time to cull cows from the herd and sell them.

The Key to Better Returns On the Farm is

MANAGEMENT

MORE AND more, management is becoming the key to profits on a farm. Two young men start farming with high hopes. One builds up a modest enterprise as he gradually cuts down his debts; the other, with an equal chance, worries along on the thin edge of disaster. What's the difference? Management!

What is management on a farm? One simple definition would be, anything that requires making a decision. Making the right decision requires thought, involving the right information and the exercise of judgment.

As you can see, management covers a lot of ground. But now at this busy spring season, here are a few suggestions that may save or make you some dollars:

1. **Run your farm business—don't let it run you.**

Always there is the temptation to do more physical work until you are so tired your judgment is affected. Of course, there is too little time, but there is no merit in work unless it returns you a profit.

Running your business involves planning ahead, so you won't be forced into quick action or undesirable action. For example, failure to buy seed early might find the variety you want exhausted. Incidentally, seed buying is not the time to save money. The best seed is none too good.

2. **Decide how big you want to farm.**

Production per man employed is just as important as production per animal or per acre. A man cannot make a satisfactory living by milking ten average cows. On the other hand, size does not necessarily insure low costs or high returns. Poor management on a big farm is more expensive than it is on a small farm.

The one or two-man dairy or livestock farm where little help is hired, and where most feed is grown, is a difficult combination to beat.

If more size seems desirable, consider producing more on the land you have, adding an enterprise requiring relatively little land or capital, or even doing part-time or full time work off the farm.

3. **Figure what it takes to do the job.**

Take dairying for example. Most successful dairymen feel that a man should produce 200,000 lbs. of milk a year. If yours is a one-man farm, you can do it with 20 cows averaging 10,000 lbs. of milk.

Can a dairyman hope to have a dairy that good? The best answer is that many are doing it through good foundation stock and, in some cases, by the help of artificial insemination.

Assuming that you have that kind of a herd, your costs of producing a hundred pounds of milk will be affected most by feed costs, and by the amount of work it takes to care for the herd.

Let's take feed costs first. Roughage comes first, the kind of pastures that can be grown, heavily fertilized hay containing a legume and harvested early either as grass silage or dry hay. Then, depending on the area where you live, you can grow from a little up to all of the grain fed for a high protein supplement.

The same study can be given to crops. To grow a profitable crop, you will need to get above-average yields. To do that you will need the right variety, good soil preparation, adequate plant food, and satisfactory weed control.

Above all, you will need to perform each job when it needs to be done, buy seed early, get a soil test to determine fertilizer needs, plant at the best time, control weeds before they get too big.

Too big an acreage for the manpower and equipment you have can defeat you before you get started. A poor job of fitting the land can make all other operations more difficult.

To make the right management decisions, the right facts are necessary. As farming becomes more complicated, more training is essential. Where Dad is running a successful farm and wants his son for a partner, college training has great advantages.

Without college training, the knowledge is still essential, and, fortunately, there are many available sources—watching what successful farmers do, belonging to and using the college extension service, reading farm papers.

Oats for Silage or Pasture

BETTER SEEDINGS usually result when oats are harvested for silage or are pastured. Oats can be pastured first when 6-8 inches tall if the soil is dry enough to support the livestock without damaging the forage seedlings. The cattle should be removed from the field before they begin to graze the forage seeding. Under favorable moisture conditions oats will regrow for one or two more grazings. If grazing is delayed until the oats are headed, the cattle will trample and waste much of the forage. This may damage the forage seeding.

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Animals may be seen from Thursday April 7th on, Herdsman Dinner—Thursday Night April 7th.
Sale Cocktail Party Friday night—Ithaca Hotel—Dutch Treat
SILVER ANNIVERSARY DINNER—Friday night—Ithaca Hotel by Reservation only—Beef or Fish—Dutch Treat—$4.00 per person.
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CLASSIFICATION DEMONSTRATION SATURDAY 10 A.M.—KEN LITTON

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Ed Eastman's Page

Hope For The Small Farmer

BOTH EDITOR Hugh Cosline and I have had much to say in recent years about the plight of the small farmer. With the number of farms rapidly decreasing in number and increasing in size, we are deeply concerned about the many thousands of small farmers who are being forced out of the business.

When Hugh and I started with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the early twenties, there were approximately 190,000 farmers in New York State; now there are only about 95,000. There have been corresponding decreases in all states. That situation leaves thousands of men — especially those over fifty years of age—who know no other business except farming and who find it extremely difficult to adjust to any other kind of a job.

It is tragic for a man and his wife who have made their living on a farm, educated children and sent them to college, to find now that they can't even make a living for themselves. It is tragic also for farmers who lose their independence, which has meant so much in the building of America.

Now it's easy enough to say, "Let these farmers do something else. Go and get a city job or become a hired hand on a larger farm in the neighborhood." But that's much easier said than done.

Also, there's a very grave social and political problem involved by the rapidly decreasing number of farmers. It has always been true that the most important product of the farm was not the food and the fiber but rather the boys and girls who had been raised in habits of work and responsibility, who left the farm for other occupations. Every city contains thousands of men and women with a farm background, but this number is growing smaller because of the lesser number of people in agriculture.

People with farm backgrounds, both in agriculture and out, know and understand our problems and will act accordingly when some issue is up that involves the welfare of agriculture. Those who know farming, whether in the business or not, know how important food production is and how important it is to keep a strong agricultural viewpoint to bear on all social and economic problems. Time was when farmers' votes really counted, but their influence is much less now because of their decreasing numbers.

But we can't stop trends. Machinery and know-how in agriculture have made possible fewer farms and fewer farmers needed to raise even more food than we did when there were more farmers.

What Can Be Done

Fortunately, however, there are some things that are being done and can be done to offset the bad influence of the decreasing number of farmers and to help small or part-time farmers. In the first place, mere bigness is not always a sign of efficiency. The editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and I have been on many farms in recent years which are comparatively small but on which the operator is making a good living. It is better, of course to have 30 cows of high production than 60 with several that are not paying their keep. One solution to the problem of the small farmer who wants to stay in full-time business is to do a better and better job, both with his crops and animals.

Off the Farm Jobs

There are the thousands of part-time farmers who are keeping their homes, raising their children on the land as their fathers did before them, but adding to their income by part-time work off the farm. Some of them do job work with machinery. Some work at a trade like carpentry or masonry part of the time, and some operate their farm with the help of their family and work in town. These plans have proven practical because thousands are now practicing them.

Another way of supplementing the income of the small farm is by making better use of retail markets. We are blessed, here in the Northeast, by having these markets almost at our doorsteps. Thousands of roadside stands are being successfully operated where the part-time farmer, with the help of his family, supplies most of the garden and fruit products sold from the stand. We know the operators of many roadside stands who have built a reputation for quality with the result that consumers come from miles around to buy.

In addition to marketing his own products from a roadside stand, the small or part-time farmer can also soon build a market for his garden, fruit and flower products — if he keeps them of high quality — by delivering them to nearby consumers.

Change Your Farming

The other day, the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST had lunch with Prof. Kenneth Turk and some of his associates in the animal husbandry department of the New York State College of Agriculture. At the luncheon it was agreed that some small farmers might well continue in the farm business by changing some of their activities like dairying (and in which they may be in a rut) to other livestock projects.

The animal husbandry men believe, and we agree, that there is now more opportunity in the Northeast than there has been before in many years to grow sheep, hogs, and beef cattle. These activities could be very well worked in with part-time jobs off the farm. One would need to do some studying and thinking about embarking too heavily in this kind of livestock before attempting it, but there are certainly good possibilities. The two great problems with sheep are the need of good fences and protection from dogs. But these problems can be met as they were when this was a great sheep country.

Hog raising by modern methods can be made to pay out very definitely, and beef cattle are coming back rapidly to many northeastern farms.

The thing to do is to plan and act to adjust to changes before it is too late.

Lastly, on the problem of keeping more of a rural point of view and influence, there is need for farmers to cooperate more with the suburbanites. While there are not as many farmers now, the decreasing number is being offset by people who are moving to the country and more rapidly than you may think absorbing the country atmosphere and point of view. They are your friends. This great number of former city people who live in and now love the country can be taken into our rural organizations, our political activities, and taught to stand for and vote for the great basic principles for which the rural life of America has always been noted.



The best products of the rural home are the boys and girls trained in habits of work and responsibility. See lead article on this page.

INDUSTRY'S BEST CUSTOMERS

Farmers are industry's best customers. They use:

More steel than that required for passenger cars;

More petroleum than any other industry;

More rubber than is required for the tires of 6 million automobiles;

More electrical power than many of America's largest cities combined; and 50 million tons of chemicals annually.

Farmers hold machinery worth more than the assets of the entire steel industry, five times that of the automobile industry.

There are 12 million tractors, trucks, and cars on the nation's farms; 16% of freight revenues comes from agricultural products; and even more from the farm supplies shipped to farmers.

The farm market is industry's biggest and best market.

APRIL

I need not wait for snows to melt
Before I start to sing;
I do not need the proof of leaves
To make me sure of spring.
For April is a state of heart,
A season, I have found,
That those who are in love with life
Enjoy the whole year round.

Come sun or snow, come rain or shine,
'Tis good to be alive!
Deep rooted in thy Father's love
I reach and grow and thrive,
Each cell a-tingle, nerve attuned,
Renewed in every part;
I need not wait for snows to melt
To have an April heart.

—Virginia Anne Wilcox

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

GEORGE ELLINGHAM, one of our high grade field men, tells me that he was talking with a farmer in Vermont recently who is 92 years young.

"I asked him," said George, "how I could reach that age, and what his secret was."

Thinking he would give me the usual run-around about hard work, proper diet, or a shot of brandy a day, he said:

"Son, it's easy. Just keep breathing!"

SERVICE BUREAU

A-1 CONDITION

"I am writing to you that others may be warned. I bought a used car in A1 condition, or so I thought. However, when we had trouble with it and returned to the dealer, he said we had purchased an 'as is' car and that nothing could be done about it."

We consider the reputation of the dealer very important in buying a used car. No matter what the guarantee says, it is still a used car and, while it may be working all right today, something may go wrong at any time. If that were not true, you could drive a car forever; but the older a car is, the greater chance there is of something going wrong. It is a fact that all of us should keep in mind that even the best dealer, when he sells a used car, gives a limited guarantee as to how much time, trouble and expense he will go to to correct defects.

Even though you buy from an established dealer with an excellent reputation, you may feel better if you get some impartial expert who knows cars to go over it for you and tell you what shape it is in. And, of course, you should always get any guarantee in writing.

CAUSE FOR ALARM

"During the summer of 1958 a salesman sold me a fire extinguisher, manufactured by a very reputable company. In the spring of 1959 the same man called here, representing an entirely different company, and showed me a fire alarm system. He said they wanted to get someone well known and reputable and work this area, erecting a sign on our property, and with our permission people could come and see the fire alarm. For the sign we were to be paid $120.00; this to be deducted from the price of the fire alarm.

"In June I wrote, asking where the money was, plus the sign. I received a letter, saying, "Don't question how we pay you. We will pay or send you $20.00 a month." I wrote again in August and received another $20. Months passed and I wrote again. I got a few lines, saying they were not selling fire alarms any more and to take it up with the salesman. Is there any way of collecting?

"I guess I got taken, but good; but I hope this may keep others from doing the same."

We are writing this company, but if they are out of business there is nothing that can be done.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Hering, Masonville (bal. of account)	$15.00
Mrs. Eva Glover, Avoca (refund on order)	11.10
Mr. Wm. J. McDonald, Holland Patent (Insurance claim)	321.00
Mr. J. S. Kile, Hensonville (refund on slicer)	2.01
Mr. Robert Johnson, Mexico (refund for repairs)	21.25
Mrs. Lucy D. Snow, Watertown (refund on subs.)	4.00
Miss Sophie Barszczeski, Sanaponack (refund on ironing cover)	4.98
Mrs. Charles Krebs, Pulaski (refund on radio)	30.10
Mr. Ronald Gens, Silver Creek (settlement for bull)	225.00
Mr. Irving J. Gibbs, Circleville (refund on order)	13.00
Mr. Walter Couch, Killawog (refund on heaters)	12.60
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Ed Kosa, Ulysses (refund on cord)	5.00
Mr. Delos Acla, Wyalusing (check made good)	2,125.09
MAINE	
Mr. Leslie Wilbur, Franklin (refund on order)	10.96
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Fred Kelley, Farmington (refund on shaver)	18.38
Mr. Ralph W. Jones, Concord (refund on faucet parts)	2.79
VERMONT	
Mrs. Nathan E. Streeter, Milton (refund on brush set)	1.00
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. Ronald J. Huriburt, Orange (refund on plans)	25.00

ADDRESSES WANTED

Perry Terhune, who formerly lived at Smith's Trailer Park, Pomona, N. Y.

Raymond S. Slack, last known to be in Hartford, Conn. About 18 years ago he married a telephone operator in Hartford, who at that time owned, or had some connection with, a cranberry bog.

Any descendants of Charlotte Mathilda LeGeyt and James E. Strong, who were married at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 25, 1844.

Any descendants of William Parke, married to E. L. Blair in 1875; or Marshal Parke married to Angeline Harrington; or Polly Parke married to Bradley Manwarren.

Any descendants of Augusta or Mary Herr, who came to Buffalo from Germany in 1854. Two years later their mother left their two brothers, Joseph and George, in a home in Buffalo, and took the girls west.

Any descendants of the Smith, Arnold, or Rumsey families, who left Orange County, N. Y. at the time of the Revolution.

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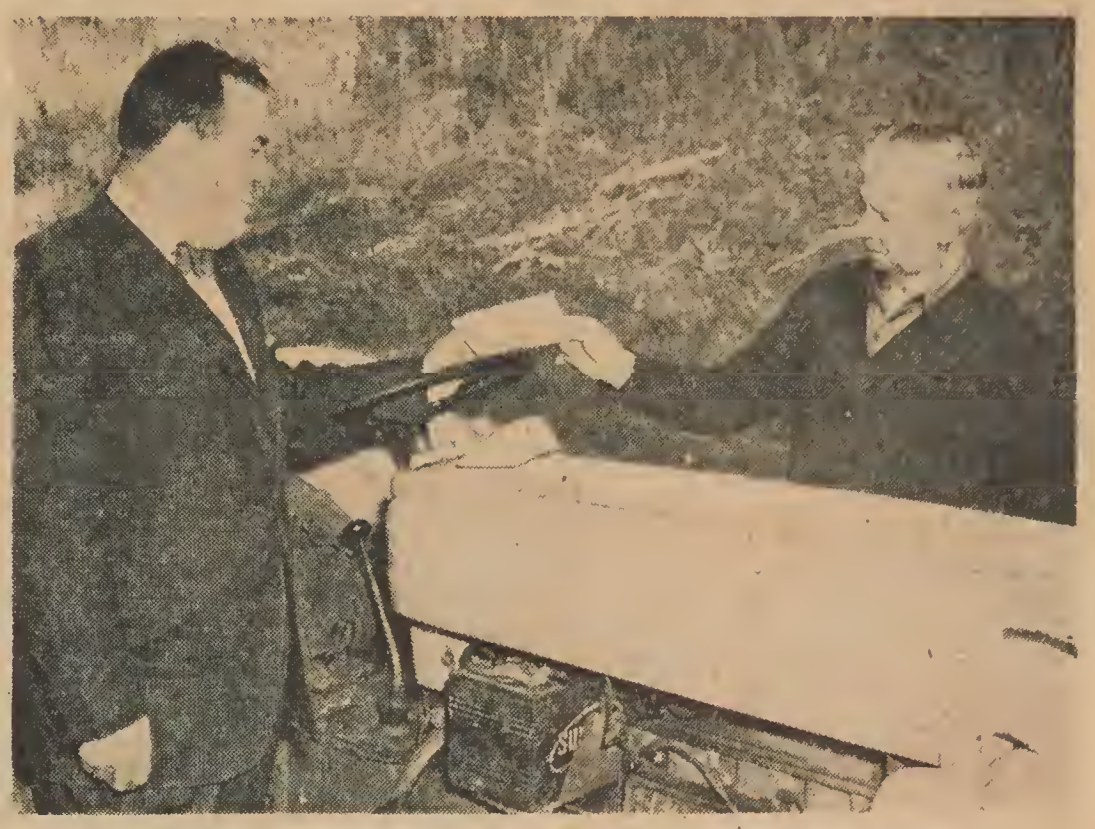
$25 REWARD TO NICHOLSON, PENNSYLVANIA

While deer hunting in his back pasture on November 30, 1959, Russell J. Belcher of Nicholson, Pa., discovered 70 white pine trees cut and in piles ready to load for market.

By watching day and night to try to discover who was cutting the trees, Mr. Belcher found a truck backed in, ready to load, a few days later. He called the State Police at New Milford, Pa. and they arrived in about twenty minutes. They caught the thief and he was sentenced by Judge Little to not less than 6 months nor more than 18 in the county jail. He must also pay prosecution costs and make restitution for the trees.

We were happy to send Mr. Belcher our $25.00 reward for theft, and we congratulate him for sticking to it until he caught the man in the act.

Tractor Crushes Farmer



Marion H. Mighells, Little Valley, N. Y., received $1049.10 from agent R. D. Guichard, Randolph, N. Y.

Hauling a load of hay down a steep grade, the tractor could not hold back the wagon—it jackknifed causing the tractor to tip over. Mr. Mighells, pinned under the tractor, suffered a fractured back and hip and crushed chest.

The two North American policies he carried not only paid all of his $715.10 medical bills, they also gave him a weekly income. This is how they paid:

Series 505—Weekly income and hospital benefits	**$ 384.00**
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Yours truly
Marion H. Mighells

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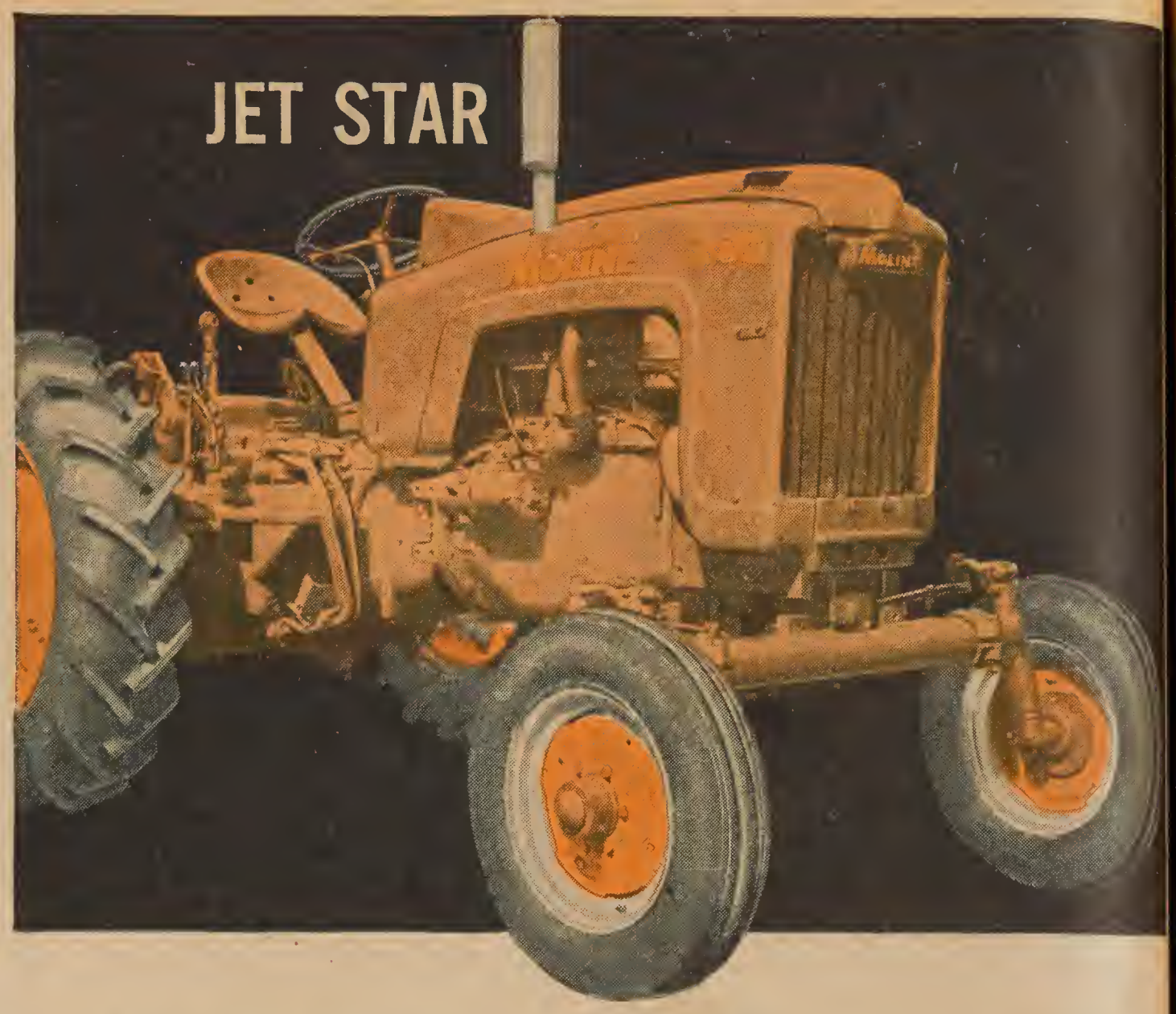
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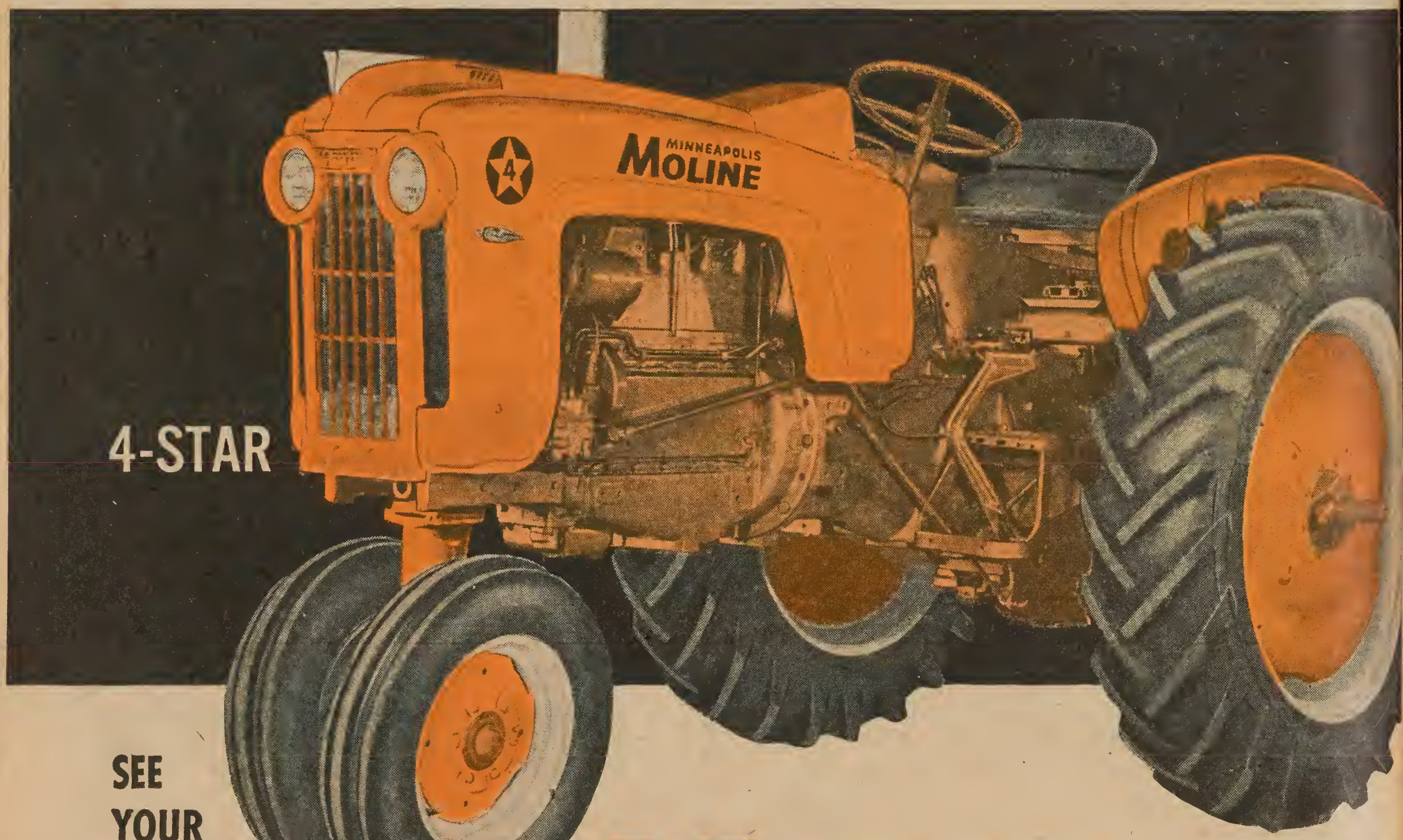


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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



My Formula for Growing CORN

By HAROLD HAWLEY, *Cayuga Co., N. Y., Farmer*

WE HEAR many people say that corn growing is generally unprofitable in New York State and is on the way out. They are speaking primarily of corn for grain, but the situation is about the same for corn for silage. The facts seem to support this view. Corn acreage in New York is declining, and rightly so, if the Cornell cost account figures are correct (and I do not doubt them).

On the face of it, the prospects for corn producers look none too rosy. I conclude that to make money and thereby to justify the continuation of corn production on our farms we must have high yields and low per-acre costs, and this will likely be possible only if we have fairly sizeable acreages of corn per farm. We should remember, however, that because of high corn prices during the war, and high support prices since, and under the enthusiastic introduction and distribution of hybrid seed corn, production has been tried in areas where it was marginal even under conditions then existing.

Realistic expectations for future years suggest lower corn prices and higher production costs. These marginal situations will, therefore, produce corn at a loss or not at all. However, in more favored spots the picture is brighter if we will use the available knowledge to get big yields at reasonable costs. In fact, I'm going to stick my neck out and say that I believe many farmers can profitably continue to grow corn and even expand acreage if attention is given to the following items.

Shoot For High Yields

Large yields of grain or silage are not the results of doing one or two good practices up brown! Rather it seems to me that outstanding yields come only as a result of a whole series of small decisions and practices.

1. **Selecting the field or fields.**

Some fields can't or shouldn't grow corn either because of severe drainage, erosion, or flooding problems, or because of excessive cost of working them due to their size and steepness. On many farms, including our own, separate rotations seem advisable. This allows for continuous corn or a high percentage of corn in the rotation on the well-adapted fields, and little or no corn on fields where corn just doesn't make money.

2. **Getting the field ready ahead of time.**

Certainly an early soil test should be run on next summer's corn fields. This is desirable so that lime (if needed) can be applied early enough to do some good. Also, once the fertilizer needs are worked out, the correct amount and analysis of fertilizer can be bought early —and at considerable savings. As nearly as we can figure, we save about 1/3 on our unit cost of plant food because we buy in time for the early season discount, get a volume and a cash discount, and use the highest analysis fertilizer available to us in the ratio we need. Certainly a saving of $3 or $4 or $5 an acre in

(Continued on Page 8)

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MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



CORN KNOWLEDGE

HOW MUCH do you know about the corn you grow?

A friend, after visiting many farms in the conduct of his business, posed this question. I asked him what he meant, and he explained it something like this:

How many corn growers know the elevation of their farms above sea level? Do you?

This is important, because without this knowledge it is almost impossible to pick the best corn variety.

How many growers know the fertility needs of their soil?

Can you, for example, tell the pH test of your fields, and have you had a soil-test made so that you know the most profitable amounts and kinds of fertilizer to apply?

How many growers can tell the number of corn plants they actually grow per acre?

This is important, because each farm, and in some cases each field, differs in the number of corn plants per acre that will give the highest yield.

How many growers know the average rainfall in their area and the water-holding capacity of various fields?

The available water during the growing season is one of the chief needs of corn. Without this knowledge, it is difficult to know what plant population will give you the best yield.

How many growers really understand the capabilities of the varieties they plant?

"It is far more important," said my friend, "to know the characteristics of a corn than it is to know the source from which it came. But," he continued, "growers I have talked with tell me that they grow this or that corn, giving the seedsmen from whom they get it, but they know little or nothing about the height, maturity date and other characteristics of the particular variety they plant."

How many growers can tell you with reasonable accuracy the yields per acre that they got last fall?

Corn yields on most farms could be appreciably increased if every grower knew the answers to these questions.

FOOD FOR THE SOUL

FLOWERS on a farm just aren't practical. You can't eat them. You can't wear them. And, generally speaking, you can't sell them unless you make flower growing a business.

Flowers take time that could be used to produce more milk or more eggs, more potatoes or more apples which could add to your bank balance.

But hold on a minute! Come to think of it, neither can you eat or wear a bank balance. And, strangely enough, the least practical activities sometimes give the most satisfaction. That, after all, is what's important.

So, let's forget practicality and grow some flowers. We need food for the body—also for the soul!

JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I HAVE KNOWN, respected and enjoyed Jared Van Wagenen, Jr. for many years. He held a unique position in New York agriculture. In his prolific writing and talking, he had a style all his own. He was a reporter, a trained observer, a philosopher.

Truly his passing leaves a vacancy likely to remain unfilled, a vacancy both in the agricultural leadership of the State and in the hearts of innumerable friends.

RULE BY MINORITIES

MILITANT minorities are exercising dangerous power in America.

At the head of this degenerate parade are the racketeers. Worming their way into every relatively safe, illegal business, they laugh at honesty, bribe law enforcement agencies, and many times do not hesitate to threaten, beat up or even kill those who oppose them.

Once deep in rum-running, they turned to kidnapping until it became too dangerous, then found lucrative outlets for their talents in gambling, dope peddling and labor unions.

It will require stern measures by an aroused public to cure this evil. Never will all men be honest and upright, but an aroused public can and must lessen rackets tremendously.

A second dangerous group, if less vicious, is made up of those who want Uncle Sam to provide jobs while they are young, subsidies during middle age, and pensions at 65. You may question if this is a minority group, but I believe it still is.

Third come those who hate some group of their fellow men, and particularly those who **preach hate**—hate of the employee against his boss, of the poor against the rich, of one color of skin against another, of any group against another group.

Fourth are those who believe or pretend to believe that government must push for a tremendous expansion of business, regardless of a balanced budget.

If the time ever comes when any of the four groups constitute a majority of voters, the future of the country will be dark indeed.

But it is not necessary for a group to speak for a majority in order to rule. If voters, even with good intentions, fail to reach sound conclusions and act on them, minorities **can** rule us!

EASTER

WHY IS EASTER early one year, later the next? Of course you have wondered, as I have, but most of us turn easily to the question "Will the weather be suitable for our new Easter finery?"

To all of us, whether or not it has a religious significance, Easter means a show of flowers, a parade of pretty hats and clothes, and the promise of May.

But to the Jews and the early Christians the date was very important. They wended their way from far and near to the Temple at Jerusalem for the festival of the Passover. And to enable them to have light to travel in the cool of the evening, the date was set for the first Sunday after the first full moon after the Spring equinox (which is around March 21). And that's why the variance in dates for Easter covers a full lunar month.

Easter is beauty. Soon the naked trees will be clothed in tender green; birds that have moped all winter rejoice in new-found jobs in the building trade; the sun is higher in the heaven and warmer every day.

Let us rejoice, for Easter is thankful remembering, a time of joyous hope, a time for fresh beginnings.—**I.M.L.**

LEADERS NEED FOLLOWERS

OCCASIONALLY a friend tells me that the quality of leadership in New York State agriculture is inferior to that of past years. Surely the statement deserves thought, and if it is true, action is imperative.

But when I ask what farmers want from their leaders, the answers are general rather than specific. That makes me wonder if good leaders are not created by good followers. Perhaps our real need is for fewer generals, colonels and majors, and more and better buck privates!

EASY?

IT'S SO EASY to propose boosting prices of farm products by government action. It's so easy to propose—but so difficult to deliver!

Take the bill in Congress to "up" support prices of manufactured dairy products. Undoubtedly, it would, as claimed, increase milk prices temporarily. But let's never forget Bill Myers' comment that "any increase in prices due to supports is merely borrowing from the future."

I always wonder, if it's so easy for government to boost farm prices, why we don't push for double the price and make every farmer happy and prosperous? And for that matter, why stop with farmers? Let's make everybody prosperous!

Actually, you'd be surprised how many people take the idea seriously. And how far we have already let government go in subsidizing and controlling. I have a deep conviction that this is the cause of many of our present economic troubles.

They Say - - - - -

We all have weaknesses. But I have figured that others have put up with mine so tolerably that I would be much less than fair not to make a reasonable discount for theirs.

—**William Allen White**

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

ANOTHER BUMPER YEAR OF CROPS IS PREDICTED. CORN acreage at least as big at last year, with possibility of 5 billion bushels; a prospective jump of 1½ million acres in SOYBEANS, bringing total to 24,667,000; OAT, BARLEY, SORGHUM, DRY BEAN and HAY acreage predicted as down, with acres going into corn and soybeans. WHEAT crop expected to be up slightly from '59.

Predicted that FALL HOG PRICES will be up $2-$3 from year previous; BEEF CATTLE around $3 less; MILK prices are predicted as stable, EGG prices average better than '59; TURKEY prices down; BROILERS about steady.

POULTRYMEN MAY OVERDO REDUCTION IN EGG TYPE CHICKS. Intention to reduce by 9% likely to be exceeded. January-February U. S. Hatchings were 36% below same months last year. March chick numbers also much below March '59.

Sharp improvement in egg prices in February and March heartening to poultrymen. One authority predicts U. S. farm price to stay above 1959; April-June, average 5-6 cents above; July to September, 2-3 cents above; October-December, 5-6 cents above same period last year.

THE NATIONAL MIGRATORY FARM LABOR PROGRAM SHOULD BE SUPERVISED BY THE USDA, says the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. U. S. Department of Labor has been pushing for control, under an interpretation of old law, but without specific authorization by Congress.

EGG INCOME CAN AVERAGE 20 CENTS MORE A YEAR A HEN by marketing over 90% of your eggs as Grade A large.

POTATO PRICES HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE. Best information we can get is that there is no serious potato shortage; but that weather caused a temporary tight situation.

FARM HOME BUILDERS can get drawings for "the ideal farm home" from Agricultural Engineering Research Division, USDA, Beltsville, Md. It is a three-bedroom masonry and frame house with low-pitched roof, carport, and basement under main living area.

CRANBERRY GROWERS WHO SUFFERED LOSSES resulting from last fall's cancer scare will get $10 million of taxpayers' money at rate of $8 a barrel. With due regard to need of safeguarding public health, sensible handling of the situation would have made such payments unnecessary.

YOUR FARM CREDIT NEEDS WILL BE MET MORE EASILY IF YOU WILL: (1) file a credit statement with your bank; (2) try to keep borrowings in one place; (3) keep borrowing for capital improvements and operating expenses separate; (4) work out repayment plans for loans.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S hobby is to jaw 'bout how there ought to be a law to cut down on delinquency by curbing parents' tendency to pamper kids and let 'em shirk their backbone-building share of work. No wonder, neighbor likes to say, so many youngsters go astray; they loll around in bed 'til late and grumble if they have to wait out where the air is wet or cool before they board the bus for school, they stay in town 'til late each day to practice how to sing or play, and ev'ry night, away they chase while pop still has the chores to face.

From me the kids will get no blame, if I was them I'd do the same. I think it's good for each young pup to concentrate on growing up, 'cause all too soon will come the day when he will have to earn his way. That neighbor has no right to talk, no modern kid could ever balk at work with near as many tears as that bird did in childhood years. My boyhood was the opposite, I never got to rest a bit; when neighbor was a carefree boy, I slaved away and knew no joy, but I'm afraid that now it's me who shows the most delinquency.



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Remember! Experts agree that the use of a preservative does not lessen the need for effective packing and sealing of the forage. Preservatives are no substitute for good management.

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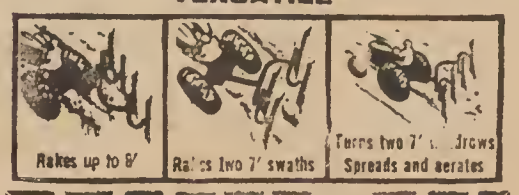
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From Meadow to Mow

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

IT WON'T be long before mowing machines will be slashing through Northeast hayfields. The race will be on to put top quality hay in the barn in between those rainy days that make the corn grow.

Hay is a mighty important item, especially to dairymen; a lot of research is justified to find out ways to do a better job of haying. Let's check briefly on some hay harvesting research by college specialists, then travel to a farm where we can see how it works on the firing line of practice.

University of Minnesota specialists have been working with cube bales, 12 inches in all three dimensions. Called "hay biscuits", these bales weigh about 11 pounds each, just "meal size" for a dairy cow.

Advantages reported for the "hay biscuit" compared to conventional sized bales included easier mechanical handling and more rapid drying. Ninety per cent of the hay in these small bales is within three inches of the surface, compared to 60 per cent in larger bales. Special adjustments, of course, had to be made on the baler to get this size bale.

Random Loading

Professor Paul Hoff at Cornell University says that experiments show that a wagon load of random thrown small bales (14" x 16" x 16") weighed 200 lbs. less than a load of the same bales stacked by hand. However, using 34 inch bales, a difference between random loading and hand stacking was 2,000 lbs. The nearer the bale approaches a cube, the tighter it packs and the fewer blank spaces between bales.

Paul goes on to say that he doesn't know of anyone who is random dropping long bales (34") on a barn drier and getting successful drying — unless he first covers drier A frame with 2 or 3 tiers of hand stacked bales. He has seen successful drying with shorter bales dropped at random right from the first bale on, however.

Penn State engineers comment that ordinary binder twine is sufficiently strong to tie their experimental bales 16 to 18 inches long. Therefore, a cheaper type twine partially offsets the cost of the greater quantity of twine needed for smaller bales. Edible twine is being studied that would put an end to that string collection found in practically every barn.

The Keystone Staters also report that their short bales wedged together tightly in the wagon and on the dryer. They recommend wagon sides of at least 6 feet in height for catching ejected bales. They believe that the reduced labor requirement offered by bale ejectors and random drop in the barn will make farmers take a long look at this method.

He's Already Looked

One farmer who took a long look some time ago was John Proskine of Norwich, New York. John has 150 head of cattle to feed, including 75 milkers. Last year he harvested 15,700 bales of hay. It's pretty obvious that, to have early cut, high quality hay, John really has to make hay when the sun shines—and some when it doesn't.

He began making hay with or without sunshine some 8 years ago when he installed an A frame slatted floor combination mow drier. Two 5 H.P. electric motors really whip up a storm when attached fans let go—but a barn 36 x 180 feet (A frame is 80 feet long) needs a lot of air to dry hay.

Mow drying was a big step forward, but haying on the Proskine acres still required 6 men and somehow never seemed to be finished early enough. One man drove the tractor, two men stacked bales on the wagon (40 per cent moisture bales weighed 70 to 80 lbs.) One man put bales on the elevator at the barn, two men stacked them on the mow drier. No matter how careful the men loading the dryer were, air leaks always seemed to develop. John says, "It was a punishing job to lug those bales around all day, even with that sized labor force. There always seemed to be a big turnover in the day help we hired for haying."

In 1959, John decided to try a bale ejector and mow conveyor. He's never regretted his decision, and says, "I can now make hay with 3 men (including myself) faster and easier than we did with 6. The biggest advantage is that we get our hay in **on time**, getting that extra quality hay."

He adds, "Drying with random dropping of bales in the mow is as good or better than when we stacked them in there. We don't get air leaks when we tumble them in."

Briefly, here is John's haying pattern. He mows and conditions, rakes when still green, bales when moisture is around 35-40 per cent. He's able to throw 100-125 bales (24" long), weighing 40 lbs. each, into one wagon load. He unloads wagons into a 36 foot elevator that carries bales to a conveyor going the length of the barn; baffles drop hay at the place selected.



—Courtesy Prof. Paul Hoff

No more heaving bales by muscle power in a hot haymow!

The cold air drier takes over and that's it for a bale until it heads for Bossie's innards the following winter. The Proskine Bossies do pretty well, by the way, with a DHIA average last year of 13,600 pounds of milk, 502 of fat. High individual cow unloaded 22,000 of milk, 836 of fat.

Early cut hay and corn silage supply all winter roughage for the herd. High quality is evident in both and John is aware of the importance of early hay, but waiting until corn is mature enough for high feed value. Small hay bales are handled rapidly with a pitchfork for feeding, matching the method of tossing bales in the wagon at harvest.

John and his crew have hit as high as 1,500 bales harvested in a single day. One man (John) handles the baler and wagons, one man draws wagons and unloads, another man helps unload, or mows and rakes hay. By the way, the Proskines have a home-grown labor force on the way up, consisting of 3 boys and 3 girls ranging from 3 to 12 years of age. Mrs. Proskine pitches in and helps with outside work at times, too.

Last year, three men moved a whale of a lot of hay from "meadow to mow". Then ended up with top quality and were done with first cutting in plenty of time to enjoy the fireworks display on July 4th. Come haying time this year, you will see bales almost "untouched by human hands" flying, sliding, and dropping on the way to the Proskine haymow and, eventually, to those hungry Holsteins. But you won't see any hay hooks on the place.

John finds time saved means having a chance to do other things than just farm work. Besides spending time with the family, he is able to serve as a director of the Chenango County Farm Bureau and as a member of the Sire Selection Committee of the NYABC. He still works as hard as ever in terms of effort exerted, but he (and his men) accomplish a lot more per hour of work. Thus, haying methods join all the other items of modern farming that are simpler, faster and more productive than the methods of past decades.

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John Proskine feeding short bales (24") that were random dropped on mow drier.



Here are three men who followed the rules for growing corn in 1959, with two others who helped develop the rules. Profs. Nyle Brady (left) and Ralph Krenzin of the Agronomy Dept. at Cornell flank winners of Empire State corn growing competition.

Holders of trophies, with yield of dried shelled corn per acre are (l. to r.): Howard Turnbull, Hall, (171 bu.); Richard Dunham, Knowlesville, representing Howard and David Dunham, (185 bu.); William Carney, Dansville, (203 bu.).

My Formula For--

GROWING CORN

(Continued from Page 1)

fertilizer cost is worth considering.

If the selected fields on your farm are like ours, there is much to be done during the winter. Drainage problems, including cleaning existing tile, can be licked while time is not so scarce. Hedgerows, whieh can easily rob the yield from the first 6 or 8 rows, should certainly be removed.

3. **Preparing the soil.**

On our silty elay loam soil we ean plow fairly early even if the ground is quite wet, but can never work it wet without losing tilth. Best results, therefore, come if we plow early and well. Poor plowing is too expensive if we are to show a profit on corn because even a lot of extra fitting never gives the desired seedbed and yields. Where erosion is no problem and where corn ground isn't to be manured, we like to get some fall plowing done just to be ready a little more quickly in the spring.

I expect everyone has to do aceording to his conditions, but it seems to me that most corn ground is worked too much. If properly plowed, once over with a good disc is plenty on our kind of soil. This leaves the ground loose (resulting in slower weed germination), saves moisture, and keeps the cost down.

With seed treated as it is today, corn can safely be planted earlier than formerly, and many do plant much earlier. However, we are eonservative and usually wait until the ground is good and warm. This gives a quick "come-up" which helps to assure a good stand. Planting only as deep as necessary to get to moisture also gives the eorn a ehance to be up before the weeds have started.

4. **Selecting the right corn.**

After the seed salesman is all done with his "pitch," and in spite of all the sex-appeal the illustrators try to put in the catalogues, there are but three things we stress when we pick seed. They are maturity, yield potential, and standability.

We have suffered enough losses from immature corn to cure us of planting long season varieties. The researeh results also suggest that on a dry weight basis the shorter season varieties don't fare too badly. Yield potential is specific for each farm and each set of conditions. What does well on a particular farm is a better criterion of what should be grown on that farm than general reeommendations by the college or eounty agent.

5. **Planting.**

It seems to me that most fields of corn are characterized by stands too thin to give maximum yields. If properly fed, corn does well with 6" spacing in 36" rows. We have a little trouble harvesting 36" rows with our 2-row mounted picker which was designed for 38" rows, but feel that the extra plants make it worth while to plant closer.

Regardless of the brand of seed and of the plates recommended by the eompany we find it necessary to plant each seed size in the driveway **at planting speed** to be sure of the rate of drop. This is a nuisance —but it pays off. Many will disagree but I maintain that to get a proper stand of corn one must plant slowly. A good team could keep up with our 4-row planter. Maybe some of these new models will do the job right at 6-7 m.p.h. speeds—but "I'm from Missouri".

We are quite fussy about planting across the slope. This is more than just an erosion control measure; it is to help assure adequate soil moisture for the corn.

6. **Fertilizing.**

Based on the soil test results, the correct amount and analysis can be used, remembering that to get big profitable yields corn must be fed well. With modern high analysis fertilizer in adequate amounts, a split boot planter is out. The fertilizer should be to the side and below the seed to avoid burning the root hairs.

Plowing down part of the fertilizer or straight nitrogen has much to recommend it. Obviously, it is quicker and easier to broadcast part of the plant food, and if plowed down it is deep enough to be where there is moisture and deep enough to pull the roots down. We are sold on this procedure as contrasted to sidedressing or putting on all the plant food with the planter.

For those who want to put all the fertilizer on with the planter there is a new analysis out this year—16-8-8.

7. **Controlling Weeds.**

The loose seed bed should mean the corn is off to a head start on any weeds. The recommendations by Cornell suggest pre-emergence spraying, but we prefer to spray 2,4-D when the corn is 3-6" high. We can't move fast enough to pre-emerge all our corn, and we think it makes more sense to wait a little until the weeds sprout.

Unless nut grass or quack grass is a problem no cultivating is done until the corn is more than knee high. Then we cultivate and broadeast our winter cover crop in one operation (rye-grass, field brome, winter wheat, barley or rye, Balboa rye, oats, etc.). With wide duck foot sweeps our strong conviction is that cultivating ½" deep is enough, in fact, all that is safe. In eommon with many growers, we are anxious to try Simazine this year.

8. **Harvesting Maximum Total Digestible Nutrients.**

Certainly if we are to get maximum returns from our silo corn we must leave it until it is properly matured—which certainly means well dented and fairly hard. Harvesting ten days sooner can mean close to ⅓ less T.D.N. And let's not worry if there is a little corn in the manure. The cow's digestive system has absorbed most of the food from it.

9. **Topping.**

An interesting new development has come along for growers of corn for grain. This consists of topping or cutting the stalk off above the ear in September or early October in an attempt to speed maturity, to reduce the risk of lodging, and to simplify harvesting. We topped a few acres last fall and liked it. However, Midwest research data does not suggest much advantage. Perhaps if more of us try this under New York conditions in 1960 we will be in a better position to judge.

10. **Storing.**

We have had some experience with storing wet corn and with trying to store eorn in places not suited to that use. The losses can take the profit out of a good yield. Shorter season varieties and narrow cribs with good roofs are the only sensible answer we know. Of course, one can sell at harvest time, but the seasonally low price then, coupled with the need to pay for drying the corn discourages such a practice.

Keeping the Costs Down

Up to now we have talked about getting big yields as a way of keeping the cost per bushel down. Other ways of keeping costs down can be visualized from a breakdown of the costs of producing and storing corn from Cornell University 1957 cost account figures.

Land charge	$ 8.	per acre or about	10%
Labor	10.	"	14%
Power	7.	"	10%
Equipment	15.	"	21%
Fertilizer & manure	21.	"	31%
Seed	2.5	"	2.5%
Cribs & silos	7.25	"	10%
Other	2.75	"	2.5%
	$73.50	"	100%

We can't do much about land cost, so let's be sure we are paying for good corn ground.

Labor, power, and equipment go together. In order to justify the investment, one needs to put the equipment over considerable acreage, and if one has the acreage, using 4-plow 4-row equipment does cut the labor and power costs. Perhaps as important is the decision to use the equipment sparingly.

We have already discussed the savings possible by buying fertilizer advantageously. As regards manure, the costs of spreading it begin to equal its value if it is hauled too far. We spread it fairly close to the barn, and this fits into our special corn rotation on some nearby fields. Likewise, as we never have enough to go around, 9 to 10 tons per acre give us a greater total return from a lot of acres than 12 to 14 tons per acre on fewer acres.

Seed is one place where skimping does not pay. The best seed we can buy, adapted to our conditions, is the best buy—and actually costs only about 25¢ per acre more than the poorest.

None of us is smart enough or will live long enough to learn all the secrets of getting maximum production or maximum profit from our crops or livestoek. If history repeats itself, much of what is right today will be out tomorrow. But for the present I am convinced that many of us here in the Northeast can do a better job of growing corn than we have in the past. Most of us aren't doing as well as we know how.

There was an old Iroquois custom which had considerable merit. You may recall that after the ground was ready and the seed was about to be planted, the family invoked the blessing of their gods. After we have each done our best to get the crop off to a good start I commend a prayer for sun, judicious quantities of rain, and a bountiful harvest.



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Tomatoes for Canning

Varieties, Fertilizer, Plant Growing, Disease Control, Irrigation

By Philip A. Minges

Cornell Vegetable Crop Department



This field of Fireball tomatoes in Genesee County, N. Y., yielded over 30 tons in 3 pickings. The grower used both local and southern grown plants, planting about 10,000 per acre in 3 foot rows. Good weed and disease control programs were followed throughout the season.

RED JACKET and Fireball will be the principal tomato varieties grown for processing in New York in 1960. Smaller acreages will be planted to Red Top, Roma, Gem, Glamour, Viceroy, and Geneva 11. The Fireball is a recent addition to this list and has been gaining in popularity rapidly the past two seasons because of its earliness, its good internal color, and its ability to produce good yields when properly grown.

There will be many growers trying Fireball for the first time and it is very important that they realize the adjustments necessary in cultural practices to obtain satisfactory performance with this variety. As direct seeding in the field with Fireball was successfully attempted by several growers in 1959, there are a number of growers interested in trying this new practice on a small part of their acreage. Field seeding is a distinct departure from the usual methods of establishing tomato fields, so growers should understand the details completely before trying it.

Viceroy is a new mid-season variety developed in Canada that is showing promise for processing because of its good fruit characters.

Transplant Tips

A most important step in getting good yields with any variety is to use top quality transplants. For most of the varieties mentioned above transplants 6 to 8 weeks old that are moderately stocky and 6 to 10 inches high are very satisfactory. They should be slightly hardened so as to be able to take the rigors of transplanting into the field.

With the Fireball variety it is especially important to have relatively young, tender transplants. Over-aging to the extent of having open flowers and over-hardening leads to restricted vine growth, low yields and small fruit size.

Tests conducted over the past two years indicate that plants from 35 to 45 days old will give best yields and fruit size. These ages are from time of seeding to field setting and are based on growing the crop in greenhouses at temperatures of 60° F. at night and 70° F. or slightly above during the day.

The proper age for Southern plants will depend to a large extent on the growing conditions during the spring. In 1959 the best plants of the Fireball variety were from 35 to 45 days old from seeding to pulling. Because of cooler temperatures and slower growth in 1958, plants 45 to 55 days old were preferable. Any Fireball plants received with flowers on should either be discarded or the flowers removed before planting into the field.

Tomato growers should try to select fertile, medium textured, well drained, permeable soils that are of 2½ feet or more deep. Whenever possible it is desirable to select fields that have just been plowed out of alfalfa or other hay crops since these are usually high in organic matter and have good structure which will mean that the soil will take water well.

Adequate fertilization is also necessary. The soil should be tested to serve as a guide for the liming and fertilizing program. A pH between 6.0 and 6.8 is desirable and if the soil test readings are relatively low for phosphorus and potash, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of an 8-16-16 fertilizer is advisable. When the phosphorus and potash readings are high, lower rates of fertilizer will usually suffice.

If equipment for banding is available, it is desirable to band 200 to 300 pounds of the fertilizer 3 to 4 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches to the side of the plants. With the Fireball variety extra nitrogen is advised as a side-dressing after planting. Up to 300 pounds of ammonium nitrate should be applied either in one or two applications, starting about 2 weeks after transplanting.

When using younger and more tender transplants it will be very important to provide extra care in transplanting in order to assure good survival as well as fast recovery. Avoid transplanting when winds are strong, during the middle of hot days and in cold weather. Be sure to use a starter solution and if the soil is relatively dry a light irrigation soon after transplanting may be very beneficial.

When the transplanting period lasts for several days it may be necessary to have plants from two sowing dates in order to avoid using overaged or over-hardened plants. Arrangements for this should be made with your plant grower in advance of the plant growing season. This will be important for obtaining good yields from later plantings especially with the Fireball variety.

Spacing Varies

For most of the varieties a spacing of 3,500 to 4,000 plants per acre seems to be about right though some growers are planting Red Top, Roma, and Gem somewhat closer than this. Most growers are providing plant populations of 5,000 to 8,000 per acre with the Fireball variety using row spacings of 3 to 5 feet and plant spacings in the row of 15 to 24 inches. Each grower must determine what is the best and most economical combination for his particular situation.

In 1959, a dry year, growers able to irrigate were rewarded with larger fruit, higher yields and less loss from blossom-end rot. However, some growers missed taking full advantage of their irrigation program because they started irrigating too late. Frequently the most important time to irrigate is early in the season before the root system has become well established. Last year when so little rain fell in June this was very important. For best results a crop should never be allowed to suffer from a shortage of moisture.

A good disease control program usually pays off with all the varieties. With Fireball it is imperative that a rigid disease program be provided to control early blight and other diseases. Being an early variety it is necessary to start the spray program approximately 2 weeks earlier than for Red Jacket and other later varieties. For all of the varieties, start when the first fruits begin to size.

Some New York tomato growers prefer to use plants grown outdoors in North Carolina or Virginia for establishing their crop. Tests have shown that good transplants can be obtained from these areas. In order to insure the correct variety, that the plants will be healthy, in the proper condition, and will be delivered at the right time, growers buying Southern plants should make prior arrangements with their respective plant growers. Since the weather pattern of the plant growing season in the South cannot be predicted accurately, it is risky to rely on one seeding date. Two or possibly 3 seedings will provide a hedge on the weather conditions as well as permit pulling better plants over the usual transplanting period here in New York.

Observations to date would indicate that the first seeding should be made in early April and the second seeding the 20th to 25th of April. If planting after the first of June is anticipated, it may be desirable to even have a third seeding about May 1 so that young tender transplants will be available for the late plantings.

Field seeding of tomatoes, though successfully practiced by several growers in 1959, is still definitely in the experimental stage. The weather last year was very favorable and similar results cannot be expected every year. Experience gained over the past 3 years, however, suggests that this method of establishing tomato fields may have a place for part of the acreage where growers have the essential equipment and conducive soil conditions.

Control of weeds is the biggest problem and the success of the practice is contingent on having a reliable herbicide. Vegadex and Solan worked well in 1959 when used correctly. An important advantage is that high

(Continued on Page 16)



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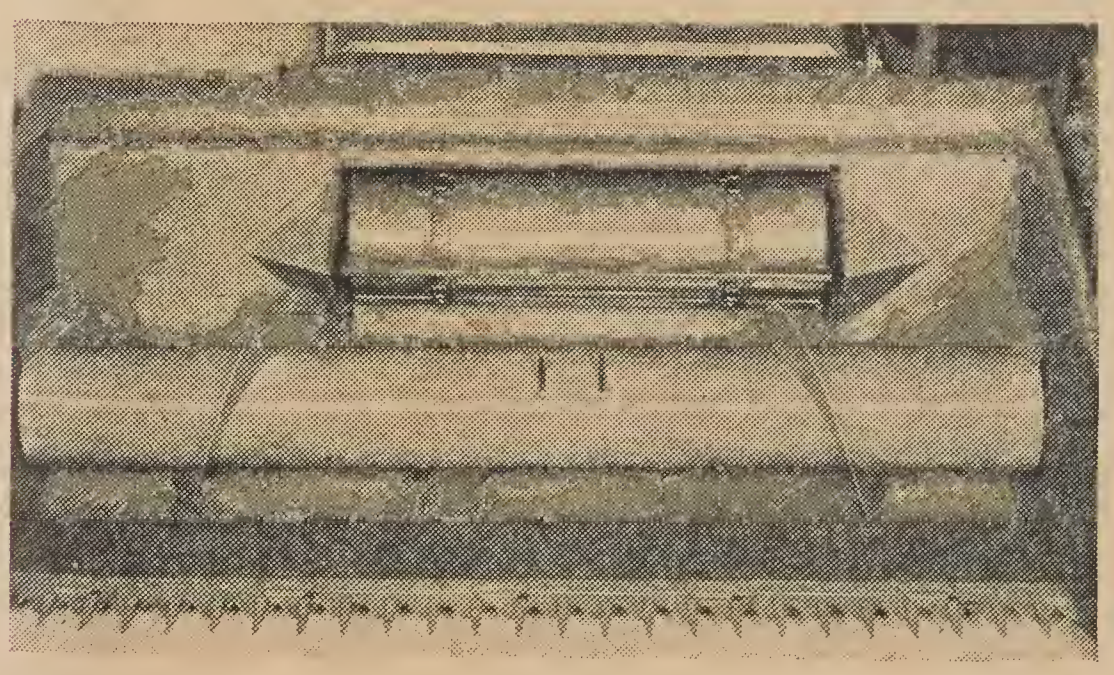
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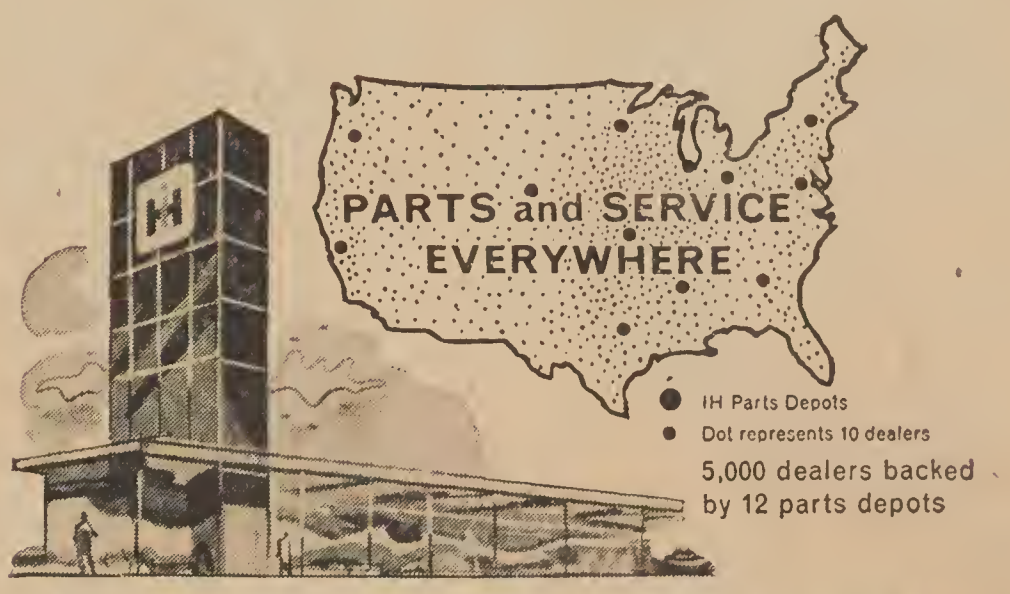
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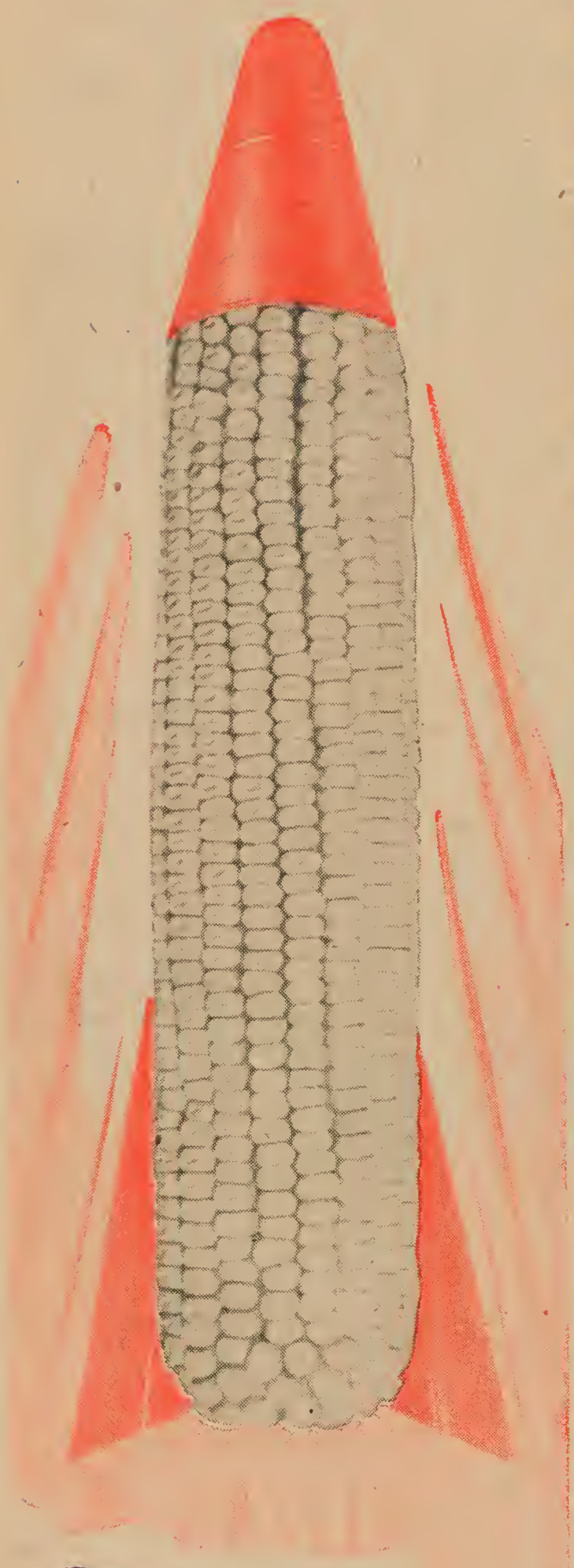


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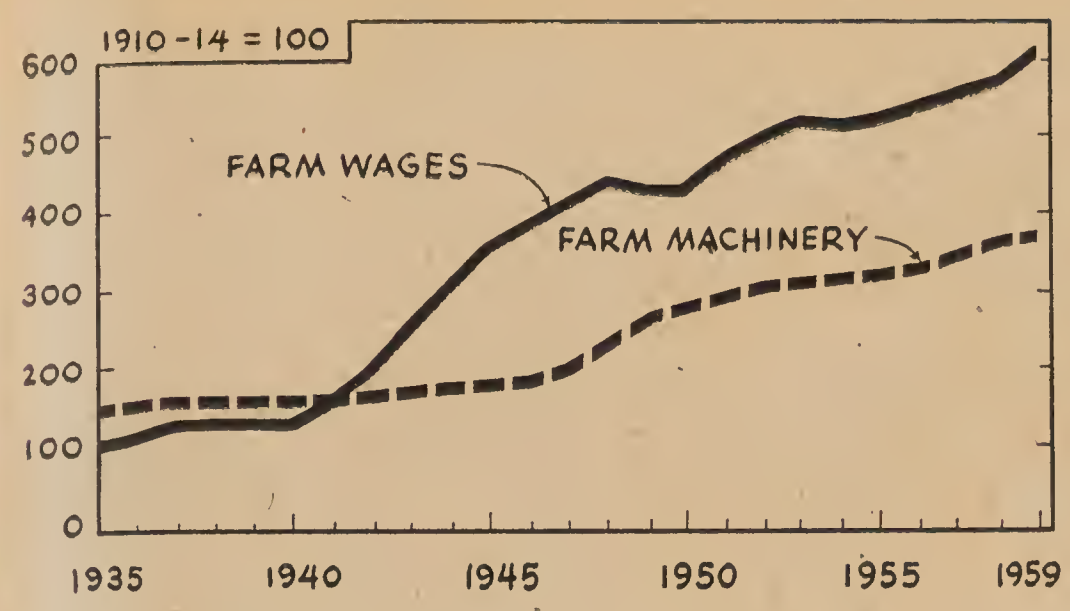


Chart above, showing changes in cost of farm wages and equipment, illustrates reason for more mechanization.

How Do You Decide

When to Trade Equipment?

By TOM CLAGUE

HOW DO YOU know when it's time to trade for a new tractor, or a combine, or any other piece of equipment? Of course the best answer is, simply when you can't afford not to. But how do you know when you've reached that point?

This is not a simple problem, by any means. But farm machinery expenses jumped from 11% of total farm expenses 30 years ago to 30% at the present time, according to Cornell University studies in the Town of Dryden and other areas in New York State. This trend seems likely to continue.

Because equipment costs make up about ⅓ of all costs, and seem to be increasing, many studies have been made to try and find a simple way to make machinery cost figures more useful. Professor George H. Larson, Head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Kansas State University, gave a paper on this matter recently, and he says that despite all the efforts of economists and engineers, there still isn't any simple, easy, fool-proof way to figure out when you should trade off a piece of equipment.

Two Kinds Of Costs

However, it might simplify the problem to begin by thinking of your costs as being of two kinds. Some accumulate with every tick of the clock and others accumulate with every minute of use.

You can see that costs of the first type are fixed; you can't do anything to reduce them in any calendar year. These include depreciation, taxes, insurance, housing, interest on investment, etc. The second kind of costs vary (within a calendar year, for example) according to the amount of use. These include fuel, oil, maintenance, lubrication, etc.

Now, your task is to manage these two kinds of costs so that your total machinery cost per bushel of grain, or bale of hay, or whatever, is the lowest possible figure. Obviously, the more acres you cover with a tractor, the lower your fixed cost per bushel of grain will be. You **can** do something about fixed cost when you view it in terms of cost per bushel produced, instead of cost per year. Naturally, the more you produce with any machine, the lower its cost will be per unit produced.

However, you can't decrease your variable costs per bushel produced very much, with a given machine, since these costs (fuel, labor, repairs, etc.) correspond so closely to hours of use. So you can see that to reduce your variable costs, you might have to trade for a bigger machine which would cut your labor cost (because one man would produce more bushels).

In the case of your fixed costs, depreciation is by far the biggest factor, and if you use a declining balance method (which keeps the values close to actual market value of used equipment) you find your cost is much greater during the first few years you own the machine than during the last few years of its life.

Everybody knows that it is not good business to trade too frequently because this makes your depreciation cost too high. It's a matter of judgment to decide when you **should** trade. There are many factors which you must evaluate, for instance, where can you get the greatest return for your investment? Might it be wiser to invest in fertilizer, or chemicals for insects and weeds?

Other Considerations

And then you have to consider whether a new machine might displace two old ones, or whether the new machine has some operator conveniences which make it possible for a man to accomplish more in a day. Still another factor is dependability; how do you figure what a breakdown may cost you during an important harvest time?

On the other hand, the longer you keep a machine, the higher your variable costs become, because repairs run more. With a tractor, you might expect to grind the valves after some use, then give it a ring job, and finally a sleeve or re-bore job. To get your money's worth, you have to get additional service from the tractor after repairing it. But at some time, you will be wise to "start over" on a newer unit.

Of course, you may need a bigger machine so you can handle more land—which then becomes an important enough reason to over-ride **all** the other reasons which would indicate that you **shouldn't** trade.

Because all these important considerations vary so much with individual operations, management of your machinery is a matter of judgment and "horse-sense" based on experience. The whole business is just too complex to simplify into a handy little formula. About the best you can hope to do is to get rid of a machine before it gets too costly to maintain and yet not so soon that you take a depreciation beating.



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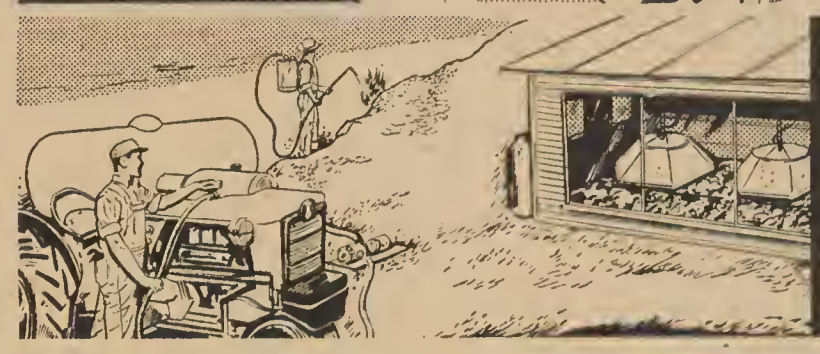
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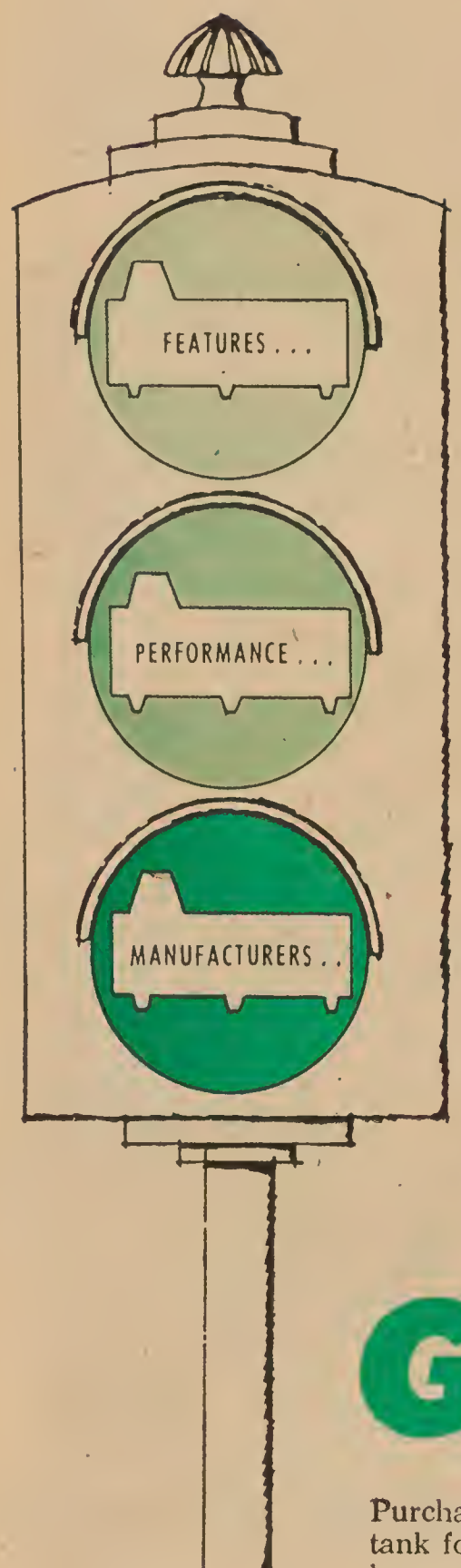
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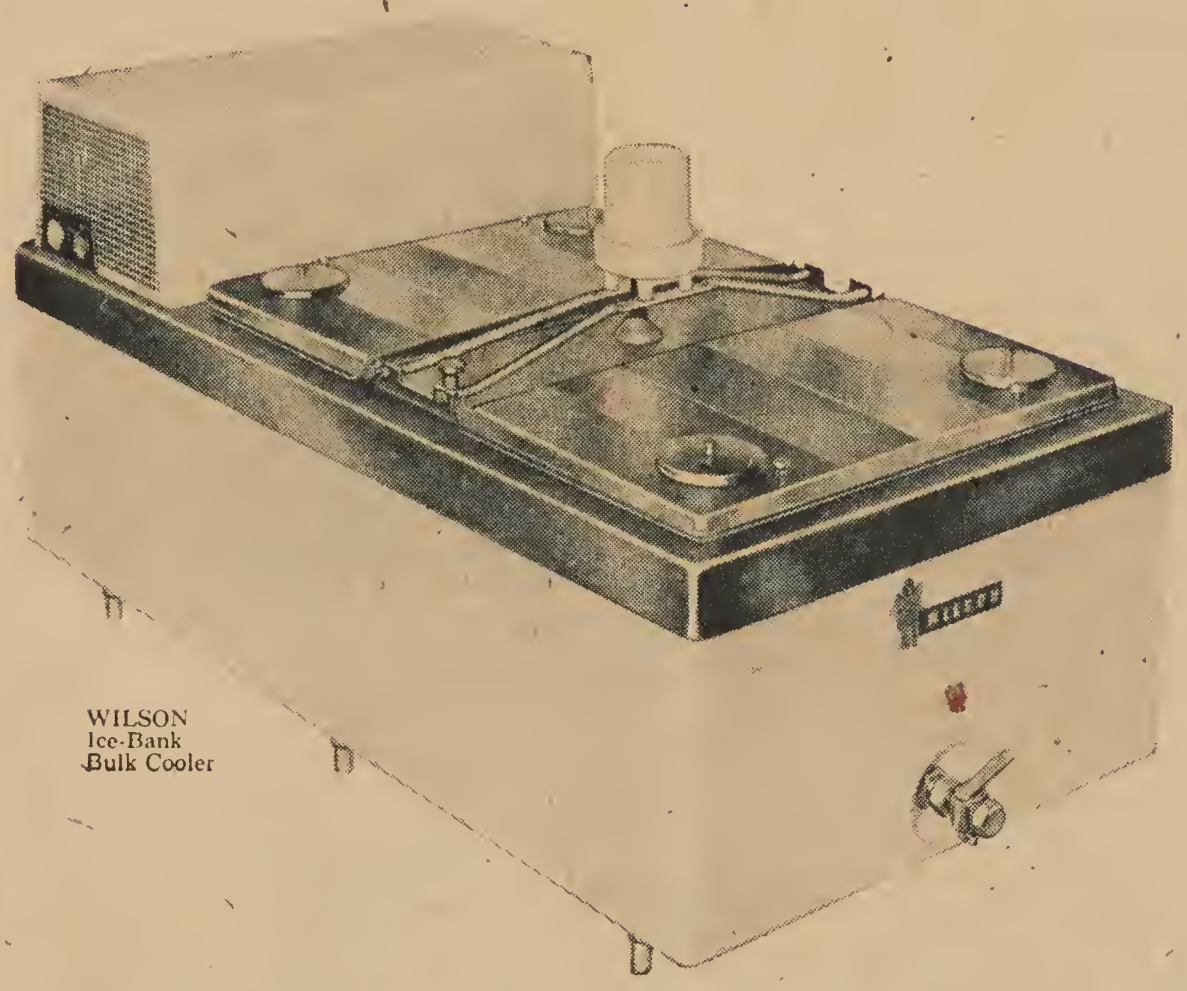
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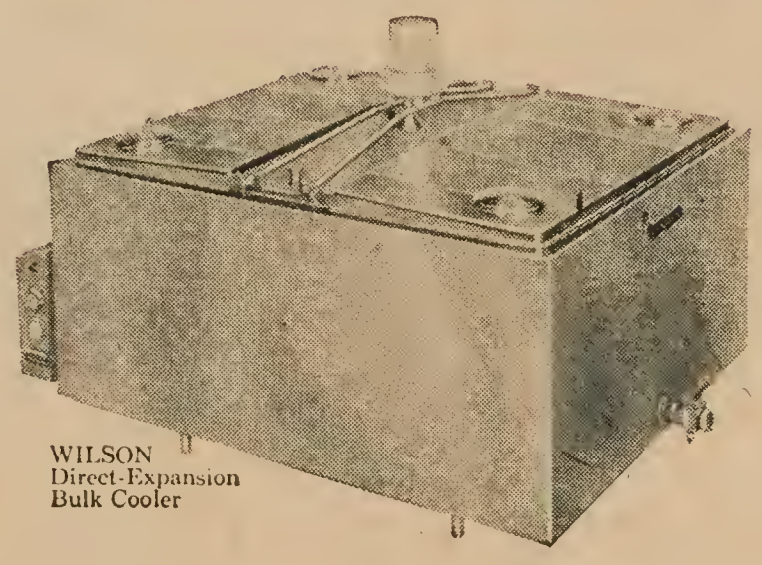
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Saving the Milk When Power Fails

During a snowstorm the electric power went out. That morning we had to milk by hand, and as we have a bulk tank the milk was put in the tank, hoping the power would come on any time. The company truck came at the usual time, but, without power, was unable to pump the milk in the truck. So he left. The electricity did not come on until 3 p.m.

The truck came again, and the inspector, who said they could not use the milk. There were 2 tons of milk in the bulk tank from four milkings, and I feel it was their duty to haul the milk. Shouldn't they be equipped to pump the milk out with other power than electricity in an emergency?—A.R.

THERE were many tanks of bulk milk lost in the Rochester area as a result of power failures this winter that were from three to five days in duration. In spite of this, relatively few farmers purchased emergency equipment to insure against the same thing happening in the future.

As for cooling the milk, it should be pointed out that for an ice-bank cooler a small portable unit could operate the ⅓ hp water pump and ¼ hp agitator to cool the milk during the short-time outage. Some ice-bank coolers will cool the milk satisfactorily without any motor operation if the outage occurred after sufficient ice was built. For a long-time outage with this system, the condensing unit could be operated between milking periods to build ice with a comparatively small generator.

However, to cool milk at all with the direct-expansion system, a dairyman must purchase a generator three to four times the size otherwise required to do the same job with an ice-bank system. This is because the compressor motor and KW demand are three to four times larger on direct-expansion systems for comparable cooler capacities than for ice-bank systems.

Large refrigeration compressors start hard and a generator rated for motor loads at 12 KW may be needed to start a typical 3 hp compressor on a direct-expansion unit. A comparable ice-bank system could be operated with a 2-3 KW generator.

With regard to power failures for pumping the milk from the bulk tank, this has generally been considered the responsibility of the milk dealer or the contract bulk milk tank-truck hauler. The milk sale takes place in the tank upon reading the dipstick and recording the milk weight on a sales slip.

I believe the dairyman could expect the trucker to provide the necessary emergency power. This has generally been done by many haulers by means of a gasoline driven pump on the truck or a power-take-off attachment to the truck transmission. If the milk dealer wants the milk he must provide the facilities to pump it into his truck and cannot expect every dairyman to own a standby generator for his benefit.—*C. N. Turner, Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department.*

Editor's Note: There is available a bulletin on the subject of standby electric generators for emergency power failures. It is Bulletin No. 879 entitled "Emergency Equipment for Electric Power Failures," by C. N. Turner.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Dairymen Make Comments

I THINK pastures are the best and cheapest source of forage for cattle, so I have put much work and money into improving them. I have at least 60 acres on which I have pulled brush and sowed to birdsfoot trefoil mixture. We decided this year to divide it in two to rotate grazing. I have put on a lot of lime and fertilizer. A couple of years ago I spent more than $1,000 for lime above what had been through the A.S.C.

I consider the condition of the ground as much as the height of the grass in deciding when to turn out, but as a general thing it's about May 1 to 10, because much of my pasture has springs and runs where cows stomp it badly if the ground is not firmed when they go into it.

Our cows seem to be so anxious to go out and are so restless that it seems best to turn out as soon as the conditions are right. But I still feed them, and they usually taper off themselves as there gets to be more grass. Another thing, I like to turn them in before the grass gets too much of a start so they keep it down, for that saves clipping. I usually clip just once a year to try to keep weeds and brush from coming back in. In some places it is pretty hard and slow, as part is steep and some very stony.

I don't grow either winter wheat or rye as my ground will not carry it over the winter. It heaves out. The same with alfalfa—but I can grow birdsfoot trefoil.

I usually start chopping grass early and get the cows on to graze the second cutting. That way I keep up the milk production quite well into the summer.

I make a very little second cutting hay to have for the small calves. The cows graze all the rest.

Usually by the time I start chopping grass the grass in the pasture is sufficient so the cows don't want any ensilage, but they do eat it much longer than they will dry hay.—*John Scheuerman, Sherburne, N. Y.*

OUR CULLING PROGRAM

YOU ARE very accurate in suggesting that dairymen would prefer to forego the income from forced culling. Too often we can't choose—the choice is dictated by such things as disease or breakdown.

Our culling program is built around the culling of cows from the standpoint of low production first, and then from the consideration of type classification. Naturally, a cow "gone bad", udder, feet, hardware, etc. requires immediate disposal. There is a little more leeway in deciding when to cull the cow who won't breed or settle. We try to strike a compromise between the beef price and the milk price and her willingness, or ability, or both, to fill a milkpail, in calculating her date with fate.

We have fairly complete DHIA records which we rely on heavily when it comes to our improvement culling. All cows whose records are below our herd average are under suspicion, but we try to confine removal to mature cows so that our heifers may have another lactation to prove their worth. Culling for type is a pretty rarefied atmosphere for us and we are seldom in the position of selling dairy replacements. — *Roger Moseley, Buskirk, New York*

A CALF PER COW PER YEAR?

No one gets a calf per cow per year, particularly in a herd of 40 cows. But we made every effort to achieve this goal with these practices:

1. **We weigh the milk from every cow every day.** There were usually a few columns on the milk sheet not used. So we used three of these marked DUE, IN HEAT and BRED. When we made out a new sheet we marked the names of the cows in the DUE column, 21 days from the day they were bred, or the day they were in heat if not bred.

If there was a variation of four or more days we suspected trouble, especially if there was a discharge. Then we called in the veterinarian to treat her. Sometimes we had other work for him at the same time. His charge for coming seven miles was only $3.00.

For all the years we kept cows we used the "loose housing" system. The extra exercise they got in this over being tied in a stanchion I think lessened sterility.

2. **Occasionally the bull was to blame.** But in our case it was seldom, for not only did he have a good-sized stall but both morning and evening he was turned loose in the "loose housing" while the cows were tied up for milking. He got good roughage, but not too much grain to build up fat.

3. **Having two barns, I kept the heifers in one and the cows in the larger one.** Knowing that rained-on hay washed out most of the vitamins necessary for reproduction, as far as possible we put the "rained on" hay in the heifers barn, and the best hay in the barn for the cows.

With all these practices we had a pretty high percentage of calves per year. — *Hugh Fergus, Slippery Rock, Pa.*



Protect your yields and profits with SUL-PO-MAG in mixed fertilizers

Sul-Po-Mag is a water-soluble, fast-acting source of magnesium . . . and it stays in the soil to feed crops all season

Truck-crop failures or losses due to magnesium deficiencies have been reported in most vegetable growing areas in the eastern half of the U. S.

This fact ranks magnesium right up with nitrogen, phosphorus and potash as a fertilizer element that must be applied regularly for top yields. As a result, most eastern fertilizer manufacturers now include magnesium-rich Sul-Po-Mag right in their mixed fertilizers.

Using mixed fertilizers containing Sul-Po-Mag is the safest and easiest way to protect against magnesium shortage. Sul-Po-Mag is water-soluble so that it goes to work fast. Yet, its granular form dissolves at just the right rate to feed crops all season. Sul-Po-Mag is neutral in reaction and low in chlorine.

Protect *your* yields and profits. Be sure the mixed fertilizer you buy contains Sul-Po-Mag. Look for the SPM seal on the bag or ask for it by name.

S·P·M PREMIUM

Quality fertilizer containing a combination of readily available magnesium and sulphate of potash obtained from Sul·Po·Mag (DOUBLE SULPHATE OF POTASH & MAGNESIUM)

IMC

Trademark Products for Growth

Look for this identifying Seal of Approval when you buy. It's your assurance of extra-value fertilizer.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORP.,
Dept. AA-45, Skokie, Ill.

Please send me a free copy of your "Magnesium Booklet" which discusses magnesium and Sul-Po-Mag for specific crops.

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INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Administrative Center: Skokie, Illinois

Tomatoes for Canning

(Continued from Page 10)

populations of 10,000 to 20,000 plants per acre can be obtained without excessive costs. This crowding of the plants tends to concentrate a high percentage of the crop in the first or second pick without causing serious reduction in fruit size.

This aspect could be highly important if mechanical harvesting materializes, which is likely within the next 2 or 3 years. As seeding would be done during the first 2 or 3 weeks in May and thinning if needed after mid-June, the work load of establishing fields would be spread out as compared with the rush in late May and early June when all of the crop is transplanted. Also, field seeding may aid in improving the harvest pattern, as the crop will normally reach peak harvest about 2 to 3 weeks later than a transplanted field of the same variety.

Information Needed

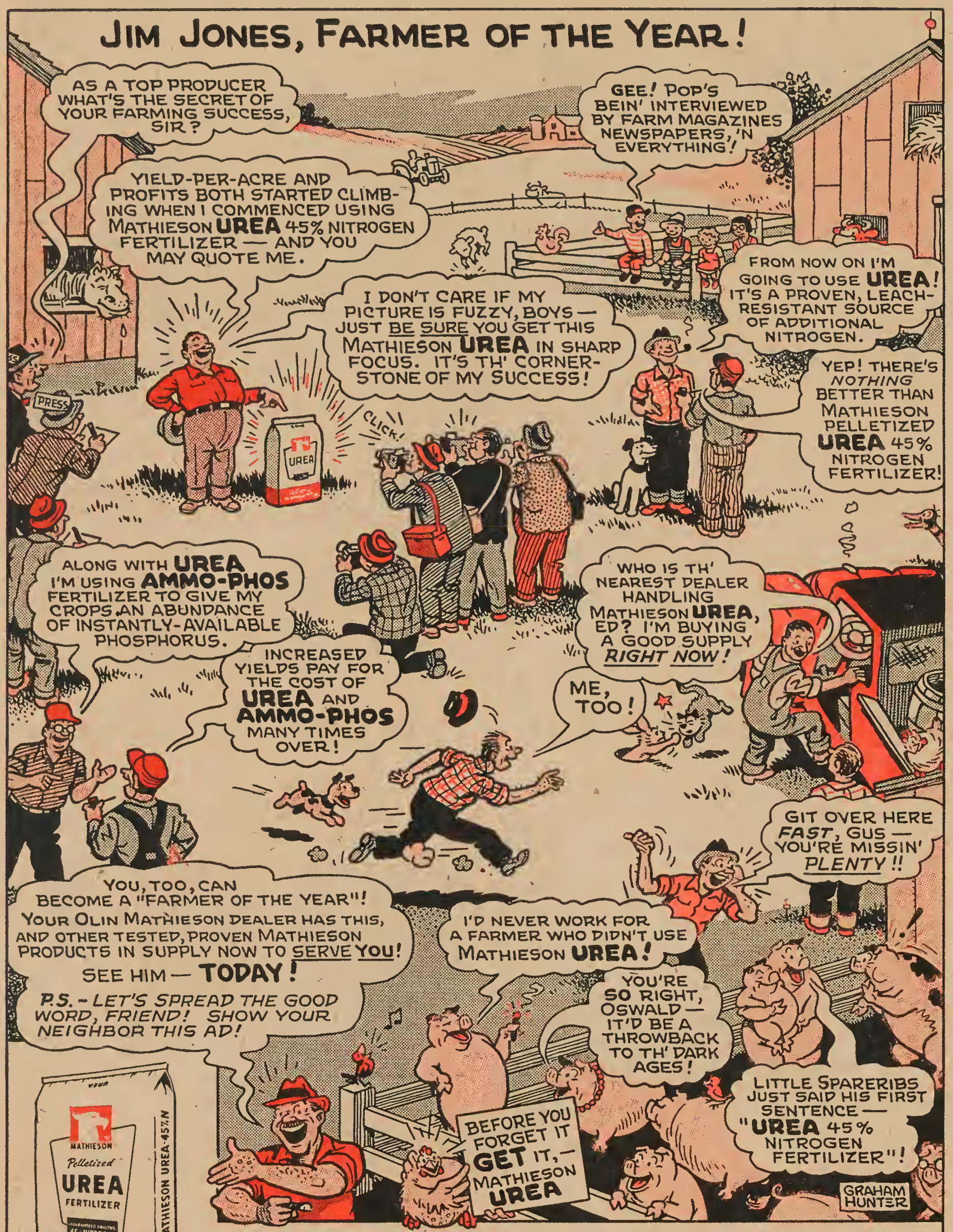
More information and experience will be necessary before precise recommendations can be made for field seeding. Also other early varieties are being tested. For the present, it seems best to continue with Fireball as it is still about the earliest variety commercially available, it has a robust seedling and will stand close spacing without serious problems of fruit sizing or excessive foliage. Growers interested in trying field seeding should consult their County Agent for details on seeding, flea control, weed control, thinning, and other steps involved.

A major problem facing the canning tomato industry is that of spreading the harvest pattern sufficiently to avoid serious peaks in deliveries which glut the canneries and cause growers losses in yields and time. Because of the vagrancies of the weather it probably will be impossible to ever reach the optimum in delivery pattern, but everything possible should be considered in working towards such a goal. Careful selection of an early and later variety and attention to the amount of acreage of each can help. Variations in plant spacings and age of transplants can affect time of peak yield periods.

Harvest Spread

Unfortunately, spreading the planting period has not been nearly as effective in spreading the harvest pattern as is the case with snap beans and sweet corn. The possibility of field seeding part of the acreage, however, presents a new opportunity for influencing maturity dates. The importance of more orderly ripening patterns will be emphasized with the advent of mechanical harvesting.

It is well to remember this is a problem individual growers can only partially solve. The processor and all of the growers delivering to his cannery must work together in planning the best schedule possible for the entire group. By working together growers and processors can answer most of the problems facing the industry.



YOU CAN HELP!

BACK IN 1932, at the height of the depression, a volunteer Red Cross worker, Mrs. Arthur Terry, came to the conclusion that many of the people who came for help then, and at other times, could become more self-supporting if their eyesight could be improved.

She canvassed her neighbors in Short Hills, New Jersey, for discarded eyeglasses of all kinds, and at first the distribution was haphazard. Then one day a gleam of gold among the old glasses gave her an idea. She took them to a refinery, where the gold was melted and sold.

Next, a New York City optician agreed to make prescription glasses at minimum cost for clients referred to him by Mrs. Terry.

So began the project, "New Eyes for the Needy", which has helped close to a quarter of a million people without ever soliciting a penny. All they need are old glasses and broken jewelry. The metal-framed glasses are sent to a refinery, and the income obtained used to buy new prescription glasses for the people in this country who cannot afford to buy them for themselves. Unbroken plastic-framed glasses are tested and sent abroad to medical missions for free distribution to needy persons.

When you are rummaging through your bureau drawers, or when spring-cleaning time starts this spring, make a separate pile of old glasses (sunglasses included) and any old jewelry, and then pack them and send to New Eyes for the Needy, Inc., Short Hills, New Jersey. It's a fine way to help.



"Get hold of yourself, Thurman. The last time you went to the office smiling five people asked you for a raise."

It's Handy





BOAT FROM AUTO HOODS

This easily-made boat, ideal for the small farm pond or creek, is simply two old auto hoods, same make and model, welded together. The small stabilizer fin on one end isn't necessary, but helps keep the boat on an even keel. The boat is easily portable, and its wide bottom adds to its safety.

MISFIRING UNDER LOAD?

If you have a tractor which is misfiring under load, and you haven't been able to put your finger on the cause, check for the following conditions, one of which generally will be found to be the cause.

(1) Weak coil
(2) Spark overadvanced
(3) Incorrect carburetion
(4) Poor compression in one or more cylinders
(5) Partially fouled spark plugs
(6) Spark plug gaps incorrectly set
(7) Overheated spark plugs due to wrong heat range.



FACILITATES LAMP BULB REMOVAL

Time and trouble and possibly the cost of a new lamp fixture can be saved if you will smear a bit of petroleum jelly or graphite grease on the threads of a lamp bulb before you insert it in an outdoor fixture. The lubricant prevents corrosion and when the bulb burns out and must be replaced it will screw out easily. If a corroded bulb is encountered shut off the current to it at the fuse block then, using a heavy rag to protect your hand, twist off the bulb at the base. Pry the threads of the base away from the socket on one side, cut through this side with tin snips and the base will usually come out easily.

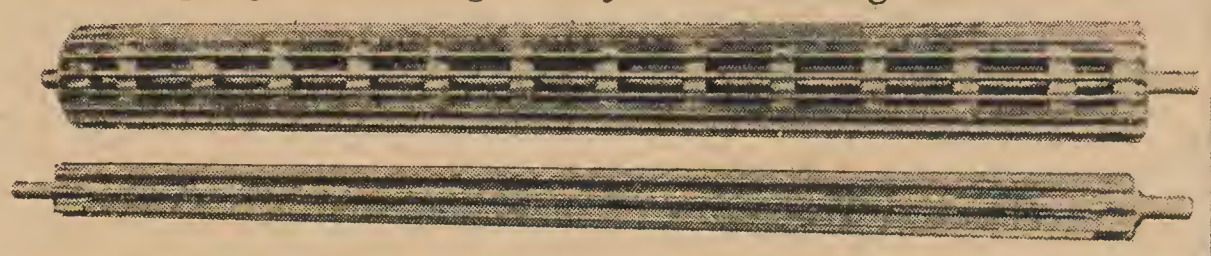
WHY

Why are there more Cunningham Hay Conditioners in use than all other makes combined? (More than 10 times as many as all "crusher" types combined.)

Why is Cunningham today's most widely copied hay tool?

Why have so many competitive manufacturers asked Cunningham to build their crimping reels for them?

Let's face it. For years everyone felt there was a crying need to open the hay stem for faster curing and better hay . . . and multitudes of methods were tried with much less than middlin' success . . . until Cunningham came along and perfected conditioning with crimping action. And today, Cunningham is the World's Number One Manufacturer of Hay Conditioners. ***No wonder*** *almost everyone jumped on the bandwagon and tried to copy Cunningham (you know, imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.) Even manufacturers who spent years beating the drum for other methods became crimper converts. But the fact remains . . . only Cunningham has won farmer acceptance in record numbers. Soon, other manufacturers beat a path to our door and asked us to build their crimping reels for them . . . but we felt that a Cunningham crimping reel belonged only on a Cunningham.*





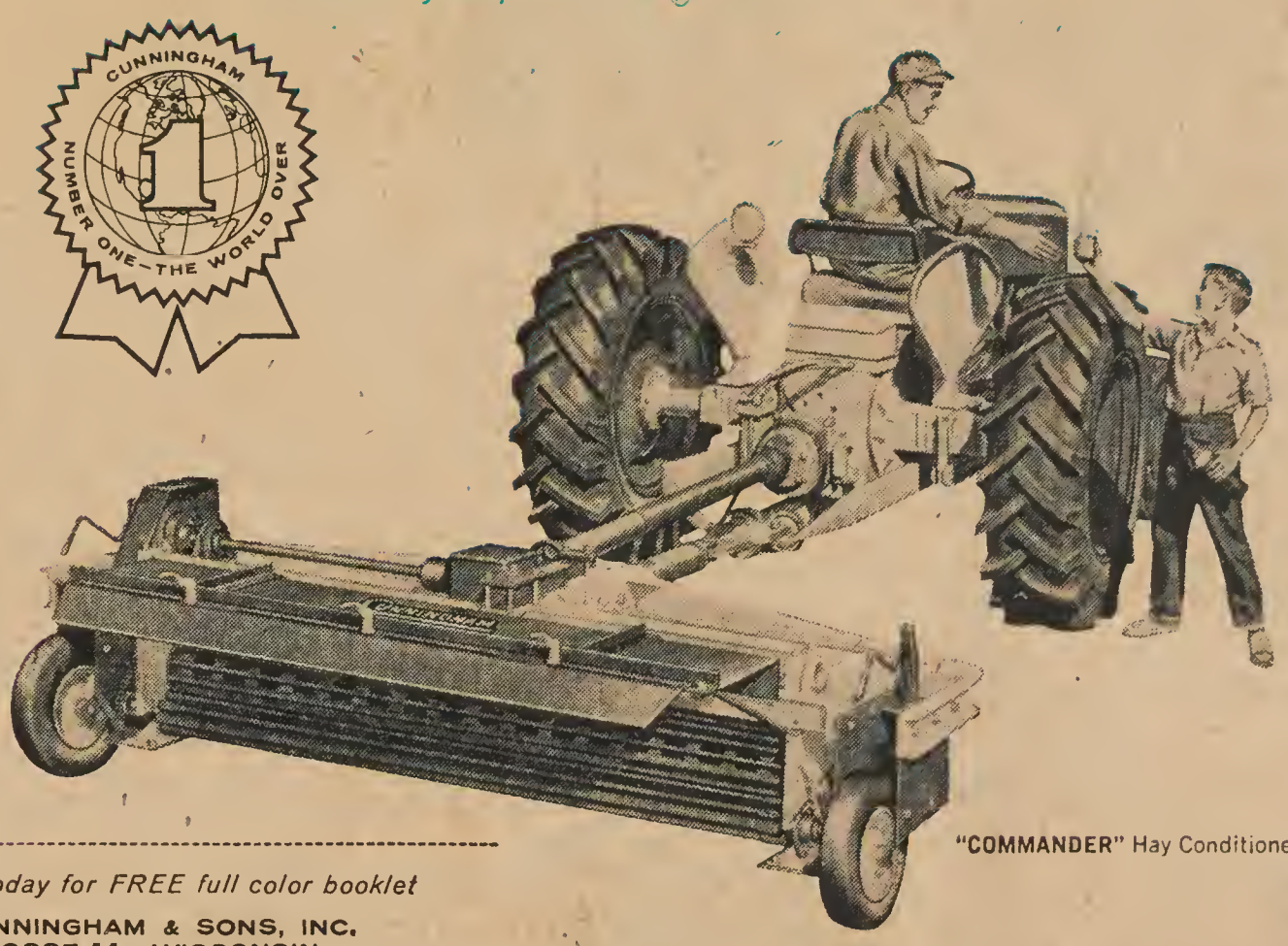
And, here's why! No hay conditioner, by any name, is worth its salt unless its reels do three jobs: (1) handle heavy or light loads . . . without wrapping or plugging; (2) crimp hay stems . . . evenly, thoroughly; (3) withstand rugged use year after year. And, only Cunningham has the proof of this reel performance. Here's one record, of many. The Cunningham crimping reels pictured above have conditioned over 22,000 acres of hay in 3 years for Ace Ralls, Ranch Manager, J. J. Elmore Desert Ranch, Brawley, California. This equals over 100 years of use on the average farm and . . . see for yourself . . . the reels are still in good condition!

BUY CUNNINGHAM . . . AND BE SURE! Only Cunningham gives you an unconditional guarantee on the crimping reels against any and all breakage. Condition with confidence . . . condition with Cunningham.

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"COMMANDER" Hay Conditioner

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"RANGER" Hay Conditioner



"PACER" Hay Conditioner



"ROTO-TEDDER"



"SWEEPSTAKE" Side Delivery Rake

GET MORE FOR YOUR FEED DOLLAR



Use 3-Nitro® for top layer efficiency

One way to increase egg profits is to cut down on feed expense. And a sure way to do this is to boost feed efficiency by using less feed per dozen eggs produced. That's why more and more egg producers are asking for Dr. Salsbury's 3-Nitro Powder in their laying mash—all year 'round. They've found that 3-Nitro reduces flock depletion, increases feed efficiency and egg production. *Records also indicate that 3-Nitro birds need ¼ lb. less feed per dozen eggs.* All these . . . are reasons why poultrymen who use it say, "No other feed ingredient does so much—and costs so little—as 3-Nitro."

Yes, 3-Nitro can add important benefits to your poultry feeds—for only pennies per layer per year. To get added value for your feed dollar, be sure you get Dr. Salsbury's 3-Nitro Powder in your laying mash. And practice good flock management—for management goes hand-in-hand with proper medication.

Dr. SALSBURY'S Charles City LABORATORIES Iowa

NATIONWIDE SERVICE TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

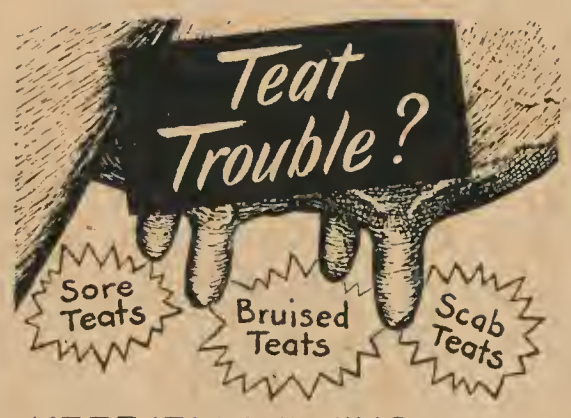
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. . . does more dairy sanitizing jobs!

The great combination cleaner and sanitizer. Effective in all waters and temperatures. Controls milkstone, brightens equipment...and it's economical.

ANOTHER B-K® PRODUCT

Pennsalt Chemicals Corp., Phila., Pa.



KEEP 'EM MILKING with this **2-WAY ACTION!**

Dr. Naylor Dilators promote natural milking and speed healing because they ACT TWO WAYS:

1. ACT MECHANICALLY—keep end of teat open to maintain free milk flow. Stay in large or small teats.

2. ACT MEDICALLY—Sulfathiazole in the Dilator is released in the teat for prolonged antiseptic action—directly at site of trouble.



At drug and farm stores or write:
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
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Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

Large pkg. $1.00

Trial pkg. 50¢

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84, 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68 Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
4 HAWLE STREET BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK



Heard About Direct Eggs?

A CORNELL Farm and Home Week panel concluded that many New York poultrymen can boost their incomes by marketing eggs directly to consumers, food stores, and institutions.

Panel members were Everett Stiles of P & C Food Markets, Inc., Syracuse; Lennie McFadden, poultryman, Clifton; and Cornell Professors O. F. Johndrew, poultry, and Dana C. Goodrich, agricultural economics. Moderator was Prof. J. H. Bruckner, head of the poultry department.

Stiles said direct marketing "offers the producer an assured premium outlet, the customer a fresh high-quality egg, and the retailer a chance to build store volume on a fine quality product."

P & C pays the producer 9 cents over the top Urner-Barry price (Monday's market) for large grade A's, but does not guarantee to take all eggs the poultryman can produce. Biggest problem for both retailer and producer, Stiles noted, is lack of flexibility in supply, although usually the poultryman can adjust his production to P & C's needs.

McFadden, the Clifton producer, said that in direct marketing he charges the same price to all buyers with no bargaining, because he feels his eggs are superior in quality to those shipped into the area. There is no problem in finding enough "preferred outlets," he said, adding that his biggest difficulty is in producing enough to meet market needs.

Professor Johndrew pointed out that because less time elapses between farm and retail store, direct marketing leads to a better quality egg for the consumer and cash savings for the producer.

He urged that quality identification programs for direct-marketed eggs emphasize quality determination and maintenance at the retail level rather than elaborate egg holding facilities on the farm.

Goodrich said direct-marketing opportunities exist for poultrymen who can supply the desired size, volume, and quality in eggs. Most opportunities lie with food chains, he pointed out, so poultrymen must be able to provide eggs in large volume.

Not all New York producers will share in the system, the economist said, either because of poor geographical location, lack of interest, or lack of marketing ability. He noted recent studies show total handling and delivery costs of direct marketers average about 8 cents a dozen.

Hens Using Too Much Feed?

NO ONE knows with any certainty just how much feed is used on the average to produce a dozen eggs. Indications are that it's considerably higher than actual requirements. A comparison between cost account farms and random sample test results emphasizes this.

Dr. D. R. Marble pointed this out in a comparison between New York Random Sample Test results and cost account studies from New York and Iowa. The birds involved were not identical. Nor were the feeds and management. But the general standardization of breeding and feeding suggests that feed use should not vary much because of these. And yet the variation was considerable.

In 1958, for example, Iowa cost account farms used 5.5 pounds of feed for a dozen eggs, New York farms in a similar cost account project used 6.1 pounds, while the random sample average for all entries was 4.7. Housing and management of the random sample tests are not so exceptional as to present impractically ideal attainments. Dr. Marble suggests there can be only three plausible reasons for the differences.

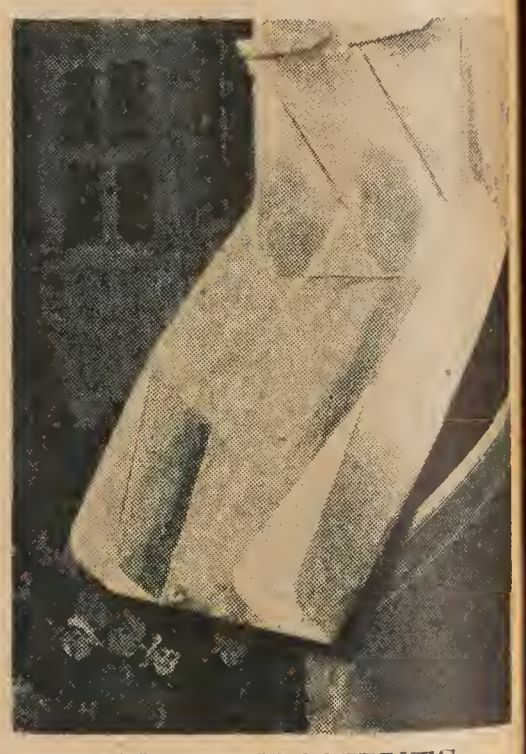
1. Lower rates of production.
2. Waste of feed, from overfilling feeders, or improperly designed or operated feeding equipment.
3. Loss to rats.

Individual New York poultrymen and individual entrants in the test do better than the 4.7 test average. Records of less than 4.5 are fairly common. When an extra 1.5 pounds is used per dozen, this is 6 cents added feed cost on every dozen. It is a serious tax added to an already critical cost situation.

These factors determine feed efficiency, you'll do well to check your records against them when your feed use seems to be getting out of line.

1. Rate of production
2. Feed waste
3. Feed quality
4. Size of bird and egg
5. Environmental temperatures.

—Glenn H. Thacker, Cornell Poultry Department



BULK BIN HINTS

POULTRYMAN Boris Silverman of Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, added a short lift-up chute to his bulk bin to enable feeding directly into a track-type feed carrier, or to fill bags with feed for carrying to another building (see picture).

To save space in a small brooder house, he constructed a small bulk bin at the head of the stairwell (with fill pipes outside) to save space.

Silverman also had a feed bin with a lift-up cover built into the side of the bulk bin on an upper floor so he can scoop out feed for small chicks.—*C. L. Stratton*

Proof from full scale farm trials:

YOU PICK MORE WHEN YOU GROW G.L.F.

Commercial farm trials show G.L.F. Hybrids stand best, yield best, for both silage and grain.

HERD averages must be based on total milk produced by all cows in the herd, otherwise the figure will have no meaning, no basis of fact. This is just as true in corn production . . . yields should be determined on a sound, research-approved sample.

Two years ago your G.L.F. undertook to evaluate corn yields by testing a number of hybrids alongside the G.L.F. varieties on a true sample basis. Tests were run under identical conditions in field scale trials and using the best recommended practices. On 26 farms all over G.L.F. territory, G.L.F. research men and interested farmers watched the test fields grow, mature and go to harvest. Yields of all varieties were carefully measured. Today, the facts speak for themselves.

In the 1959 grain and silage trials, an adapted G.L.F. hybrid placed above the best recommended competitive hybrids in both yield and standability.

In addition, the trials showed that due to better standability, the G.L.F. hybrids put more corn in the crib, with less of the total yield left laying down in the field. This was even more dramatically noted where for some reason corn had to be harvested late.

In total dry matter per acre, G.L.F. hybrids again led the tests. There is today, no doubt in the minds of those who saw the evidence that there is a G.L.F. hybrid suited to your farm which will outproduce other hybrids for silage and for grain.

Careful selection of an adapted hybrid from the G.L.F. line will pay off for you.

Now is the time to complete your seed corn order. Find out all about the complete G.L.F. Hybrid line at your G.L.F. Service Agency today.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



SILAGE TRIAL COMPARISON	Adapted G.L.F. Hybrid	Recommended Competitive Hybrid
Yield in total tons silage/acre	17.7	19.7
Tons of water hauled to silo	11.9	14.9
Tons of actual dry matter	5.8	4.8

Dry matter in silage is directly related to feeding value . . . More dry matter —More food value. In the test at the Dave Smith farm in Montgomery, the adapted G.L.F. hybrid produced a ton more dry matter with three tons less water per acre to haul and handle. As has often been said, the proof of pudding is in the eating.



A true sample is the basis of every G.L.F. trial. It is most important to get a sample that represents the whole field, and eliminates the possibility of error that would occur if the results were based on just the highest or lowest producing rows.



Silage Yields are measured on the Dave Smith farm at Montgomery. This trial dramatized the importance of measuring dry, not green, weight. Highest dry matter yields were obtained from hybrids fully dented at harvest.

G.L.F. KING of CORN HYBRIDS

GLF 40th Anniversary 1920-1960

1959 COOPERATING FARMERS/G.L.F. FIELD CORN TRIALS

Clifford Collins, Camden, N.Y.
Dodd Farms, Corry, Pennsylvania
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Green's Dairy Farm, Wolcott, N.Y.
Ken Noble, Linwood, N.Y.
Milton Probasco, Cream Ridge, N.J.
Jim Robertson, Springfield Center, N.Y.
Andrew Rogers, Canandaigua, N.Y.
Dave Smith, Montgomery, N.Y.
Celian Snyder, Fillmore, N.Y.
Albert Staub, Bridgeton, N.J.
Clyde Vosburg, Titusville, Pa.

20 YEARS OF PROVED P.S.S.



Dairymen know NYABC daughters lead in

Production
Sales
Show winnings

See the proof. Get most dairy dollars. Call your NYABC technician.

PROGRESS IN DAIRY BREEDING
NYABC
20th ANNIVERSARY
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219 technician units serving 47,000 members' herds in New York and Western Vermont affiliated with:

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 528, Ithaca, New York

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

PUBLIC AUCTION

Saturday, April 30 — 9:30 A.M.

Complete Dispersal Ring Orchards
Salt Point, Dutchess County, New York

One of top 10 Hudson Valley Fruit Farms $10,000. Bean-400 bushel hour grader—polisher; Bean 400 speed sprayer, 5 tractors, 4 trucks, York Elect. lift, 17,000 crates, all supplies for large operation, new rep. inventory over $150,000. Particulars —

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GLUE LAMINATED RAFTERS AND ARCHES

Send for further information and prices.
Box 3R-40, Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, N.Y.

13th ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT GROUP HEIFER SALES
Two Sales Offering Quality Animals

HEREFORD — **ANGUS**
BRED & OPEN HEIFERS — SEVERAL QUALITY BULLS

Saturday, April 23 — Caledonia, N. Y. (Empire Market Yards)
(Robert Watson, Clyde, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Saturday, May 14—Altamont, N. Y. (Fairgrounds)
(W. Clark, Cobleskill, N. Y.—Sale Manager)

Educational Show 10:00 **Sale 1:00 P.M.**

WRITE TO SALE MANAGERS FOR CATALOGS.

Feeder Calf Sale — Pike Fairgrounds — April 30



It would almost be a shock if we could see piled in one place all the hay a cow eats in a year.

Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY

Hay Burners

AS OF NOW there is a big push on to poke more feed into eows in the early part of the lactation. The statement is made and supported by experimental evidenee that dairymen need have no fear of stepping up the grain feed intake at a rapid pace after freshening, coming up to full feed within a week, as opposed to skimping on grain in the first three weeks, or longer.

The point is that cows lose so mueh weight from heavy milking in the first month, a deeline of which part might be saved by better feeding, that the cow does not do justiee to herself and her owner in the later stages of laetation. I believe all this to be true, and I join with the professors in the belief that 20 lbs. of grain is not too mueh for the average large sized fresh eow.

Some Holsteins and Brown Swiss in the early stages of lactation can easily handle 30 lbs. of grain feed without endangering the animals to mastitis or other disturbances commonly charged to overfeeding of grain.

But liberal grain feeding early in the lactation is only half the story, or even less. A cow giving a lot of milk has a great appetite, not only for grain but for hay as well, supplemented by liberal feeding of corn silage, and where it is available, grass silage, also.

Some dairymen like to feed both corn and grass silage to the same cow the same day and continue to do so year after year. Brigham Farms of St. Albans, Vt., is an example. Grain feeding can be eonfined with convenience and safety to twice a day. But to get full advantage of the weight retaining and producing ability of forages, frequent feeding is necessary, with some wastage of hay stems and other less palatable parts of the hay.

The hay left by a eow makes good bedding and can even be fed to heifers if they are in good eondition, espeeially in early spring with pasture season near, but should not be fed to dry cows being plumped up for the next lactation.

The better the hay, and the more frequently it is fed, the more of it will be consumed. With high intake of hay and silage, along with liberal grain, the cow delivers close to her maximum without sacrificing late production through serious loss of flesh.

Most eows yield in four months or 120 days about half the volume to be expected in 305 days. If, after delivering the supposed half, she has avoided depleting herself in the 120 days, and remains in good condition, she is quite apt to deliver more than half in the succeeding 185 days.

If she inherited the yen to give milk, she will not establish herself in the dairyman's mind as a "short termer" where she is liberally fed for 305 days, and then has plenty to eat as a dry eow.

In this conneetion, let me tell a story. When I made a down payment on Hayfields in 1925, I also bought several registered and grade Guernseys from H. E. Babcock, of Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y. It will be reealled that Mr. Babcock wrote a page for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 18 years.

Among the Babeock eattle was a young bull who turned out to be a good transmitter. Bred to a red and white crossbred I bought from a dealer, the Babcock bull had a daughter we named Katrinka. She was a big calf, a big heifer and a big eow.

After she came into production she was generally thin, and sometimes very thin indeed. Her nickname beeame "Slim" and she stood in the same stanchion at the head of one line for about 13 years. Mostly in her early years, she was a "short termer." Then as now, I took a great interest in the Hayfields cows as individuals, although in my visits I was mighty slow on diagnosing "Slim's" situation. Finally, when she was a mature eow, I learned that, she being the first cow by the door, I had been looking beyond to others without really seeing her at all.

She was not attractive in her emaciated condition. One day when I came in, "Slim" was making a noise from being down on her knees trying to steal hay from the cow on her right. There was no cow on her left. I brought her an armful of hay. She ate it. Then another, and she ate that, too. From then on "Slim" was

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Case Committee Makes Report

THE SPECIAL Committee on Milk Licensing, appointed by Governor Rockefeller and headed by Everett Case, president of Colgate University, has made its report.

There is considerable support to the proposal that milk dealers should not be denied licenses because the market is already adequately served. But tempering the recommendation is a proposal that the Commissioner of Agriculture & Markets be given power to require adequate bonding of dealers, and to regulate unfair trade practices or trends toward a monopoly.

At present there is a limit of $100,000 on a milk dealer's bond, and in place of that it is proposed that the Commissioner require a bond equal to twice the value of the milk handled by a dealer in any one month. The possibility of a mutual insurance fund was also suggested as an alternative. If these suggestions prove too expensive, dealers might pay 80-90 per cent of the value of the milk promptly on delivery, and make the final settlement later. This suggestion would certainly be very welcome to every dairyman.

The Committee turned thumbs down on retail price-fixing as being "unwise and unworkable."

The members of the Committee, besides Dr. Case, were John D. Calhoun, New York lawyer; Dr. Frederick W. Crumb, president of Potsdam College of Education; John B. Johnson, editor and publisher of the Watertown Daily Times; and Dean Emeritus William I. Myers, of the State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

It is quite probable that legislation carrying out some of the ideas of the Committee will be introduced at next year's session of the Legislature.

MILK PROMOTION

The milk promotion outlook continues cloudy. The American Dairy Association and Dairy Council of New York is continuing its efforts to get signatures for the voluntary deduction of 3¢ a hundred. So far, calls have been made in ten central and eastern counties.

The Mutual Federation is supporting an amendment to the New York-New Jersey Order to permit a 1 cent deduction for a milk research and consumer education program. This plan was proposed as an alternative to a straight advertising program.

The Dairymen's League has advised their members to consider the ADA-Dairy Council program carefully, but in the meantime are continuing efforts to get an amendment to the Order.

Eastern has thrown support to the ADA-Council program. The Bargaining Agency has not done so, my understanding being that the officers feel bound by delegate action recommending that attempts be made to secure an amendment to the Order.

Hay Burners

(Continued from Opposite Page)

fed all the hay she would eat, and grain in proportion to her production of 4% of milk. She filled out, milked the full term, regained the name Katrinka, and delivered six or more additional lactations of which the highest credited her with 16,000 lbs. Katrinka was a true "hay burner."

Some of the present herd are descended from her. I agree with Rutgers University that "hay burning," or large forage intake, is heritable in large measure.

In urging greater feeding of grain to be balanced with forage, the authorities put the emphasis upon the volume of grain rather than upon the forage. Some emphasis might well be placed upon the protein level of the grain in relation to the quality of the forage. At most times, year after year, high protein feeds cost more than those with lower concentration. There is no point in feeding at a higher cost more protein than is required to balance the forage.

What is that protein level? Well, with poor hay and good corn silage, it is higher than with high protein hay. For example, very early first cut hay which had little or no rain is high protein hay, and this fed with good corn silage calls for a low protein grain, even as low as 14%.

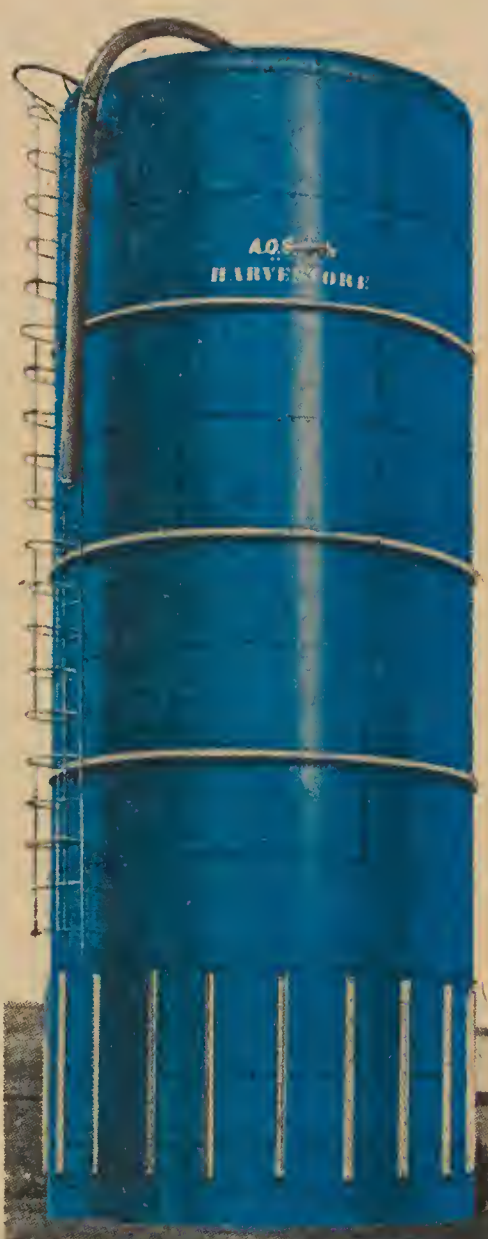
If the hay is bright second cutting harvested early, with good corn silage at one feeding and early cut grass silage at another, a 12% ration will do for the protein. The great F. B. Morrison, in his book "Feeds and Feeding" goes so far as to state that ground farm grains will contain enough proteins to balance the best green hay and early cut grass silage. He calls it "hay crop silage."

It can be seen that by varying the protein content of grain to fit the quality of our forages, the cow can be satisfied, high production gained and money saved through feeding. This means money made.

The next time you hear a lecture on feeding milking cows, push the speaker to elaborate on forages as well as grain. The same herd can swing all the way from 12% to 20% protein in a single winter, with justification and profit. What is the forage, or roughage, is a question which needs answering before dealing with the other one, what is the best protein level for the grains? Some feed dealers are very helpful in this decision, and some are as ignorant as a bull calf.

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Alfalfa Hay	800 lbs. ground ear corn
800 lbs. ground ear corn	200 lbs. ground oats
200 lbs. 32% commercial dairy mix	NO DAIRY MIX OR HAY

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May 7 Issue.....Closes Apr. 21
May 21 Issue.....Closes May 5
June 4 Issue.....Closes May 19
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 2

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: guaranteed. Improved Portoricos 200-$1.00; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50; 5000-$16.25 Nancy Halls, "Vineless" Portoricos, Georgia Reds, Gold Rush, Redgolds 200-$1.00; 500-$2.50; 1000-$4.00; 5000-$18.75. Free "Growing Potatoes Everywhere." Steele Plant Company, Gleason, Tennessee.

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RUBBER STAMPS 3 lines $1.00. Poultry stamps. Printing. Two color address and shipping labels. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg 2, Vermont.

RUBBER STAMPS: 50¢ per line. 3 line pocket $1.00. Jones, 230A W. 10th, Tarentum, Pa.

Sponge Cake Contest Prizes



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr.

The co-directors of the Sponge Cake Contest, American Agriculturist Home Editor Mabel Hebel (at left) and Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr., of Marietta N. Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

To one of the 6 high State winners: 100-piece set of fine imported Schumann Bavarian China. Complete dinner service for 12 in the Ming Tree design, including 1 dozen each of dinner, salad, and bread and butter plates; coupe soups, fruit saucers, and tea cups and saucers; also, 2 platters, sauceboat, sugar and creamer, 2 vegetable dishes, and large coffeepot with cover.



BEAUTIFUL, golden sponge cakes have been making a hit in Grange halls from one end of New York State to the other since the Grange-American Agriculturist Sponge Cake Contest started last January in the Subordinate Granges. We hope that you are in this contest, as the fun and excitement are beginning to mount! By May 31, all of the elimination contests in the Subordinate Granges will have taken place, and then Subordinate winners will match sponge cakes in their county contests during June, July, August, and September. Finally, at State Grange annual session next fall, the 53 county winners will compete for the title of State champion sponge cake baker and the prizes shown on these two pages, plus cash prizes.

Both men and women are eligible to take part in this contest—in fact, any member of a New York State Subordinate Grange is eligible, except a professional baker. Any type of sponge cake is eligible for entry, except chiffon cakes and white angel food cakes.

Nine American Agriculturist advertisers are cooperating in the contest and will award prizes to State winners. Two of these companies will also award prizes to Pomona contestants.

Here is how the state contest prizes will be distributed:

To each of the 6 top State winners: One of the six household equipment prizes shown on these pages, as follows:

100-piece set of fine imported Schumann Bavarian China, a complete dinner service for 12 in the Ming Tree design, from **Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.**

Magic Chef 36-inch LP-Gas Range, Model GS685-HCS, with New Magic Control Center, griddle, and swing-out broiler, from **Dixie Products, Inc., and National LP-Gas Council.**

A 30-inch Monarch Electric Range, Model 130C, with 24-inch oven, from **Malleable Iron Range Company.**

Norge 30-inch Model GA-30CP LP-Gas Range with 24½-inch oven, thermostatic top burner, and electric clock, from **Norge Sales Corporation and National LP-Gas Council.**

A Roper DeLuxe LP-Gas Range, Model U52E23 from **George D. Roper Sales Corporation and National LP-Gas Council.**

A Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Washer, Model A28, **OR** Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Electric Dryer, Model 109, **OR** an automatic gas dryer, from **Speed Queen, Division of McGraw-Edison Company.**

To the No. 1 and No. 2 State winners: A set of silver salt and pepper shakers and 6 Shake-'n-Pour Canisters Table Salt from **International Salt Co.**

To each of the 10 highest State winners: A set of all of the grocery prizes shown on these pages from the following companies: Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; R. B. Davis Company; International Salt Company, and Penick & Ford.

$159.00 in entry prizes from New York State Grange. Each of the 53 county winners taking part in the finals will receive a $3.00 entry prize.

$100.00 from American Agriculturist, to be distributed among the top 15 state winners.

Up to $100.00 from R. B. Davis Co. This company will match American Agriculturist cash prizes to any of the top 15 winners who use Davis Baking Powder in their winning entries.

Grocery prizes will also be awarded to the 53 Pomona contests by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange and R. B. Davis Co.

From MALLEABLE IRON RANGE CO.

To one of the 6 high State winners: Monarch Electric Range, 30-inch, Model No. 130C with 24-inch oven.

Last year's winner, Mrs. Carl Nasse, Canajoharie, N. Y., is shown below with company agent Max Sisler.



From R. B. DAVIS CO., Division of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

To each of the 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 12-ounce can Cocomalt; 12-ounce can Creamy White Swel; 12-ounce can Creamy Fudge Swel; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder and a set of Quick-Mix Charts.

To any of the 15 high State winners who use Davis Baking Powder in their winning entry: a cash award equal to the one received from American Agriculturist.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder and a set of Quick-Mix Charts.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE

To each of the 10 high State winners: 5-lb. sack of each of the following: G.L.F. Cake Flour, G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour, G.L.F. Pancake Mix; G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; and G.L.F. Medium Rye Flour.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Cake Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.

—Photo: C. Hadley Smith





From NORGE SALES CORPORATION
and NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL

To one of the 6 high State Winners: Norge 30-inch Model GA-30CP LP-Gas Range with 24½-inch oven, thermostatic top burner, electric clock, appliance outlet and fluorescent lamp.

From DIXIE PRODUCTS, INC.
and NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL

To one of the 6 High State Winners: Magic Chef LP-Gas Range, Model GS685-HCS, 36-inch Range with new Magic Control Center, griddle, swing-out broiler, clock and fluorescent lighting.







From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

To each of the 10 high State winners: 1 dozen 12-oz. bottles Brer Rabbit Molasses; 1 case My-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling; 1 Brer Rabbit "Book of Molasses Magic."

From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., INC.

To the first and second high State winners: A set of silver Salt and Pepper Shakers and 6 Shake-'n-Pour Canisters Sterling Table Salt.

To each of the 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-oz. Round Table Salt.



From GEORGE D. ROPER SALES CORPORATION
and NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL

To one of the 6 high State Winners: A Roper 36-inch DeLuxe LP-Gas Range, Model U52E23, with king-size oven, automatic heat control, smokeless broiler, and timer clock.



From SPEED QUEEN, a division of McGraw-Edison Co.

To one of the 6 high State winners: Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Washer, Model A28, OR Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Electric Dryer, Model 109, OR Automatic Gas Dryer. Twin set of washer and dryer is shown below.



NEW YORK STATE GRANGE CONTEST

Easter Desserts

By ALBERTA D SHACKELTON

HERE ARE three "extra special" desserts, any one of which will make your Easter dinner memorable:

ALMOND NUT TORTE

- 10-inch angel food cake, OR 6 or 8-egg sponge cake, OR a chiffon cake (bake your own or use a commercial mix)
- 2 cups heavy cream
- ⅓ cup confectioners' sugar
- 2 teaspoons plain gelatine
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 2 tablespoons hot water
- 1 teaspoon almond extract
- 1 to 2 cups almond brittle or almond chocolate crunch, finely crumbled
- Whole or halved blanched toasted almonds

Cut cooled cake crosswise into four even layers. Whip cream and sugar until it begins to stiffen. Gradually add the gelatine softened in cold water and dissolved in the hot water and cooled and continue to beat until stiff. Add flavoring. Place half of the mixture between the cake layers. Frost cake with the remaining frosting. Cover cake with the crumbled nut brittle or crunch, and decorate with the whole or halves of toasted almonds. Chill. Serves 10 to 12.

EASTER CHIFFON PIE

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1½ cups coconut (about 4 oz.)
- 1 box strawberry flavored gelatine AND
- 1 box (10 oz.) frozen sliced strawberries, thawed OR
- 1 box raspberry flavored gelatine AND
- 1 box (10 oz. package) frozen raspberries, thawed
- ⅔ cup boiling water
- Dash salt
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- Few drops of red coloring, if necessary
- 3 egg whites
- ½ teaspoon cream of tartar
- ⅓ cup sugar

Melt butter in large skillet, add the coconut and stir over medium heat until coconut is golden brown. Press mixture firmly on bottom and sides of a 9-inch pie pan. (Instead of browning in pan, you may press mixture of butter and coconut in pie pan and bake 5 to 8 minutes in a moderate oven (350°) until lightly browned. Cool.

Combine gelatine and boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add salt, lemon juice, and thawed berries, and mix well. Chill until slightly thickened. Beat the egg whites with the cream of tartar until foamy. Gradually beat in the sugar and continue to beat until stiff but not dry. Fold beaten egg whites carefully into the gelatine mixture. If a brighter pink color is desired, add a few drops of red coloring. Pile lightly into the coconut crust and chill thoroughly. Serves 6 to 7.

Note: In place of the coconut crust, you may use any one of your favorite baked pastry shells or crumb crusts.

CHOCOLATE CRUMB CHIFFON DESSERT

- 1½ cups chocolate cookie crumbs (about ¾ box of thin 2" chocolate wafers)
- 1 cup evaporated milk
- 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water
- ½ cup boiling water
- ⅔ cup sugar
- Dash salt
- 6 oz. can frozen raspberry and lemon concentrate (or Hawaiian Punch concentrate or pink lemonade concentrate)
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- Few drops of red coloring, if desired

Line a lightly buttered 9-inch square pan with ½ of the chocolate cookie crumbs. Chill evaporated milk in ice tray. Soften the gelatine in cold water and dissolve in the boiling water. Add the sugar, salt, and frozen concentrate. Chill until mixture is slightly thickened but not set. Beat the cold evaporated milk with the lemon juice until stiff. Fold into the chilled gelatine mixture, add a few drops of coloring for a delicate pink shade. Pour mixture lightly over the crumb-lined pan. Sprinkle remaining crumbs over the top. Chill thoroughly several hours or over night. Cut in squares to serve. Serves 9.

Note: In place of the raspberry-lemon frozen concentrate, you may use lemon, lime, etc.

Eggnog For Easter

Egg and milk drinks (served with colorful straws) will be ideal refreshments for children's parties during the Easter season when egg hunts and egg rolling provide gaiety for the younger fry.

For 1 tall glass of plain eggnog, beat together 1 egg, 1 cup milk, about 1 tablespoon sugar, a dash of salt, and ¼ teaspoon vanilla. Sprinkle with nutmeg, if desired.

Variations: For a fluffy eggnog beat yolks and whites separately and mix yolks, milk, sugar, salt, and flavoring before mixing with the beaten whites. Use lemon, orange, peppermint, maple, almond, strawberry, pineapple flavor in place of vanilla.

Ice cream eggnogs will appeal. Just drop a small scoop of ice cream into glass of eggnog before serving. For a banana eggnog, add a ripe cut-up banana to the egg, milk, sugar mixture before beating.

SWEDISH FILLED WAFERS

Beat 2 eggs and ¾ cup sugar until light and fluffy. Add ¾ cup sifted flour and stir until well blended. Drop tablespoonfuls of the mixture about 3 inches apart on a well buttered cookie sheet. For best results, bake no more than 4 at a time. Flatten each out with a spatula dipped in cold water into cakes about 5 inches in diameter.

Bake in a moderate oven (375°) until light brown—about 4 to 5 minutes. Remove immediately and shape with spatula or pancake turner into cones. Cool on wire rack. These wafers may be made a day or two in advance of when you wish to use them. Then just before serving, fill each cone with whipped cream and top with jam or jelly. Makes about 16.

Before Easter comes, treat the family to these quick and easy Hot Cross Buns:

QUICK HOT CROSS BUNS

- 1 package active dry yeast
- 1 cup warm (not hot) water
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- 2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons soft shortening
- ½ cup currants
- ¼ cup chopped citron

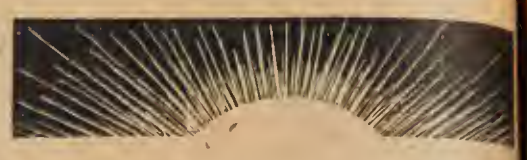
Dissolve yeast in the warm water in a mixing bowl. Stir in the sugar, salt, spices, and half the flour. Beat with a spoon until smooth. Add egg and shortening. Beat in rest of flour, currants, and citron until smooth. Scrape down sides of bowl and cover with a damp cloth. Let rise in a warm place until double in bulk.

Grease 12 large muffin cups. Stir down raised dough and spoon into muffin cups, filling ½ full. Let rise in a warm place until dough reaches top of muffin cups. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in a preheated hot oven (400°). When slightly cool, make a cross on each bun with a mixture of ¼ to ½ cup confectioners' sugar moistened with cream or water. Makes 12.

All About Food

As interesting as a novel is the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 60th Yearbook, entitled "Food, the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture." It was written by 72 nutrition experts and covers everything that is known today about weight control, food energy, quality in food, food costs, food fads, food habits, and how foods should be cooked.

There are also 26 pages of recipes in the section "What and How to Cook," and a chapter on "Planning Meals for the Family." Fourteen pages give answers to questions that people have asked about food. If you would like to have a copy of this valuable and interesting book, send a money order for $2.25 to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for "Food, the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture." You may also be able to find a copy of this book in your public library.



THE GIFT OF EASTER DAY

By Edith Shaw Butler

Now Easter brings its tidings
Of faith and hope again,
The resurrection message
To stir the hearts of men.

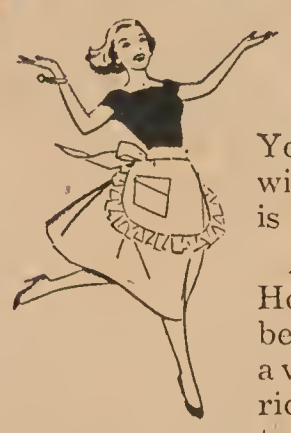
Glad bells from every church spire
Ring out triumphantly,
And choruses re-echo
Christ's joyful victory.

Death could not hold Him mortal,
He rose to teach the way,
And in His love for mankind,
He gave us Easter Day.

CHOCOLATE DREAM CAKE



A Dream Girl... that's You when You Bake it!



Yes—this rich, dark chocolate beauty—topped with swirly clouds of heavenly-white frosting—is the kind of eating every man dreams about!

And you'll find everything you bake with Robin Hood Flour—breads, pies, biscuits, cookies—tastes better. That's because Robin Hood is milled from a variety of high protein wheats. This high protein richness gives you better baking—better nutrition, too. Get Robin Hood Flour at your grocer's today!

DREAM CAKE



Try Rita Martin's ROBIN HOOD
Chocolate Dream Cake

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
1¾ cups sugar — 3 eggs — 1 tsp. vanilla
¾ tsp. salt — 3 squares (3 oz.) choc., melted
½ cup shortening — ¾ cup boiling water
¾ cup buttermilk — 1½ tsp. soda

SIFT . . . . . flour, sugar and salt together into bowl.
ADD . . . . . shortening and buttermilk.
BEAT . . . . . 2 minutes with electric mixer or by hand (150 strokes per minute).
ADD . . . . . eggs and vanilla. Beat 1 minute.
COMBINE . . chocolate, boiling water and soda. Stir until foamy and thick.
ADD . . . . . chocolate mixture to batter. Beat 1 minute more.
POUR . . . . . into 2 prepared 9-inch layer pans.
BAKE . . . . . at 350° for 35—40 minutes. Cool.
FROST . . . . with fluffy white frosting.

try it.... you'll love it!



Enriched Robin Hood Flour
High Protein Richness Gives You Better Baking!

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

9245. Smart sheath with button-on jacket. Sew this outfit in smooth linen, slubbed cotton or shantung. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

9318. Step-in fashion has smartly notched collar and hip pocket. Gay in plaid gingham or a taffetised cotton. Printed in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.

4986. Choose cotton print, plaid or a sunny solid color for this busy-day casual. Cool sleeves, envelope pockets. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.



9150. Cool sundress becomes a town outfit when you add the jacket. Cotton for this — print or solid. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4802. Vacation wardrobe—sun top, poncho, pedal pushers, Bermuda shorts and brief shorts. Choose cotton fabrics in plaid—perhaps, turquoise, orange, lemon, the new tropical colors. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

PATTERN 9318 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9245, 4986, 9150, and 4802 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coins) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly.

Announcing...

Brer Rabbit AS 1960 RECIPE CONTEST SPONSOR

Once again Brer Rabbit is a sponsor of the 1960 American Agriculturist New York Grange Recipe Contest.

Try these recipes on your family . . . they'll love 'em.

PINEAPPLE-CARAMEL-NUT ROLLS

Heat oven to 375° (moderate). Stir ¼ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses (Gold Label), ¼ c. granulated sugar, and ¼ c. butter in small pan over medium heat until butter is melted and a smooth syrup forms. Put about 1 tbsp. syrup in each of 12 medium muffin cups. Sprinkle 3 or 4 pecan halves over syrup. Drain 9-oz. can crushed pineapple; divide equally between muffin cups. Place unbaked Brown 'n Serve Rolls right side up, on top of mixture; bake 15 min. Invert immediately. Let stand a few minutes before removing muffin pan. Serve rolls warm pineapple side up.

LIMA-BEAN BAKE

Cook 4 slices of bacon until crisp; drain and crumble bacon. In 2 tbsp. drippings, cook 1 large onion, sliced, until tender; add 2 pkgs. frozen Fordhook lima beans, cooked and drained, and crumbled bacon. Combine 1 can (10½ oz.) condensed tomato soup with ⅓ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses, 1 to 2 tbsp. vinegar and ½ tsp. salt; stir into lima-bean mixture. Pour into buttered 1½-quart casserole. Sprinkle ½ c. buttered coarse cracker crumbs on top. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 20 to 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

NEW ORLEANS DROP COOKIES

¾ cup shortening
¾ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses
2 eggs
2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ cup milk
½ cup seedless raisins
½ cup chopped walnut meats

Slowly melt shortening; cool. Add molasses and eggs; beat well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and baking soda; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Add raisins and nut meats. Drop by teaspoon on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven, 425°F., 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 4 to 5 dozen.

HEAVENLY SALAD DRESSING

Combine 1 small onion, minced, ½ cup salad oil, ⅓ cup cider vinegar, ⅓ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses and 3 tbsp. lemon juice in jar or small bowl. Add 2 tsp. prepared mustard and 1 tsp. oregano. Shake or mix well. Makes 1½ cups dressing for mixed greens, vegetable or citrus salads.

Make it a habit to add Brer Rabbit



Gold Ribbon Winner at Danbury Fair gives you her recipe for

Orange Bowknots



"They're fun to make . . . you actually *tie* the dough in a knot," says Mrs. Charles Barchi of Danbury, Connecticut, who won the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the Danbury Fair. "I think *you'll* enjoy making my Bowknots, too . . . and they're really delicious! Just be sure to use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the kind most of us prize-winning cooks depend on. It's so fast rising and easy to use, your baking's *bound* to turn out well."

Orange Bowknots

1 cup milk — ⅓ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt — ½ cup shortening
1 package or cake Fleischmann's Active Dry or Compressed Yeast
¼ cup water — 2 eggs, beaten
2 tablespoons grated orange rind
¼ cup orange juice
5 to 5½ cups sifted enriched flour

Scald milk; add sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast in warm, not hot, water (lukewarm for compressed). Add lukewarm milk mixture, eggs, orange rind, orange juice and 3 cups flour. Beat until smooth. Gradually add remaining flour, beating well. Knead dough 8 to 10 minutes on lightly floured surface till smooth and elastic. Place in lightly greased bowl, turning once to grease surface. Cover. Let rise in warm place till double (about 1½-2 hours). Punch down; cover and let rest for 10 minutes. Roll dough in 18 x 10 inch rectangle, ½ inch thick. Cut strips 10 inches long and ¾ inch wide. Roll each strip back and forth lightly under your fingers; loosely tie in knot. Arrange on greased baking sheets. Cover; let rise till almost double, about 45 minutes. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) 12 minutes or until done. Makes about 2 dozen.

Ice with orange icing: Blend 1 teaspoon grated orange peel, two tablespoons orange juice and 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar. Brush the icing on with a pastry brush for a smooth, even glaze.



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GROW GIANT, FLAVORFUL
"British Sovereign"
STRAWBERRIES



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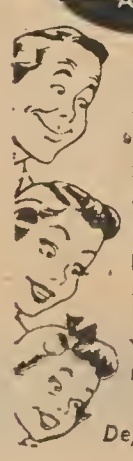
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ALASKA TOUR

July 29 - August 19

ONCE AGAIN we offer you the opportunity to visit Alaska and the beautiful Northwest with American Agriculturist. The dates are July 29 to August 19—three weeks of glorious fun, majestic scenery, happy companionship, and absolutely carefree traveling. The all-expense ticket for the tour includes everything except such personal expenses as laundry and souvenirs.

People who have gone on all of our tours to different parts of the world say that the Alaska Tour is the most perfect one of all—and this year's, we think, is the best we have ever had. Besides a thrilling cruise of the beautiful Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun, with stops at many Alaskan ports, it will include some of the greatest scenic attractions in America on our journeys to and from the West Coast.

On our way West, we will have a cruise of the world's largest inland waterway from Port McNicoll on Lake Huron, where we will board the Great Lakes steamer **Assiniboia**, to Fort William on Lake Superior, passing through the great locks of the Sault Ste. Marie. Before continuing our train journey, we will visit both Fort William and Port Arthur, where we will see the great harbor. The opening of the great St. Lawrence Seaway has changed Canada's head of inland waterway navigation into an international deep sea port.

Continuing our journey aboard the Canadian Pacific's scenic-dome train, the Canadian, we will head for the rugged grandeur of the Canadian Rockies, via Ontario and Manitoba to Winnipeg and across the vast grain fields of Saskatchewan. We will have two and a half days in the Canadian Rockies, and will stay at both the Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise.

Next will come Vancouver, where we will board our Alaska Cruise ship, the S.S. Princess Louise, for the journey northward. Life on shipboard is fun, especially when you're with an American Agriculturist party. We'll enjoy delicious meals, pleasant deck games, or just friendly conversation as we relax in our deck chairs and watch the beautiful scenery go by—towering mountains, rocky cliffs, rich green forests, tumbling waterfalls, and inviting islands.

We'll stop at many Alaskan ports including Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, home of the salmon and halibut fishing fleets; Juneau, capital of Alaska, and Skagway, where the trail of '98 begins. Here a White Pass and Yukon train will take us on a never-to-be-forgotten trip into Yukon Territory as far as Carcross. Enroute at Dead Horse Gulch, you can plainly trace the cruel trail on which hundreds of pack animals and prospectors perished in Gold Rush days. We'll also visit magnificent Mendenhall Glacier, where we will see blue compressed ice thousands of years old.

Returning to Vancouver, we will visit the typically English city of Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, and then on our homeward journey, will come one of the greatest thrills of our tour—a visit to spectacular Glacier National Park, often called "the Switzerland of America."

Our printed itinerary will give you full details of this fascinating tour as well as the exact cost. To get a copy, just fill out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, President, American Agriculturist, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y. As we always have more reservations for our Alaska tours than we can accept, we urge you to get yours in early. A $100 deposit will hold space for you and this amount will be refunded promptly if you have to cancel your reservation later.

We hope to have you with us, and we can assure you that if you go you'll have the trip of a lifetime in company with the nicest folks in the world and with absolutely no travel worries.

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Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Alaska Summer Cruise, July 29-August 19.

Name _____

Address _____
Please print your name and address



On our way home we will visit renowned Glacier National Park, one of nature's scenic wonderlands. Picture shows Many Glacier Hotel in its setting of shining mountain grandeur. Here our party will stay overnight.



Fly Birth Control — Scientists at the USDA's entomology laboratory at Orlando, Fla., have begun experiments on the self-annihilation of insects by chemical sterilization as a means of controlling house flies and fruit flies. Tests so far show that a concentration of as little as .01 of 1 per cent of a modified glutamic acid added to food for laboratory-reared house flies has prevented egg-laying or hatching, and that 0.5 of 1 per cent in a single feeding will cause permanent sterility in female flies. Up to now, however, the tests show that male flies are not sterilized by eating food containing the chemical. To be fully effective, the scientists say, chemical sexual sterilants will have to produce sexual sterility in both males and females without adverse effects on mating behavior.

A Dairy Man's Filter — Cheese and charcoal combine to make an effective filter for cigarettes. In University of Wisconsin tests, a biochemist found that a combination of one-third charcoal and two-thirds cheese removed 90% of the tar when a laboratory machine did the smoking. If all cigarette filters were so made, an estimated 50 million lbs. of dry cheese could be used.

Black and White Mulch — Dr. E. M. Emmert, professor of horticulture at the University of Kentucky, recently reported on 1959 experiments using a double layer of film. A bottom layer of black polyethylene four feet wide is laid down and lightly covered with loose soil. A thinner layer of clear polyethylene film of the same width is simultaneously laid on top and anchored by covering the sides with soil.

In 16 or 18 tests on six vegetables, Dr. Emmert said that use of the double film produces markedly superior yields than black polyethylene alone. Both types of mulch yielded far higher crops than unmulched check plots grown under comparable conditions.

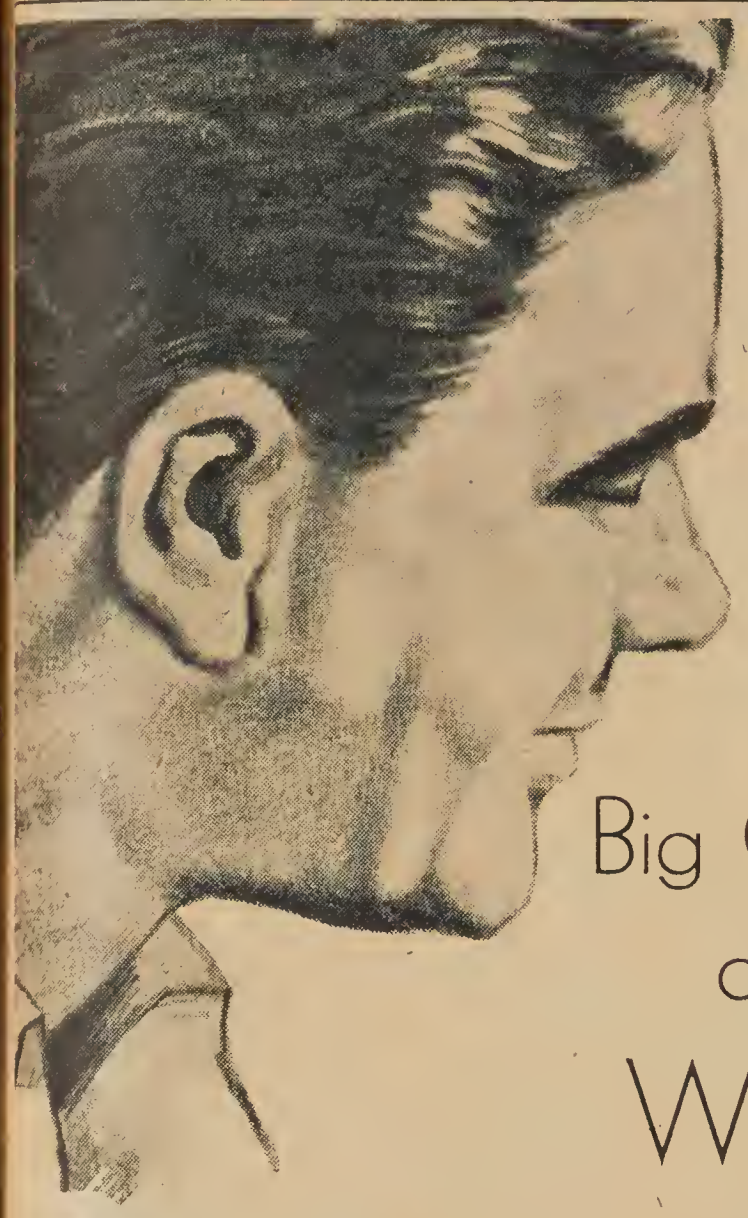
The increased yield was attributed to an earlier warming of the soil in the spring than is possible to achieve by the use of black film alone. The double film also assisted in moderating hot weather temperatures.



—Photo courtesy Lawn Institute

Seeding roadsides speeded up.

Green Thumb Hose — An ingenious machine sprays a slurry of grass seed and fertilizer; other machines will blow a straw mulch on top, to help bluegrass and fescue sprout more surely.





Big Cooperatives . . .
or Non-Farm Control
WHICH?

We Dairymen Have Got to Choose!

It costs a pile of money to run a farm today . . . especially a dairy farm. Recent figures show it takes three to four times more capital to put a man to work on a top-grade dairy farm than it does in industry.

Worst of all, our costs are going up all the time . . . threatening our control over our farms, our markets and our access to markets. It's too big a job for the independent dairyman or a small cooperative to handle. Particularly when our competitors in the market place . . . and on the road to market . . . the big corporations, big labor, big retailers and big financiers are combining their resources and throwing their weight all over the lot.

Cooperatives Must Work Together

I'm a member of the Dairymen's League, the largest dairy cooperative in the Northeast. Even so, we League members recognize that no single cooperative is big enough to cope with today's nation-wide giants in the struggle for regional, divisional and national markets.

Our League officials are perfecting plans and programs to unite dairy cooperatives in order to provide enough farm support, know-how, finances and management to give dairymen at least a fifty-fifty chance in their struggle with giant non-farm interests.

Our aims are simple: To keep country facilities under the ownership and control of farmers. To provide the economies of bulk-tank handling to all who want it. And to assure markets for dairymen who prefer can handling.

Ask your cooperative leaders to work toward these ends. Urge them to avoid factions and discord that might impede progress. If you are unaffiliated, resolve now to . . .

Join
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



Ed Eastman's Page

The Last Farm Pioneer

WITH THE death of Jared Van Wagenen on March 25, farmers of the State and nation, and America itself, lost a citizen who was a pioneer in the revolution in agriculture that has taken place in the last 100 years. Jared was nearing his 89th birthday. No similar period in all history has seen half of the changes that took place in Jared's lifetime, and he had a personal part in bringing some of those changes to pass but he was always first of all a farmer.

In Jared's own words: **"It happens that all my life has been built around 250 acres of tilled fields, hillside pastures, and pleasant woodland here in eastern central New York (Lawyersville, Schoharie County). From these lands, my people have made both a living and a life since great-grandfather set up his hearthstone here in the summer of 1800."**

When Jared was 16 years old, he entered the Department of Agriculture at Cornell University and became one of the first graduates of the College. He was a student of J. P. Roberts, the head of the department, who had a lasting influence in building the foundations of the College of Agriculture. Another of Jared's lifelong friends was Liberty Hyde Bailey, who followed Roberts and was Dean of the College, and who was one of the great teachers and scientists of his time.

After graduation Jared returned to the home farm where he had always lived and where, in addition to his farming, he took an active part in the leadership of public affairs that concerned agriculture.

Traveling by horse and buggy or with sleighs or cutters, Jared spoke at hundreds of farmer's institutes which preceded the present extension work of the colleges of agriculture. Of the long list of great leaders and teachers who conducted these meetings, Jared was the last. There are few older farmers in the State who have not heard Jared at these institutes or at some other farm meeting.

With his family history going back in the beginning of things in this country, it was natural perhaps that Jared should have a deep interest in matters historical that had to do with agriculture. In his lifetime he saw the passing of almost all hand farm tools and the coming of modern equipment. He could discourse at length about the crops our fathers used to raise, how they were sowed, tended, harvested and processed by hand methods.

At the farm museum on the State Fair grounds, Jared used to demonstrate the early household arts, like the making of flax into cloth, the operation of looms and spinning wheels. Perhaps more than any other man, he preserved the knowledge of the ancient ways of our fathers, much of which he recorded in his intensely interesting book, "The Golden Age of Homespun."

Shortly after the turn of the century, Jared became a regular contributor to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and for almost 60 years he wrote regularly for us, building a following of readers that few other farm writers ever had.

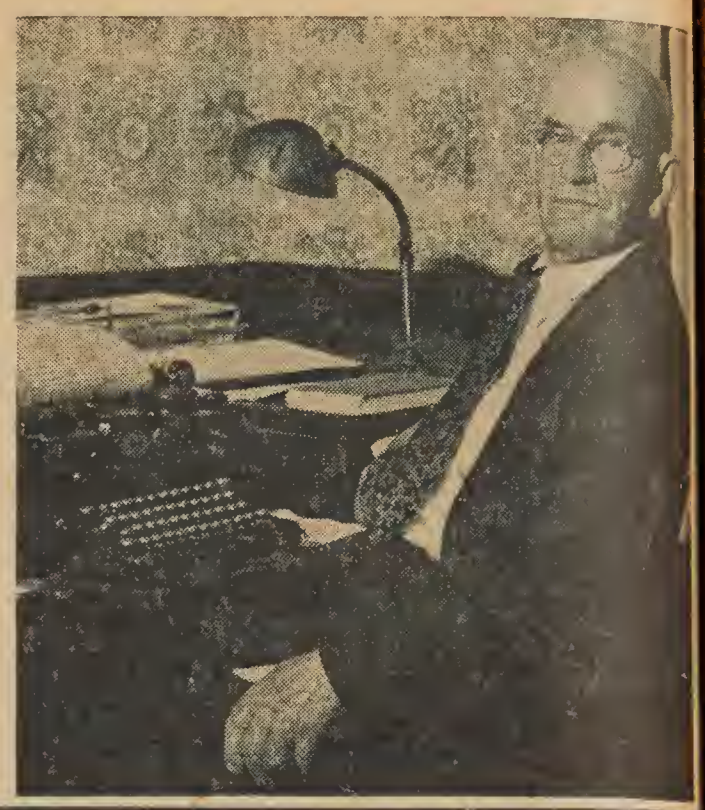
Jared Van Wagenen was the last of the great men like J. P. Roberts, Liberty Hyde Bailey, and later Dr. George Warren, Maurice Burritt, Ed Babcock, R. D. Cooper, Dean A. R. Mann and dozens of others of their generation who laid the foundation of modern agricultural education and organization.

With all of his skill and ability as a speaker and writer, Jared was a loveable and interesting companion and friend. Together with hundreds of other friends of Jared, I shall miss his gentle, kindly philosophy and friendship.

He is survived by his wife Magdalena, to whom he dedicated his book, "For the wife of my youth and my sunset years."

In addition to Mrs. Van Wagenen, Jared is also survived by three daughters and a son: Mrs. Sarah TerBush, Ellenville, N. Y.; Mrs. Loraine Foster, Afton, N. Y.; Miss Margaret Van Wagenen, Ashland, Massachusetts; and Jared Van Wagenen III, who lives on the farm and will continue to keep it in the family.

Right. With his farm duties Jared always found time to write and to take an active part in farm affairs.



Below. The Jared Van Wagenen home at Lawyersville, N. Y. Jared's great grandfather acquired this farm 160 years ago.



OUR NUMBER ONE PUBLIC ENEMY

HEART DISEASE kills and cripples more than all the other diseases put together and annually accounts for more than 60% of all the deaths in the United States. You or somebody close to you could be the next victim. It is our **Number One Public Enemy!**

These facts point up the grave importance of everyone taking the precautions to prevent a heart attack and for those who have had one, in preventing another.

First, consider what a wonderful organ the heart is. It is just about the size of your fist. With care, it sometimes will keep going for over 100 years. It pumps about 5,000 gallons or about 10 tons of blood into your arteries every day of your life, but on days when you are overworking or when you have a lot of tensions or strain, the heart may pump as many as 50 to 100 tons of blood. It never rests, except between beats, and catches up on its rest while you are at ease or asleep.

Here are a few simple rules:

1. **DO NOT OVER-EXERT**

Farmers, middle aged or older, should never run nor over-lift, particularly in a hot place like a hay mow.

2. **DO NOT OVER-EAT**

Over-weight is a menace. If you are fat, your chances of getting heart disease are greatly increased, and your chances of recovery after an attack are much reduced. Eat a balanced diet.

3. **DO NOT GET MAD**

High tensions, anger, worry, strain and tension of any kind always tax the heart.

Much progress is being made in fighting heart disease and in helping people back to usefulness after an attack. That fight takes millions of dollars of research money and for rehabilitation purposes. To raise money for research and rehabilitation, the American Heart Association with the state and county associations work the year around, supported by thousands of volunteer workers. If you want to help, and who doesn't, send whatever you can afford. Even a few cents from everybody count up. Sometimes flowers at funerals are overdone. You can better show your respect by donating your flower money to Heart or Cancer associations or foundations.

Your Heart contribution may be sent to: American Heart Association, 44 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y. or to your local association.

FOOD IS A GOOD BUY

THE NEXT time somebody begins to complain to you about the high cost of food and the big money that farmers are making, just remind him or her of the following facts:

The average family income in the United States has tripled since 1940, but while food prices have increased, their relation to income have actually gone down. The worker's average hourly wage today buys more of almost any food than it did before World War II. For example, here is a table taken from the U.S.D.A. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1959:

Foods bought by one hour's take home pay

	1940	1957
Steak	1.7 lbs.	2 lbs.
Milk	5 quarts	7.5 quarts
Eggs	2 dozen	3.5 dozen
Bread, lb. loaf	8 loaves	10 loaves
Oranges	2 dozen	3 dozen
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	7 cans	15 cans

A GREAT FARM SECTION

WE HAVE so many big cities here in the Northeast, that a lot of people think we have little farming. We're glad to have the cities because they make markets, but New York is a great farm state. For example:

New York State ranks first in the nation in the production of:

Cabbage, Onions, Ducks, Buckwheat, Maple Sugar.

New York ranks second in the production of:

Milk, Cauliflower, Snap Beans for processing, Beets for processing, Apples, Grapes, Sour Cherries, Ice Cream, Cheese, Maple Syrup.

New York ranks third in the production of:

Snap Beans for market, Carrots, Cucumbers, Green Peas, Late Potatoes, Sweet Corn, Dairy Cows.

Now if we had the whole Northeast, where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST circulates, we become one of the greatest farm sections in the world.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

TOMMY," said the teacher, "If I lay one egg on the table and two on the chair, how many will I have all together?"

"Personally," answered Tommy, "I don't think you can do it."

SERVICE BUREAU

ADVANCE FEE AGAIN

"Two years ago we signed a contract with a company to sell our general store, and paid them $225.00 in advance. They guaranteed to sell the property in one year plus 60 days extra, if necessary. However, they never sent one prospect or even an inquiry.

"They also guaranteed to refund the money if no sale was made, but, although my husband and our lawyer have both written them, they can get no satisfaction."

We have printed warnings against these "Advance Fee" operators previously, but, since we understand that more than $50 000.000 is lost every year by property owners as a result of this racket, it may be useful to repeat the warning. These men, who sell by high pressure methods, promise to sell properties, when actually all they do is list the properties in a catalog. They are not real estate brokers and, of course, should not be confused with legitimate, licensed real estate dealers.

The company to which the above subscriber refers has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop this deceptive practice.

There is a new law in New York State which provides that advertising of this sort cannot be solicited unless the publisher has filed complete information with the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State can deny them permission to solicit if it is found the organization is engaging in fraudulent practices.

This legislation may eventually end this racket. Meanwhile, be forewarned and don't pay $200 or $300 just to get your property listed.

NOT AGAINST PUNCTURES

"We bought two new tires in December and about a month later I ran over something that punctured a hole over an inch long. The company we bought from refused to make any adjustment. I am enclosing the guarantee and would like to know if a settlement is in order."

The guarantee does not cover punctures of any kind. This sort of damage is not caused by any defect in the tire, although we admit it certainly is discouraging to puncture a new tire.

TRI-STATE PRINTERS

As a matter of interest to the many, many people who wrote us a year and two years ago concerning complaints against Tri-State Printers, there has been a final meeting of creditors in their bankruptcy proceedings. We understand there will be no distribution to general unsecured creditors because the funds available were only sufficient to pay the expenses of administration, priority wage and tax claims.

This company contacted women's organizations for their aid in selling ads in cook books and calendars to local merchants. Then, the organizations were to receive copies of the books or calendars which they could supposedly sell as a fund-raising project. However, in many cases it took a year or two to get the books, if at all, and then they were of very inferior quality.

ADDRESSES WANTED

A member of the family is trying to locate any of the following Elliotts: Cora, Grace, Lottie, William or Gerald Dean Elliott.

Bertrum Ellsworth Cook, Frederick Lyle Cook or Melvina Ann Cook, formerly of Portland, Maine. Their brother is trying to locate them.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Howard Crysler of Skaneateles, N. Y. would like the following poems: "Over the Hills **from** the Poorhouse" (where the old lady goes back); and "When Christmas came to the Poorhouse".

I would like to know if any readers could help with one of my collections — patterns of toys and aprons and sea shells (would like some from different places).—*Marjorie Carter, Mariaville, Maine*

SCHOOL MEETING

IF YOU live in a school district which has its annual meeting the first Tuesday in May, put a circle around the date now and plan to attend.

The local district has plenty of power to run its school affairs, but if taxpayers and parents stay home in droves, that power will be soaked up by State or Federal agencies!

DYBAR®

Now at your G.L.F. Service Agency

GLF Quality

® DuPont

DU PONT "DYBAR"

Fenuron Weed and Brush Killer

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STory 3-2541

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RIVERHEAD, L. I., NEW YORK
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PArk 7-3100

Kill brush this new, easy way with dry pellets —use Du Pont DYBAR®

fenuron weed and brush killer

Now you can control undesirable brush far easier than ever before. Just spread Du Pont "Dybar" pellets on the ground. One application of "Dybar" kills brush effectively in fence rows, rights-of-way, and other non-cultivated areas.

You apply "Dybar" just as it comes from the bag or drum—by the tablespoonful around individual clusters or stems by broadcast equipment over large areas, even by airplane or helicopter. As a result, it is easier to apply in hard-to-reach areas.

Moisture carries "Dybar" into the ground, where it is taken up by the roots. "Dybar" is non-flammable, non-volatile, non-corrosive and low in toxicity to man and animals. Start your brush control program with Du Pont "Dybar" now before it interferes with other spring work.

On all chemicals, always follow label instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DYBAR® fenuron weed and brush killer



Here's a typical example of the complete kill possible with just one treatment of Du Pont "Dybar". The photo of dead brush in fence row was taken at the height of the growing season.

Ford

TRACTORS

IMPLEMENTS

MAY 11th OR 12th

at

N.Y. STATE FAIRGROUNDS

MAIN ENTRANCE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

See it! . . . Hear it!

1960 CAVALCADE

★ 800 SEAT PORTABLE AMPHITHEATER

★ BROADWAY CAST—ORIGINAL MUSIC

★ EXCITING FILMS—LIVING SOUND

★ GIANT MIDWAY EXHIBIT OF TRACTORS and EQUIPMENT

See the "WIDE NEW WORLD WITH FORD"



Come to the show and you may win one of the wonderful door prizes awarded at each performance.

FOR TICKET INFORMATION SEE YOUR NEARBY FORD DEALER

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Carl C. Fry, Inc.
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Florida Implement Co.
ANDOVER
Nye & Padden
ARCADE
Larry Romance
AUBURN
Cayuga Equipment Co., Inc.
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BAINBRIDGE
Bainbridge Tractor Sales
BATH
Jones Ford Equipment Sales
BERGEN
Morley Tractor Service Corp.
BUFFALO
Buffalo Trac. & Impl. Co., Inc.
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Ontario Tractor & Impl. Co.
CLARENCE CENTER
Yoder Brothers, In .
CLINTON
Clinton Tractor & Impl. Co.
CLYDE
Meads Tractor & Impl. Co.
COBLESKILL
Cobleskill Sales Company
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Guy K. Huntley & Son
GREENWICH
Saunders Tractor Sales
HAMILTON
Hamilton Farm Equip. Co.
HAMLIN
Morley Tractor Service Corp.
HANNIBAL
Midway Garage & Mach. Shop
HERKIMER
Valley Tractor Sales & Service
HOLLAND
Bill's Supply & Service
HONEOYE FALLS
Shaw-Lewis Tractor & Impl. Co.
HORSEHEADS
VanDusen Equipment Co.
HUME
Ricketts Farm Supply
JAMESVILLE
Craner Tractor & Implement
KENNEDY
Kennedy Tractor & Impl. Co.
LISBON
L. H. Black
LITTLE VALLEY
Armes Tractor & Impl. Corp.
LIVERPOOL
Community Tractor & Equip., Inc.
Oswego Road, Route 57
LOCKPORT
Owen's Tractor
6474 Ridge Rd., Wrights Corners
LOWVILLE
Nortz & Virkler Inc.
MALONE
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Moravia Motors, Inc.
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ONEONTA
East End Cattle Sales Inc.
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OVID
VanScoy Tractor Sales
OXFORD
Chenango Tractor & Equipment Co.
PALMYRA
Newark Tractor & Implement Co.
R.D. #1
PANAMA
Whitney & Wood
PENN YAN
Leo J. DelRossa
PERU
Peru Farm Center
PORT HENRY
Belden & Edwards, Inc.
PORTVILLE
Foote Tractor Company
PULASKI
Crocker Tractor Sales, Inc.
REMSEN
Evans Trac. & Equip. Co., Inc.
REXFORD
Droms Tractor & Impl. Co.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS
L. D. Smith Tractor Sales
ROME
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Upper W. Dominick St.
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Pagano Tractor & Implement Co.
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TUPPER LAKE
Somers Garage, Inc.
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MANSFIELD
I. W. Harvey & Son
MONTROSE
Montrose Tractor Sales
NELSON
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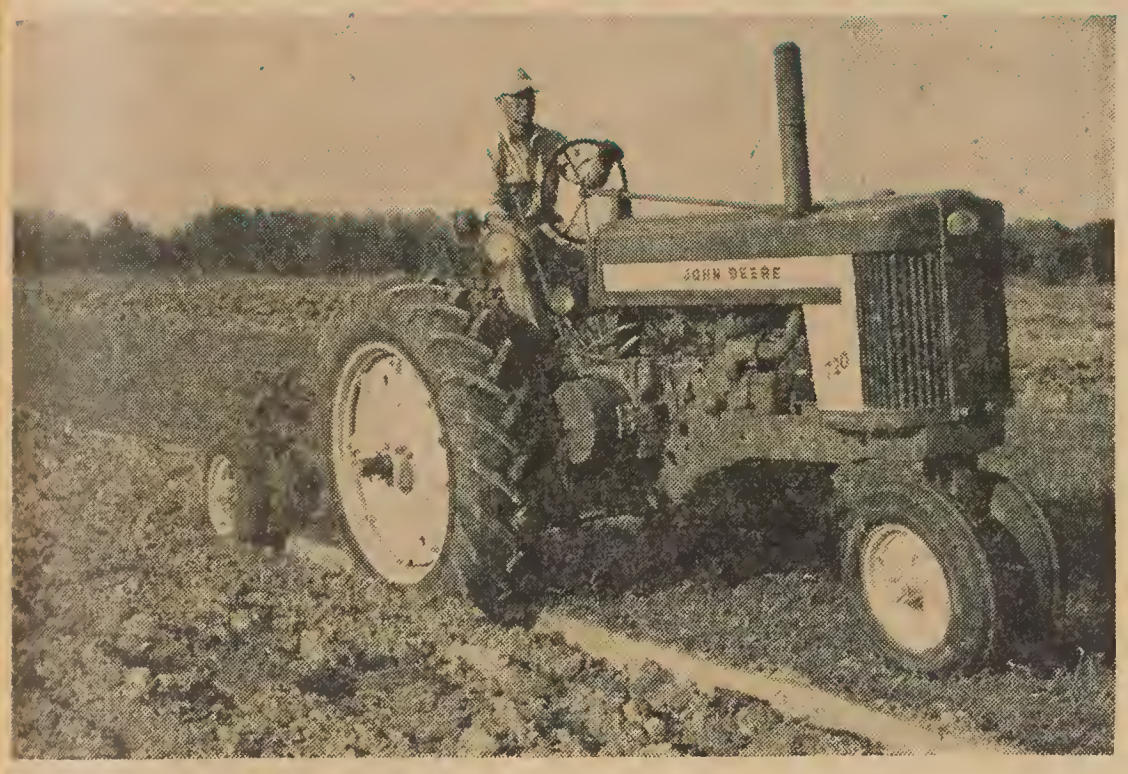
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



WHY PLOW?

By



Hugh Wilson*

SINCE MAN first learned to till the soil, most wars he has fought have been for the purpose of obtaining more land for food production. Moses led the Israelites through the wilderness to acquire the Promised Land. Rome invaded Britain to exact an annual tribute of 2000 shiploads of grain. In our own country, "The plow that broke the plains" put the Sioux Indians and the bison out of business.

Perhaps it all started when a cave man noticed that more seeds sprouted after he had stirred a refuse heap with a stick. In any event forked stick plows and other crude tillage tools were in use thousands of years ago. During this period there have been many changes in equipment and also changes in the thinking regarding tillage.

Mythology indicates that in ancient times the stirring of the soil was a religious ceremony to insure a bountiful harvest. In 1731 Jethro Tull in his book entitled "Horse Hoe Husbandry" said that tillage is manure because plants feed on soil particles loosened by tillage. Since plants do not eat soil particles Tull was wrong. Only a few years ago books were written which said that tillage is harmful and advocated mulch in place of seedbed preparation. In reading these books one gains the impression that the inventor of the plow is in the same class as the inventors of itching powder and singing commercials. Since vestiges of this philosophy are still in existence it may be worth examining.

Without question some land should be kept in permanent cover and should never be plowed. Soil may be damaged by excessive or ill-advised tillage. Mulch will take the place of seed bed preparation on a small garden, flower bed or test plot. But on the commercial farms that feed our population there is no substitute for tillage on at least part of the farm. So the claim that all tillage is bad is in a class with Archimedes' claim that he could move the earth if he had a long enough lever and a place to stand. Both are more theoretical than practical.

The present day concept is that tillage is essential for seeds and seedling plants in order to (1) destroy weeds and other plant competition; (2) produce a deep rooting zone of granular soil and (3) allow good aeration and water management. Achieving these objectives starts with a practice that, for want of a better term, we will call "primary tillage". Tools for performing this primary tillage include moldboard plows, disc plows, field cultivators and rotary tillage implements. (Continued on Page 20)

Associate Professor of Soil Conservation at Cornell

Below at left, a poor job of plowing. The man who plowed the field at the right is entitled to pride in his ability to adjust and operate a plow.





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Announcing...

THE WINNERS!

of the G.L.F. Magic Carpet Lime Contest

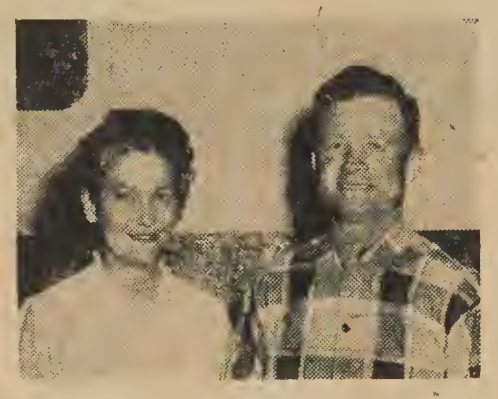
Here are the folks who won the Top 3 prizes and will receive all expense paid vacation trips for 2 in Haiti, and who will select 40 acres of their farm land to be limed to the full profit level by G.L.F.'s lime spreading service.



G. H. (Doc) and Mrs. Elder of Centerville, Pa. farm 120 acres, keep a 30 cow dairy with over 15,000 lb. herd average. They are patrons of Centerville Coop. G.L.F. Service.



Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Eckel of Blossvale, N. Y. are patrons of Camden Coop. G.L.F. Service. They keep a 170 head of stock on their 500 acre dairy farm. Herd average: over 12,000 lbs.



David and Mrs. Elwell farm 125 acres near Elmer, N. J. where their 60 cow herd averages over 11,400 lbs. of milk. The Elwells are patrons of Elmer Coop. G.L.F. Service.

2ND PRIZE WINNERS of RCA portable 17 inch TV sets plus 10 acres of their farm limed to full soil test recommendation.

Mr. Benjamin Worth, Freehold, New Jersey
Mr. Fred R. Bennett, Cuba, N. Y.
Mr. Leslie C. Lamb, Darien Center, N. Y.
Mr. James Lesch, Fredonia, N. Y.
Mrs. Earl E. Lupold, Palmyra, N. Y.
Mr. Norman W. Allen, Schaghticoke, N. Y.
Mr. Bert Crawford, Wayland, N. Y.
Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Burrell, Genesee, Pa.
Mr. Thomas J. Snyder, Jermyn, Pa.
Mr. Carl D. Persun, Trout Run, Pa.

3RD PRIZE WINNERS of General Electric portable transistor radios plus 5 acres limed to full profit level.

Mr. Abram Suydam, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J.
Mr. William C. Hancock, Jr., Salem, N. J.
Mr. Raphael L. Bellinger, Adams, N. Y.
Mr. Robert H. Fish, Adams, N. Y.
Mr. Arthur S. Johnson, Camden, N. Y.
Mr. Francis Callahan, Chittenango, N. Y.
Mr. Charles J. Petkewec, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy L. Wilson, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Mr. Frederick G. Harris, Eaton, N. Y.
Mr. George P. Guller, Garrattsville, N. Y.
Mr. Clarence H. Gravelding, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mr. Howard Wehner, Livingston Manor, N. Y.
Mr. Clayton Monk, McDonough, N. Y.
Mr. Robert Lutz, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Mr. Henry Faryna, Perry, N. Y.
Mr. James D. Bellinger, St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Mr. Herbert R. Sigsbee, Meadville, Pa.
Mr. Michael Melnyk, Montrose, Pa.
Mr. Cornelius C. Dibble, Starrucca, Pa.
Mr. Joseph L. Freitag, Susquehanna, Pa.

100 runners up will have 1 acre of their cropland limed to meet soil test recommendation by G.L.F.'s lime spreading service.

NEW JERSEY
Branchville, Harold Risalon
Bridgeton, Elmer Gandy
Creamridge, Carl Stern
Freehold, Henry H. Muller
Swedesboro, S. Catalano, Jr.
Trenton, Robert N. Simpkins
Woodstown, G. A. Waddington
Woodstown, B. R. Williams

NEW YORK
Adams, Mrs. N. Fillhart
Albion, Wilbur W. Mull
Allegany, Vernon E. Field
Attica, Arthur Gerhardt
Bainbridge, Kermit Nichols
Ballston Spa, Carl Schaich
Caledonia, Stanley R. Deuel
Carthage, Robert W. Bach
Chittenango, F. C. Stansbury
Clay, Glenn Snow
Cold Brook, Robert H. Burt
Cooperstown, Mrs. H. G. Roberts
Copenhagen, Mrs. J. K. Zehr
Delevan, Duane C. Dedrick
Earlville, Roy F. Irwin
Eaton, C. Sterling Tayntor
Falconer, Marian W. Beightol
Fonda, Roland D. Fox
Forestville, Arthur P. Becker
Fort Plain, F. David Davy, Jr.
Franklinville, Mrs. M. Mapes
Fulton, Arthur F. Haws
Georgetown, D. J. Campbell
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Grand Gorge, Anthony Saccaro
Greenwich, J. M. Saunders
Groton, Donald J. Kane
Groton, Philip H. Munson
Guilford, Richard H. Goodwin
Guilford, Byron S. Marble
Hamlin, Raymond C. Lemcke
Hammond, S. R. Cuthbert
Honeoye Falls, D. E. Collins
Houghton, John S. Babbitt
Hudson Falls, S. N. Hartman
Ira, Lee J. Hoag
Jefferson, Mrs. Lynn Buck
King Ferry, Frank A. Turek
Lawyersville, C. A. Gordon
Livingston Manor, F. Denman
Loch Sheldrake, H. Walter
Meredith, Edward Wywiurka
Mohawk, Stephen H. Hubbell
Mohawk, Sigmund J. Ucasz
Moravia, Alanson Church
Naples, Arthur W. Lincoln
Nichols, George Pringle
Nichols, John Seck
Norwich, L. Froehlich
Petersburg, Otto Piritz
Piffard, F. D. McCracken
Pine Bush, W. Van Houten
Portageville, S. Ed. Wilmot
Randolph, Edward L. Brown
Olean, Jacob D. Grover
Richmondville, D. A. Hamm
Ripley, Geo. A. Newbury
Rodman, Bernard C. Colman
Schenectady, C. M. Gregg
Slate Hill, Floyd L. Elmore
So. New Berlin, R. Halbert
Springfield Ctr., K. Spargo
Springville, Theodore Winkey
Stamford, Michael G. Jamba
Stittville, Wm. Edwards, Jr.
Stone Ridge, S. Robert Kelder
Lyndonville, E. S. Stroyan
Tivoli, Peter G. Bulkeley
Trumansburg, M. B. Stover
Vernon, R. W. Bellinger
Washingtonville, J. B. Zwart
Watertown, Mrs. J. Converse
Watertown, Mrs. R. Mereand
Wayland, T. Deusenbery, Jr.
Westdale, Mrs. C. LaSalle
Wolcott, Walter W. Fisk
Wolcott, H. H. Merrell

PENNSYLVANIA
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Athens, Ray. Russell
Centerville, J. L. Luebbert
Coudersport, E. F. Erway
Corry, Ivan Hatch
Corry, Ken. A. Schaeffer
Edinboro, Jesse Ray Koon
Laceyville, Elwood Brotzman
Lake Ariel, A. T. Marhevka
Millerton, D. J. Hamilton
Mount Bethel, Mrs. Ruth Wisk
Thompson, Claude N. Howell
W. Springfield, R. R. Holdson
W. Springfield, Wm. Whitney

It Pays to LIME to the Full Profit Level!

From the experience of thousands of farmers who entered G.L.F.'s Magic Carpet Lime Contest, here is a summary, in their own words, of why liming is important on their farms and in most cases, equally so on yours.

- "Liming to 6.8 has made it possible for us to grow alfalfa and trefoil on land that before could only grow native grasses."
- "... promotes winter survival of alfalfa."
- "... lime has brought a greater return from fertilizer, a larger yield of dairy feed, a better grade of hay and a bigger milk check."
- "... speeds up decay of humus, greatly increases effieiency of fertilizer."
- "... enables us to increase our beef herd and to produce healthier heifers for breeding, and heavier steers for slaughter."
- "... has enlarged our farm, not by adding land, but by making the fertility of our soil available to grains, grasses and legumes, thus increasing their quality and quantity ... and making the land more valuable."
- "... makes phosphorous and nitrogen available, furnishes calcium and magnesium."

This year more farm acres than ever before will benefit from lime applied by G.L.F. Lime Spreading Service.

You can get the liming job done on your farm for less money during the summer months. See your G.L.F. Agency for complete dollar saving details.

GLF Quality

LIME AND LIME SPREADING SERVICE

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



No More

Tractor "Hot-Seat"

By Tom Clague

AS THAT MAN in management you are one of the most important ingredients in the success of your operation—along with land, weather, equipment, etc. As such you are very much worth protecting, and an investment in a good seat that will make the day seem shorter and leave you less fatigued is pretty sound management.

The day is long gone when it was good business to "do it the hard way". A 240-acre farm can be worth over $100,000, and equipment to operate it can be worth thousands of dollars. To quibble about investing a few extra dollars in a comfortable seat for your tractor, to protect your family's investment in YOU, is to take a rather short view.

There was a time, of course, when seats were out of the question. Grandpa used a walking plow, and a walking cultivator. Then came the sulky plow, the gang plow, the riding cultivator, the tractor, all with cast iron, form-fitted seats on a spring strap for softening the ride a bit. On some tractors, you could, and still can, stand up, just for a change. And there's a lot of significance in this business of standing up.

Standing Helped

Remember when you first discovered how much easier-riding it is to stand in the middle of a hay-rack between the axles, than it is to stand over an axle? Remember too, when you first learned how important it is to flex your knees, just a little, to keep those quick, sharp vibrations from "rattling your teeth", as you let the team trot with the old steel-wheeled wagon? The knees are really quite effective shock absorbers, and for this reason, it was important that a man be able to stand when possible, because his sitting apparatus is not nearly as good at reducing the effect of shocks and vibrations on his body as his knees are.

But the plain fact of the matter is that a man can't stand up all of the time—or even much of the time—on a tractor. As controls have become more complex, there are things for both hands and feet to do, and effective control requires the operator to sit. And since the tractor at work is really an extension of YOU, the operator, a seat that will keep you fresh and un-fatigued is really an important part of the tractor itself. Such seats are available to you today, for perhaps $20 extra on a new tractor and somewhat more as a replacement for the seat on your present tractor.

These seats, which are used by

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Onposite Page)

five major manufacturers of farm tractors, are the result of the work of an interesting pair—an agricultural engineer from the University of Illinois, and a doctor of psychology, who are, respectively, Chief Engineer and Chief Engineering Psychologist at the Bostrom Manufacturing Company. And they can tell you some fascinating things about how you react on a moving tractor.

For instance, if you are sitting on a completely solid seat on a tractor, and are bouncing along about three times every second, your body will actually magnify or increase the amount of bounce — somewhat at your waist, considerably more at your chest, and then quite a lot less at your head. This means that your neck and shoulders are actually behaving as springs and "soaking up" a lot of the bounce. This, of course, is tiring.

Further, the amount of amplifying that your body does depends upon the speed of bouncing, and if you can go fast enough, the "size of bounce" begins to decrease, as does the discomfort. You've noticed this when you've seen the roughness sort of "smooth out" as your speed picked up over rough going.

Seating Research

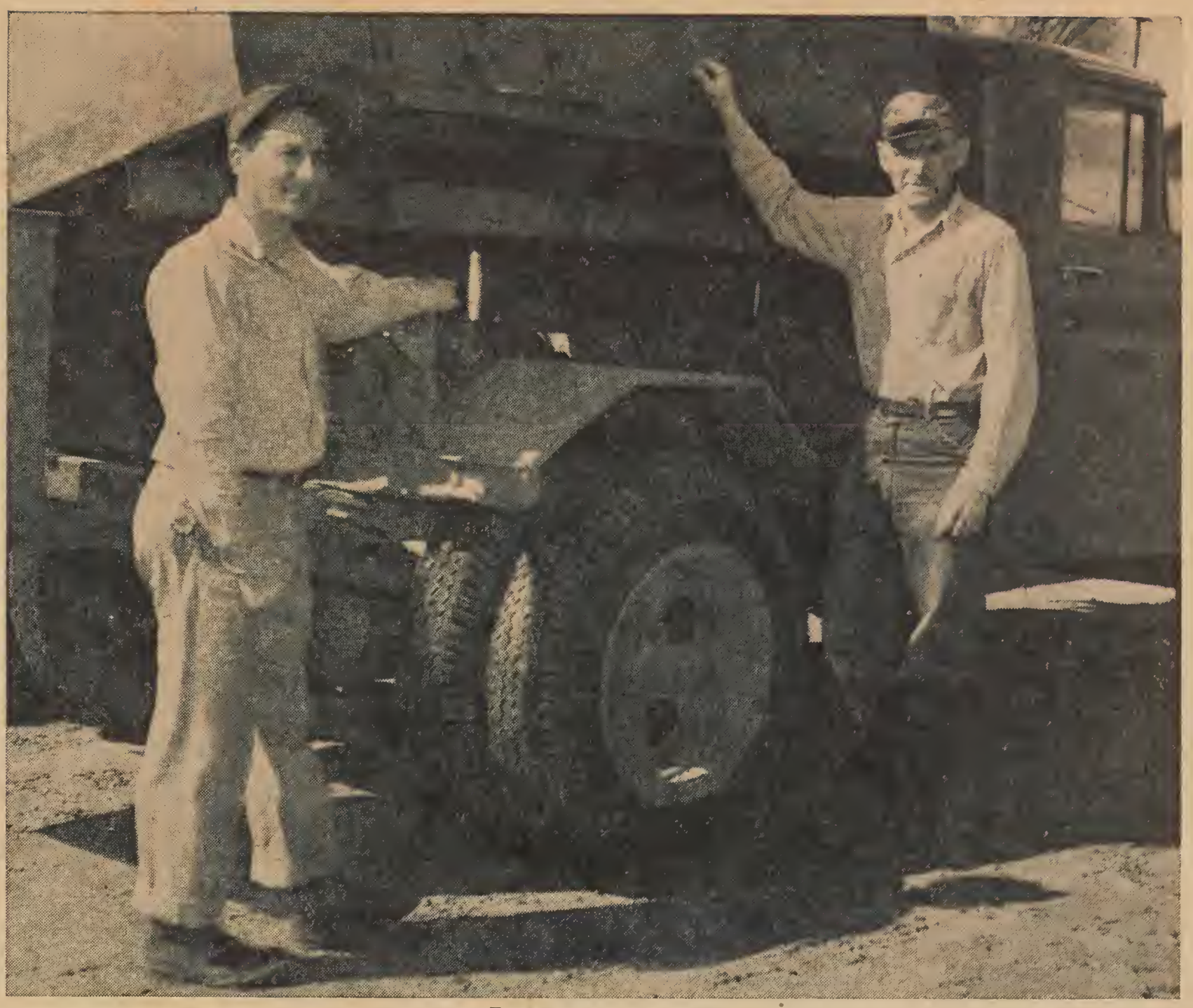
The key to designing a seat that will keep you comfortable and therefore effective as an operator, is what Engineer Arthur O. Radke and Dr. M. A. Schmitz call "human engineering". This involves finding out how your body behaves as your tractor bounces you along (the psychological part in the teamwork), and then using that knowledge in contriving a spring suspension system (the engineering job) that will smooth out the ride by limiting your body movement to an amount that is comfortable.

It takes a lot more than a foam cushion to do this job. Foam is fine in your living room, where it sits quietly. But it's another story when you start bouncing foam from below. You'd need a cushion about two feet thick to give you much comfort in the field, and that would introduce other problems, such as actual operator height, stability, etc. Regarding stability, you might compare this situation to riding on a hayrack loaded with loose hay. It's pretty easy-riding, but it's not very stable, as you may have discovered the first time you upset a load.

The seats devised by Radke, Schmitz, and others on their staffs, are really quite simple. Big chunks of rubber are "twisted" to provide the correct springing action in the suspension. Since operators come in different sizes, the seat can be adjusted to accommodate persons of from 75 to 300 pounds weight, by simply changing the amount of "pretwist" given to the rubber spring.

Of course, once the basic problems of seating comfort were understood, it was then a relatively simple matter to apply the principles to seats on other vehicles. And so, today, this same sort of seat suspension is being used on over-the-road trucks, construction equipment, and in army vehicles.

The fact that it's difficult to evaluate protective seating does not lessen its importance. And its cost is negligible, really; $20 depreciated over a ten-year life costs you about two dollars a year, which is pretty low-cost insurance against the ravages of fatigue.



Foreman Ken Day (left) and driver Ralph Clark of Pinecrest Duck Farm.

"In year-round feed hauling— we've learned to count on Firestones!"

says Kenneth Day, Pinecrest Duck Farm, Sterling, Mass. "Our truck tires take a real pounding because we have to haul 3½-ton loads of feed to the ranges every day. Our Firestones outlast any other tires we've ever used. That's enough proof for me! I'll buy only Firestones now. My Firestone man, Bob Willard, is plenty good on service, too!"

Like Kenneth Day, you'll find Firestone truck tires deliver extra service at no extra cost!

- **FIRESTONE RUBBER-X**, the longest wearing rubber ever used in Firestone truck tires, greatly prolongs tread life.
- **FIRESTONE SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD** gives you built-in stamina for top impact resistance under roughest hauling conditions.
- **FIRESTONE TRANSPORT TIRE:** designed and built to give you maximum mileage at minimum cost on general farm hauling.
- **FIRESTONE ALL TRACTION TIRE:** improved road mileage leader with top traction for feed lots, soft fields and lanes.
- **FIRESTONE SUPER ALL TRACTION TIRE:** heavy duty, wide, *extra deep* tread for traction on highways or in mud or snow.

Extra service at no extra cost—that's the Firestone story over and over again! See your Firestone Dealer or Store about the complete line of Firestone farm tractor and implement tires, too. Firestone's FREE NEW TRACTOR TIRE LOANER SERVICE keeps your equipment working during retreads and repairs.



CONVENIENT TERMS

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE MARKETING CHALLENGE

WHO can argue with the man who says, "Food producers must build big bargaining power to meet the power of fewer and bigger food buyers?"

It's true. But will food producers take the steps necessary to meet the challenge? I hope so, but I'm not so sure. What will it take? Here are a few essentials:

1. **Farmers in large numbers must become members of marketing organizations.**

Volume of products offered is essential. A number of small cooperatives can compete just as destructively as individual farmers. There is something appealing about small organizations, but big buyers look for sellers with a volume of the quality they want. Therefore, cooperatives must either grow or combine into federations.

2. **Members must support their organizations.**

Better prices will never come if members expect to sell the good stuff privately and dump the poor stuff on their cooperatives.

3. **Adequate financing must be provided.**

Some of the money—a substantial part—must come from farmers. It will be needed for working capital, and for expert management—at least as good as buyers employ.

4. **Contracts will be required.**

To bargain successfully for a price, a cooperative must be able to guarantee a steady supply of the desired quality. Will producers be willing to sign such contracts? If the answer is "No," the outlook is dim.

The attitude of food producers toward their marketing organizations is important. They can logically expect to get a price warranted by supply and demand. **They cannot continually force the price higher and higher.**

It is likely that successful marketing organizations will limit membership to those who can and will produce a quality product. A cooperative cannot hold an umbrella over everyone. Here again the big question concerns the willingness and ability of large numbers of producers to exercise self discipline.

Better marketing is essential. But it will not perform the miracle of solving all farm problems. It can increase the price a few cents, in some cases enough to change red ink to black. It's importance is great. Will food producers take the steps necessary to improve marketing? Time will tell!

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TWO SIDES

NOT SO LONG ago a farmer freed his mind about "moonlighters," men with good jobs in the city who spend the evening hours on part-time farms.

"If they'd just stick to their jobs," said he, "and let us alone, we'd likely be getting better prices for what we grow. It's those fellows who produce the surplus!"

With the thought that we should always look at both sides of a problem, I asked my friend this question:

"Suppose you were working at a good job in the city, only to find one morning that the new worker next to you was a farmer who, finding it difficult to make a satisfactory living, decided to take a full-time job?"

My friend looked exceedingly thoughtful, and said, "You know, I never thought of it that way before."

As far as I am concerned, I hope the time will never come when anyone has the authority to tell a city worker that he cannot farm if he wants to, or to tell a farmer that he cannot take a job in the city if he so desires.

CLUMSY HELP

WHENEVER I SEE an individual who is over-solicitous over the troubles of a person or a group, I think of the many times when I succumbed to the temptation to help a chicken out of the shell.

It looked so easy. Apparently all the chick needed was just a little help to develop into a husky individual. But it didn't work that way. Doubtless some chicks lacked "what it took" in the first place, but many willing to strive mightily would have made it and were actually killed by my clumsy efforts.

MILK UNDER ATTACK

"Too many deaths are being attributed to heart attacks on insufficient evidence," said the New England Journal of Medicine, "because doctors find it convenient to enter coronary disease on death certificates. When 911 such certificates in Pennsylvania were checked, probable errors were found in at least 27%, and perhaps as many as 63% of them."

COMMON SENSE indicates that an organized attack is being made to raise doubt in the minds of consumers of certain foods, notably eggs, milk and butter. Wild claims are being made, intended to scare the susceptible by such tactics. But for every statement of this kind made by a supposed "authority", a statement by a better authority can be found attesting to the heatlhful qualities of these foods.

Just as an example, headlines point out the danger of too much milk. No sensible person has ever suggested that anybody drown themself in milk, or that they drink a quart three times a day. Farmers would be very happy if consumers would drink milk and eat butter, eggs and chicken in amounts recommended by leading nutritionists.

BIG WORDS CONFUSE

AT LAST fall's elections, better than half of the New York State voters who went to the polls registered an opinion on nine amendments. While this is a distinct improvement over past records, when fewer than one out of five proposed amendments were voted on by more than half of the voters, it is a record of which no citizen can be proud.

When we realize the comparatively small numbers of voters who go to the polls, particularly in an off year election, we must conclude that very important amendments affecting all citizens are passed or defeated by a relatively light vote.

One trouble is our habit of stating the proposition to be considered in legalistic language, difficult if not impossible for the layman to understand. Of course, every voter should study the amendments and propositions before he enters the voting booth, but unless he has his vote set down on a piece of paper, he may still have trouble.

Is there any common sense reason why the propositions and amendments on the voting machines should not be stated so that "he who runs may read?" It would help!

"AS THE SPIRIT MOVES"

THOSE of you who read Tom Milliman's page regularly will regret, as we do, his decision, expressed on Page 15 of this issue, to become an "occasional" rather than a regular contributor.

For seven years Tom wrote a page once a month under the title of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," and beginning in 1957 has written a half page for each issue entitled "Visiting Hayfields."

There's just one good thing about this decision, that is that he will continue to write for us occasionally "as the spirit moves."

SURE IT'S CHILDISH!

A TEENAGER approached his parents with a frantic plea for a car.

"All the other boys of my age have one," he reported, "and the girls won't even look at me unless I have a car!"

"I can't afford to buy you a car," was Dad's answer.

"Dad," was the tearful rejoinder, "If I was dangerously sick you'd put me in the hospital and you wouldn't even think whether you could afford it or not!"

Does that sound childish and silly? It is! But we hear the same kind of argument from much older people, in fact, from a group now in Congress. When anyone says that we cannot afford any one or all of the number of schemes designed to give everybody everything—at taxpayers' expense—their reply is, "If we were at war we wouldn't worry about balancing the budget, so why are you so concerned about it now?" ! ! !

They Say - - - - -

Civilization is a movement and not a condition, a voyage and not a harbor. — **Arnold Toynbee, historian**

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

ADMINISTRATOR BLANFORD REPORTS THAT MARCH MILK PRODUCTION WAS UP 5.8% compared to March 1959, and sales of fluid milk were up 1.78%.

Prices to milk producers for March in various markets are as follows. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $4.15, 13 cents less than March a year ago, and 23 cents below February, 1960. Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.49; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $4.46; Rochester, f.o.b. city, $4.46; Connecticut, $5.62 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

CONSERVATION RESERVE WAS INCREASED BY 6.3 MILLION ACRES, effective April 1. Whole farms made up 80%. Gossip is that while contracts will be honored, the program will be discontinued. However, interest in some program of ''land retirement'' to control production seems to be growing. Meanwhile, government land reclamation continues!

EGG SUPPLY MAY BE SHORT NEXT FALL. Figures indicate poultrymen may have overdone reduction in chick buying. Jan.-Feb. sales of egg type chicks down 36%. March egg type chicks down 38%; April also down substantially. Pretty late now to grow profitable pullets from chicks. If you want more eggs, started pullets might fill the bill.

WINTER WHEAT CROP WILL TOP '59, and more (perhaps 200 to 300 million bushels) will be added to surplus. If Congress raises supports and cuts acreage, price will be temporarily up.

OAT crop may be lowest in years, partly due to late season, partly to 6.4% drop in ''intentions to plant.'' Barley acreage intentions down 3.6%. Don't worry-carryover is heavy, and feed grains will be plentiful.

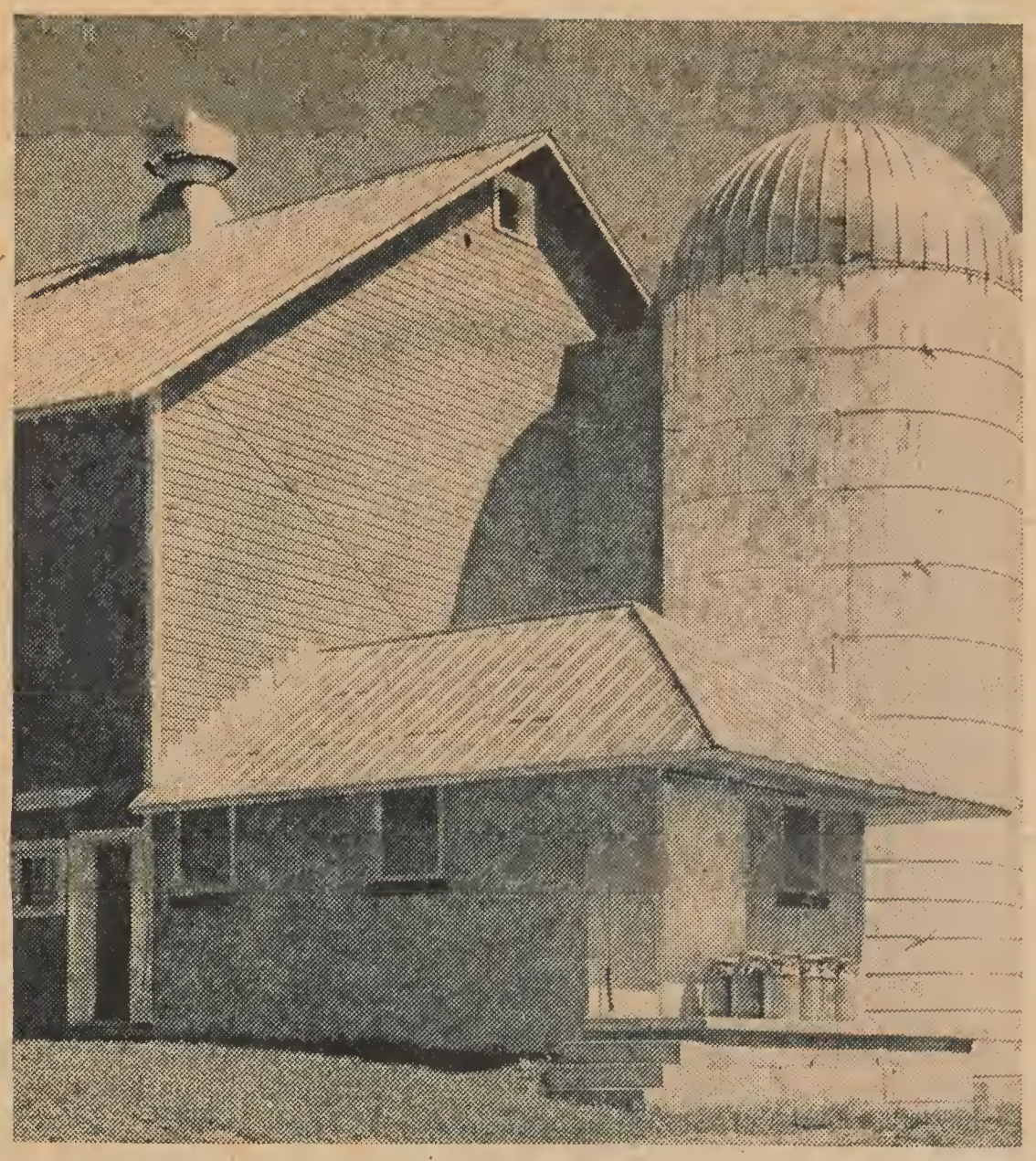
FEWER VEAL CALVES WERE SLAUGHTERED IN '59 than any year since 1933. This means more heifers raised for replacements, more milk, and more sold in lower classes to reduce blend prices when they mature. Also, lower beef prices discourage culling poor producers.

STERILE MILK CONCENTRATE IN CANS NEEDING NO REFRIGERATION may well affect Northeast dairymen more than any possible national milk inspection law. Concentrate acceptable to housewives is almost certain to come. Predictions include greater total consumption of dairy products, some levelling of price differentials between areas.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MIRANDY doesn't see how I can be so backward and so shy 'bout changing winter's lazy ways when spring has warmed and lengthened days. She says that she would never scold when weather's blizzardy and cold, she grants that warming up my hide makes sense when there is snow outside, but she can't see why habit makes me sit inside, for goodness sakes, long after grass has gotten green and robins can be heard and seen. When temper'tures outside are mild, it makes poor old Mirandy wild when I stay put and nod my head beside a stove whose fire is dead.

Well, habit is a pow'rful thing, especially when you're old, by jing, and hardest ones to break for me are those that save on energy. For months I've occupied this seat where I can snooze and soak up heat; though warmth no longer is required, I'm still not over being tired and I can't suddenly jump up and whiz around like eager pup. No sudden change is ever good, for reasons of good health I should ease into spring quite gingerly whate'er Mirandy thinks of me, 'cause if it's June before I stir, at least I will not widow her.



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The finished job is clean and neat-looking. Yet, for all this, the installed cost of a Bethlehem galvanized steel roof beats any other quality material. Ask your dealer to help you select the most suitable roofing from these four Bethlehem styles. He'll be glad to help you.

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BETHLEHEM GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING

BETHLEHEM STEEL

It's NOT In The Bag!

Bulk Handling of Fertilizer Saves Backache, Money, And Time

FASTER, more efficient ways of handling materials have been major factors in the changing agricultural scene for many years. During the past two decades, lime has changed from a product handled 95 percent in bags to one moved almost entirely in bulk. Bulk feed—bulk milk tanks—larger planter boxes—milking parlors—these are just a few examples.



A front-end loader, most any truck, a few minutes work—and fertilizer is all loaded.



Above: Loading bulk fertilizer at the plant can be done in a hurry, without lifting.

Against this background, it is little wonder that bulk fertilizer has caught the imagination of increasing numbers of farmers in the Northeast. It is easier to take advantage of bulk than most people realize.

Handling bulk plant foods is accomplished very simply on many farms. Just a scoop shovel enables one to gain the dollar savings (bulk fertilizer prices reflect savings in bagging costs) and to cut time and "back work" as well.

Other growers, usually those handling large tonnages of fertilizers, have moved to specialized equipment. Here is a review of some of the methods currently in use or on trial.

Farm Trucks

Ordinary farm trucks are used in a variety of ways. In perhaps the easiest, full seed bags are used to form a tailgate for a pile of bulk fertilizer. With a scoop shovel, a grower pushes fertilizer into the broadcaster, drill or large planter box. It is simple and involves no special expense, but offers all of the major bulk advantages.

Pails are used, in a popular variation, to fill the relatively small boxes on equipment such as corn and bean planters.

On trucks with tight floor and sides, a removable inverted V or "A" structure, built to run lengthwise in the truck body, can just about eliminate hand work. Fertilizer flows by gravity through side gates into the broadcaster or drill backed up to the side of the truck. This is also a good arrangement to use with pails in filling planter boxes.

Because farm trucks with dump bodies are quite common, technicians are working with several growers on auger assemblies to be used in conjunction with the dump units.

Tote Boxes

Tote boxes, wooden boxes with floors that slope to an unloading gate, are finding increasing use on farm trucks, even on pick-up trucks.

Steel tote boxes will be tested in New York State this season. A new innovation is a mechanized tote box equipped with removable auger. Larger than wooden models, one type holds about four tons of fertilizer. The unit fits easily on a truck with the auger held in special brackets for over-the-road travel. The grower can place this unit on the rear of the truck and use the front portion to carry his seed, making a handy mobile "package" all set for planting.

Specialized Equipment

A good example of special equipment is found on the farm of Alois (Skip) Wrobel at Bridgewater, N. Y. Mr. Wrobel worked with specialists who developed and built two mechanical fertilizer unloaders for his potato and grain farm. In these units, built much like lime or fertilizer spreaders, a drag-type conveyor carries fertilizer to the rear of the body where it drops into the boot of a heavy duty auger. The auger, capable of moving up to 1,000 pounds of plant foods per minute, picks up the fertilizer and delivers it to the hoppers of Wrobels' potato planters.

Metal extensions couple together the planter boxes for easier filling and also increase the capacity to permit longer planting runs between fill-ups.

On-Farm Storage

Bulk fertilizer can be stored on the farm just as bagged materials and without special preparation. A tight, dry floor and adequate cover for protection from the elements are the only requirements.

Some growers take advantage of traditional winter discounts to build a stockpile in their barn or shed. Those with farm trucks may take fertilizer directly from the manufacturing plant to gain additional savings.

With a pile on the floor, a tractor mounted front end loader is used to fill trucks taking the plant foods to the field.

A two level system has also been used. Fertilizer is piled on the upper level but, before filling, a hole is cut in the floor and fitted with a box structure equipped with a sliding gate to govern and cut off flow of fertilizer. For loading, a truck is placed under this box and the gate opened. This eliminates the need for keeping a tractor equipped with a loader during the planting season.

Bulk Advantages

Most growers seem to rate several advantages higher than the dollar savings alone.

"We save time when it counts," is the comment most often heard. Hired men chime in on the next most frequent . . . "It takes less back work." "We load faster at fertilizer plants" . . . "No bags to chase or burn" . . . "Takes less man power" . . . "We can work longer hours" . . . each is cited, along with the lower cost compared to bagged plant foods.

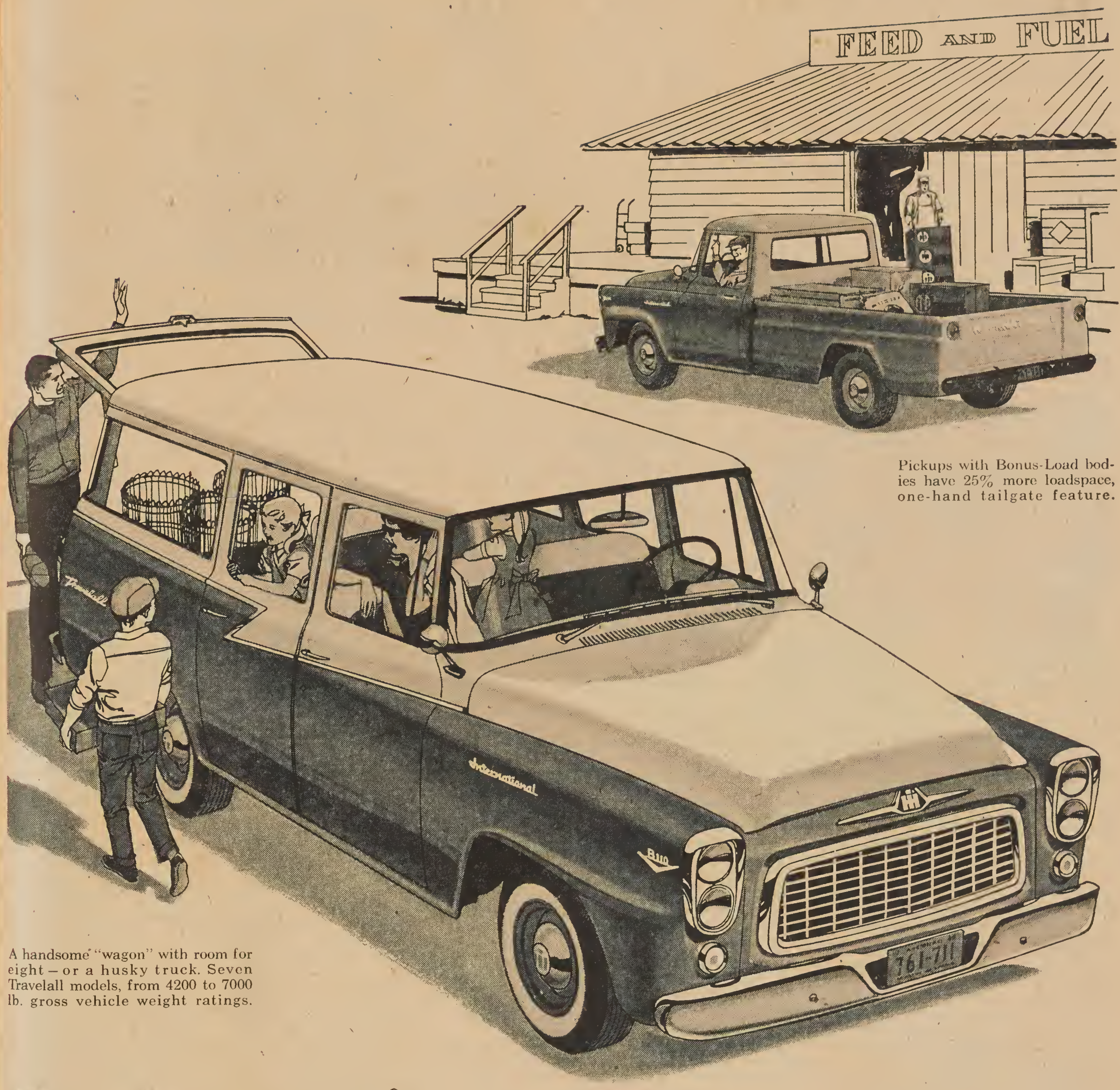
Where does bulk fertilizer fit on your farm? If you are close to a source of supply, a fertilizer plant equipped for bulk load-out or a fertilizer dealers' bulk depot, it should be worth at least a trial load or two to see how it works. You may want to try it with just a shovel or pail. Other growers have done this and now say, "I'll never go back to bags."

Below: Tote boxes give convenience in handling bulk fertilizer; a push of the lever takes the place of handling bags. No bags to burn, either.



Alois (Skip) Wrobel of Bridgewater, N. Y., uses a specially designed truck for handling large quantities of fertilizer that are "not in the bag."





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Experiments show that spraying for spittlebug control in the Northeast usually gives larger yields.

—Photo: Hanson Equipment Co

Latest Recommendations On

Spittlebug Control

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO*

SINCE heptachlor is one of the cheapest and most effective insecticides for meadow spittlebug control, you are all probably wondering whether it can be used for that purpose now. The answer is no! Until research can demonstrate that heptachlor can be so used and so timed that no residues of heptachlor or heptachlor epoxide occur at harvest, growers should not use heptachlor for any insects of forage crops.

On January 23, 1960, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, published an order in the Federal Register which in effect established under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act a tolerance of zero for heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide on alfalfa. This means that there can no longer be any residues of heptachlor or heptachlor epoxide on hay at harvest.

What for spittlebug now? What can you use for the 1960 season?

Weevil and Spittlebug

Where alfalfa weevil is a problem, lindane at the rate of 0.3 lbs. per acre can be used on alfalfa, on the first cutting, until it is 4 inches tall, when its use must be discontinued. Such an application will do an excellent job of spittlebug control, too. Lindane may be used following the first cutting up to 0.5 pound per acre for alfalfa weevil control but **must not be used** after the regrowth is more than 4 inches tall. Such an application will be of little use for spittlebug.

Where alfalfa weevil is not a problem, thiodan is labeled for use on spittlebug and other insects where it can be used on first cuttings of legumes up to 0.25 pound per acre up to 35 days before harvest.

Where one rotates with root crops or potatoes one should not use lindane. In such situations or where alfalfa weevil is not a problem, methoxychlor at the rate of 1.0 pound per acre as an emulsion will give good spittlebug control without creating a residue problem at harvest.

The meadow spittlebug on Empire trefoil can be controlled by the use of 0.125 lbs. per acre of endrin to be applied within one week after eggs begin to hatch but not after crop is more than 2 inches high. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. Of course lindane and methoxychlor may be used, as previously indicated, on birdsfoot trefoil too.

Legumes for Seed

Where legumes such as birdsfoot trefoil are **grown for seed** and where straw is **not fed** to dairy cattle or animals being fattened for slaughter, many excellent insecticides may be used for spittlebug control. The following insecticides and rates can be used.

Insecticide	Rate Per Acre in lbs.
Toxaphene	1.5
Endrin	0.25
Heptachlor	0.5
Dieldrin	0.25
Lindane	0.25

It is also possible to mix dalapon and the spittlebug insecticide and apply these at the same time. Since dalapon when fed to dairy cattle will appear in the milk and since most of the other insecticides will contaminate milk if fed, growers should not feed straw from such treated crops. **Do not use such straw for bedding**. Burn it.

The meadow spittlebug can be controlled by applications of insecticides made in the fall. Dieldrin may be applied at the rate of 1.0 pound per acre for alfalfa weevil control Such application will control spittlebugs the following spring without causing a residue problem.

DDT or toxaphene at 1.5 pound per acre can be used on legumes the first week in September to kill the adults to prevent or reduce egg laying and thus control the nymphs the following spring. With such treatments, one should not expect complete clean-up of nymphs. Fall treatment, incidentally, will also control the clover leaf weevil which can be a very serious pest of ladino clover. Do not fall graze fall treated legumes.

Formulations and Equipment

Insecticides for spittlebug control can be applied as dusts, sprays or granulated pesticides. Dusts are effective but are less desirable because of drift contamination of pastures being grazed. Granular insecticides reduce drift, are less dusty to use, but usually are the most expensive. Sprays—particularly emulsions—are the most common, and usually favored by most farmers. I would recommend them.

Weed sprayers applying 15-20 gallons of spray per acre, containing

(Continued on Page 17)

*Entomology Professor at Cornell University



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If you are planning a change in your dairy barn, here are four decisions you will be making:

1. How much should I spend?
2. . . . loose housing, or remodel my present barn?
3. How many cows should I plan on milking?
4. Should I take the "plunge," or automate over a number of years?

G.L.F. is in a position to help you make these decisions wisely, and to help you carry out your plan.

G.L.F. handles a diversified line of equipment . . . to give you a wide choice . . . direct expansion or ice bank cooler; chain or belt gutter cleaner; milking parlor or around-the-barn pipe line; aluminum, steel, asphalt roofing; silo unloader and auger feeder or bunk silo.

G.L.F. equipment and building materials are of hard-working practical quality, made by dependable manufacturers . . . Perfection, Starline, Unico, Craft, Sunset, Bethlehem, Koppers, Alcoa . . . to mention just a few.

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Full-profit liming (to pH 6.8) deserves top billing for converting crop investments into bigger net returns. Lime applications timed wisely in the rotation, according to soil needs, can squeeze the full measure of value from your lime dollar.

Summer liming of pastures and meadows, especially land to be fitted next year for corn or row crops, ranks first on the list. Summer spread lime will benefit next year's corn crop and will bring the soil to full profit level in time to be of maximum value to the grass and legume seedings which are to follow.

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FEEDING ON PASTURE

Lush early pasture is a cow's delight. It tastes good; it's a welcome change.

But the cold fact is that a hard-working cow cannot eat enough T.D.N. even on the best pasture. A 1200-lb. cow runs five to six pounds short of T.D.N. for maintenance and 40 pounds of milk. **Higher producers face still greater shortages.**

Only **more T.D.N.** can maintain production potential on pasture—and protect fall milk checks as well.

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GREEN GRASS DAIRY is one-third pelleted for fast, tasty cleanup . . . 14% protein matches early pasture . . T.D.N. is over 1400 . . . Save money with bulk and quantity discounts. See your local G.L.F. agency about GREEN GRASS DAIRY—for more milk—and higher net income that means better farm living.

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On The Job for 43 Years



Back row, left to right: Alan Foss, Michael Harmon, Richard Small, Leroy Day, Ronald Outhouse, Billy Gibson, Russell Eastman, Gregory Emerson, Stevie Hartford. Front: Robert Seavitt, Rocky Harvey, Danny Day, Ricky Leonheart, Clarence J. Lord (teacher), Ronald Dyer, Roger Harmon, Michael McDade, Clifton Whitney.

BACK IN January, 1918, Rev. M. Gerry Plummer, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Cornish, now of Lisbon, Maine, and George Perry, superintendent of the Sunday School, asked me to take a boys class. I really didn't want to, as we were having some very interesting discussions in the adult class. After a few weeks I consented on one condition—to take the class until they could find someone else. Now, after 43 years I am still with the boys.

We called the class "Truth Seekers," and chose for our class motto, "To Make Other Lives a Little Brighter" who are less fortunate than ourselves. We have tried through the years by remembering the sick and shut-ins with flowers, cards and fruit.

In 1926 the two churches, Congregational and Methodist, decided to federate. The boys from the Congregational Church united with the "Truth Seekers." Down through the years there have been over 500 boys in the class. We now have 18 members.

During World War II we acted as a salvage committee for the town. We cleared about $525.87 for junk tin cans and rags and paper. We bought soldier kits for 187 soldiers and sailors, donated to the Red Cross, Salvation Army, and used $37.00 for a granite marker for one of our boys who was lost in the Atlantic on a torpedoed ship on his first trip out. The Legion Post in Cornish is named for him, the Francis Sullivan Post.

The boys help in being ushers in church. We have helped by buying velvet drapes for the church, hymn board, American flag, aisle runner, electric cross for the church, walnut cross for the Sunday School, a gift of inlaid linoleum for the auditorium and hall, and last year a new Hammond organ. When the fund we had started reached $1,188.00, two of the older boys, Philip and Frank Smith, made up the difference, so we have a large church organ, and they donated a tone cabinet.

Down through the years God has been good to us. It has been my pleasure to go with some of my boys to the church altar for baptism. One of my older boys, Roland Smith, is now our Sunday School superintendent. We go each year to East Poland, Maine, for 10 days during the Empire Grove Camp meetings.

I am enclosing a picture of the class; all are interested in our cottage. We want to raise its roof so it can lodge more young people. In this place there are about 35 cottages, lodging house, chapel, kitchen and dining hall. I don't know of a place where boys and girls can go where they can get so much for so little—only $15.50 for 10 days, $2.50 transportation, $13.00 meals and for 10 days. With present accommodations the cottage can hold only 12 boys. With the improvements we are planning, 26 boys could be accommodated. — *Clarence J. Lord, Cornish, Maine*

New Jersey Grange Family Honored

By AMOS KIRBY

American Agriculturist New Jersey Editor

LAST YEAR the New Jersey State Grange conducted a "Young Couple of the Year" contest to discover and honor young couples who are really carrying out the basic principles of the organization.

Thirty young couples were nominated, and when the tallies were made and the judges reported, the honor went to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brown of Mickleton Grange, Clarksboro, Gloucester County.

Members of this family are third generation Grangers. Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Brown, grew up on the farm where they still live and where he gathered a rich experience in farm life. He did a stint in the U. S. Marines, and has been active in many community activities. Grace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Patrick, Woodstown, spent her girlhood days in Salem County.



Seated, front row, left to right: Clinton Patrick, 10; Loretta, 7; Amy, 5. Second row: Susan, 11; Timothy, 8 months; Roy, 3; and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brown.

The parents of this young couple saw that they did their part of home chores, and that they had training in 4-H and F.F.A. activities. Both became Grangers when they reached the legal Grange age of 14 years, and served their respective subordinate granges on committees and in office. When it came time to move into the Pomona Grange, they were well fitted for leadership.

Here is a partial list of their community activities:

Richard started out in 4-H Club work, moved into the F.F.A., served in most of the offices in Mickleton Grange, and later held many of the offices in the Gloucester County Pomona Grange. He has been active on the Agricultural Soil Conservation Committee, a Farm Bureau committee on dairy and farm crops, the executive committee of the Pomona Grange, and as a solicitor for the Farm Bureau.

Grace came up much the same way. After 4-H came the Grange. Her specialty has been as a song leader, and she has been active in musical groups, participated in dramatics, and spent a year on special programs over a local radio station, just to list a few.

With all their community activities, the Browns spend much time with their six children. Some are in school and the others in the preschool age. Their names: Susan Elaine, Clinton Patrick, Loretta Anne, Amy H., Roy Eric and Timothy.

You might well ask, "How do they do so much?"

It is all summed up in one word, "organization." They have the know-how to get a task done without too much fuss. They have cooperating parents. And, by the way, when we visited the home, we noted that the three and four-year-olds had their little tasks to do about the house.

The farm has been in the family for nearly 70 years. For many years it has been known as "Brown Brothers," the partnership consisting of Richard's father, Clinton Brown and his bachelor brother William.

This is a good dairy farm of slightly over 150 acres. Remember, they are keeping over 90 head on about 150 acres. The main crops are

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Harold Collins takes care of 1,000 caged hens in about two hours a day.

Dairyman Finds Profit in

A Thousand Birds in Cages

IF YOU should visit the Harold Collins Farm at Richfield Springs, N. Y., you will find more diversification than is commonly recommended. This is a three-man operation, with 49 milkers, 1,000 hens, 15 acres of peas, a sale of surplus livestock sometimes running to a dozen heifers and a couple of bulls, and up until this present year from five to seven acres of squash.

On this farm Mr. and Mrs. Collins have raised eleven children, six girls and five boys, now ranging in age from 21 to 41. All but the youngest, Jimmy, are married, and he and Harold's brother, Francis, make up the labor force. When I asked Mr. Collins about grandchildren he admitted that Mrs. Collins keeps closer track than he, but he said "There's around 30!".

The farm practice that interested me — and which intrigued me into visiting the Collins farm — is that the 1,000 hens are kept in cages. Mr. Collins told me that he has had hens since he started farming, but got the cages only a little less than two years ago.

"I go out after breakfast and check on the water (which is automatic) and stir up the feed. I do the same after lunch, and then along toward evening I gather and wash the eggs and fill the feed troughs, which takes me about two hours. After supper, Mrs. Collins and I grade and pack the eggs.

We have two outlets for eggs: we sell about half of them at retail in Van Hornesville. One store takes 2 cases a week, and most of the sales to individuals are in five-dozen lots. The other half of the eggs go to a poultryman who supplies a number of men with retail routes. I got 50 cents for extra large eggs at retail even during the periods when prices were pretty low."

The henhouse is 16x100, and it is cleaned once a month. It is ventilated by two fans.

"Production the year round runs about 65%," Harold said. "We don't sell all the hens at one time. I cull every four to six weeks. Over a period of a week I use a card for each hen on which I mark production for a week. If any individual produces no eggs, or only one egg, out she goes. We have a market for old hens at a little better than wholesale; a good share of them go for 10¢ a pound. A few of the hens now in cages are two years old.

"I buy started pullets, preferably at 18 weeks of age. I haven't had any trouble in getting as many as I want at different times of the year."

Admitting that egg prices have been discouragingly low, Harold has no thought of getting out of the poultry business. "In fact," he says, "for the time they take I figure the hens pay me as well or better than the cows."—*Hugh Cosline*

YOUNG GRANGERS HONORED

(Continued from Opposite Page)

grain, hay and pasture, with alfalfa and orchard grass as the basis for the hay. Three silos holding 350 tons, store most of the roughage.

Richard and Grace Brown have been DHIA members for many years, and can give you an accurate report on any of the 60-odd milkers in a minute. Last year, the 65 head average, including a number of first-calf heifers, was 8,752 pounds of milk and 387 of fat from a herd of Holsteins and Guernseys.

The farm is contoured or terraced, one of the first in the county. Drought insurance is provided with irrigation equipment for the corn, should the need arise.

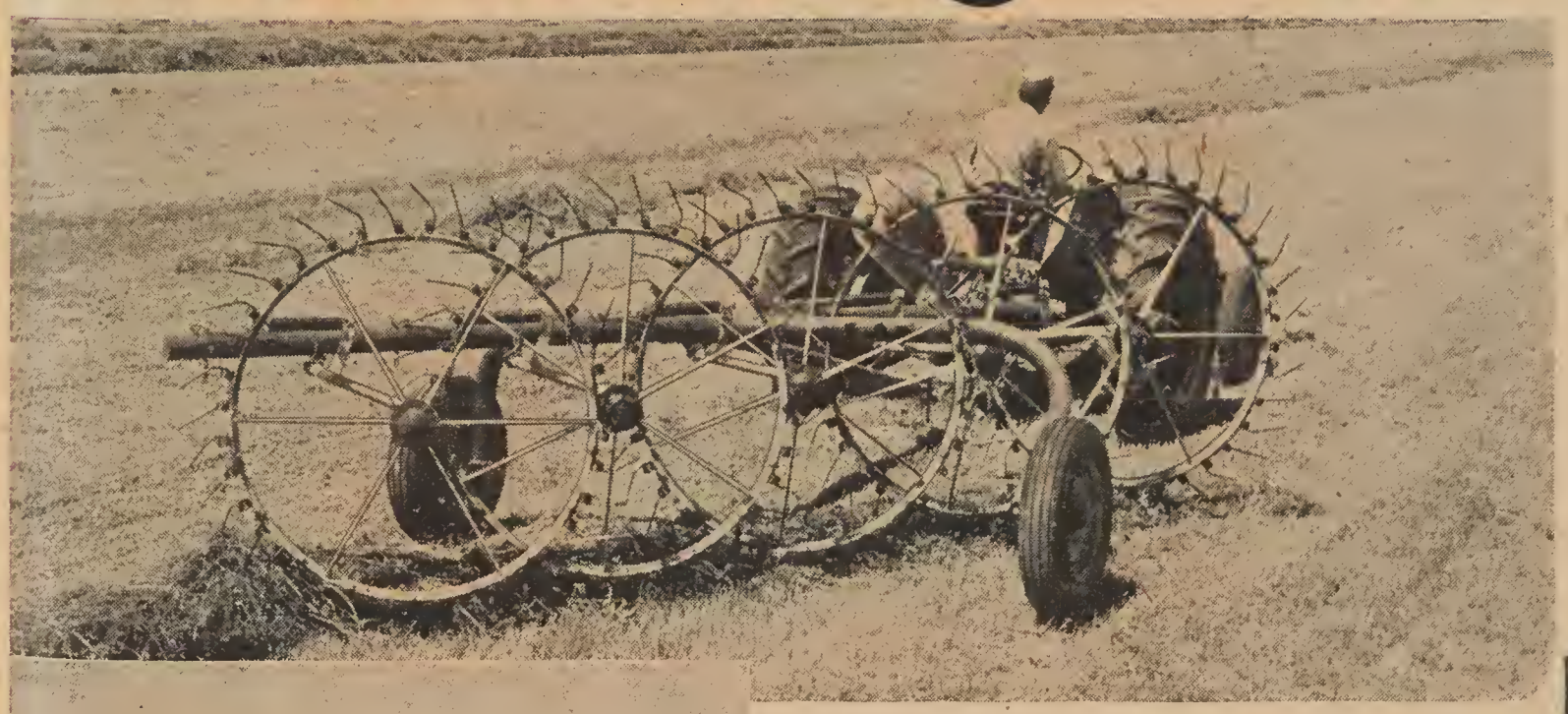
Several years ago, a hurricane hit their barns and levelled them to the ground. On rebuilding, they did away with most of their stanchions and went into pen stabling. This brought in a milking parlor, which has been in use for about eight years.

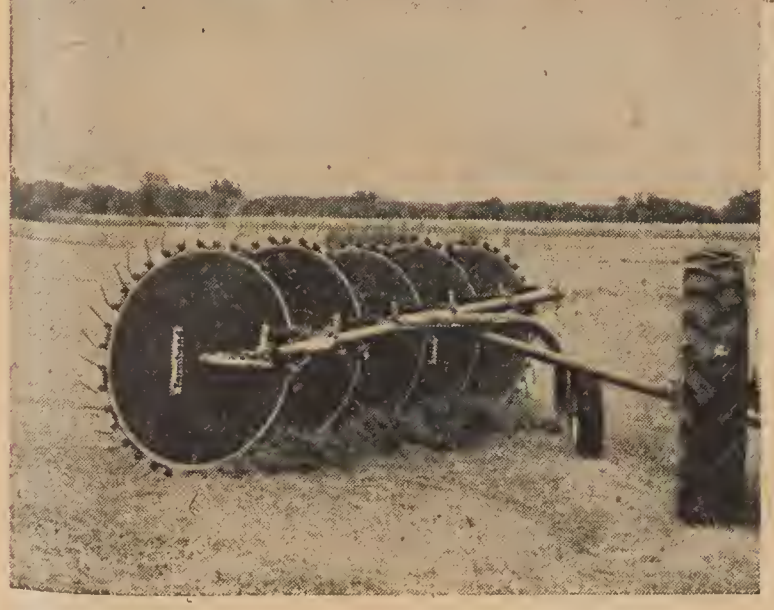
This is a time-saver. One man can milk the 65 cows in a matter of 2½ hours without any additional help. The cows get their grain while being milked. They have 24 hour access to hay from racks, and they are trough-fed the grass or corn silage.

The family employs no outside help. Richard has a younger brother, Robert, who is also active on the farm, and right now, Richard and Robert are gradually moving into management of the farm. Their father and uncle are turning the responsibilities over to younger hands. Doubtless they will be known as the "Brown Brothers" of the future.

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Rakes clean and gentle at any speed, requires very little power to pull it . . . and the Farmhand Morrill Rake costs less to buy, much less to maintain. It's as simple as an implement can get, with no PTO, no gears, belts, or pulleys. No damage from rocks. This wheel-type rake puts more food value in the windrow because its gentle action and slow hay travel reduce leaf shatter. Windrows are fluffy, even-drying. And, by using just the rear two wheels, this rake is unexcelled as a windrow turner. Get a demonstration of this amazing rake. You have to see it in action to really appreciate its superiority over all others.

RAKES CLEAN on rough or uneven ground . . . raking wheels follow ground contours to get all the hay under all conditions. No slipping or sliding on slopes, no skipping of low spots. Unlike any other rake, it may be offset as much as 8′ to the side to avoid running on unraked hay. Only two adjustments; tongue position and raking wheel pressure. Optional wind shields prevent hay from scattering while raking in strong winds.

MODELS AND COMBINATIONS to fit every raking need. Basic M-5 unit takes 7½′ swath. M-6 is adjustable from 6′9″ to 10′5″. Two units may be joined to form V-type rake or giant 15′ tandem rake. Transport is easy, at regular road speeds.

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Bob Call is congratulated by "Miss Outstanding Young Farmer" for being named as one of four national winners. Those palm leaves are real; the event took place at Bakersfield, in sunny California.

Bob Call Wins National Award

ROBERT V. CALL, JR., of Batavia, N. Y., has been named one of America's Four Outstanding Young Farmers of 1959 by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Others named included J. B. Kelly, Socorro, N. M.; Merrill Brown, Thermopolis, Wyo.; and Ralph R. Wier, Lacon, Illinois.

These four were selected from among 49 farmers, all below 36 years of age, that earlier this year had been chosen tops in their respective states. The awards were presented by Robert Clark, president of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, co-sponsor of the program with the American Petroleum Institute. The program is designed to honor farmers between 21 and 36 years of age who have made outstanding contributions to agriculture and their communities. Bob's award is especially significant in view of the 10,000 nominations sent in by local Jaycee chapters.

Many changes have taken place on the 1,525-acre farming enterprise near Batavia, N. Y., since Bob began to test his management skills on the spread nine years ago, and today this farm is rated as one of the most modern and efficient operations in the Empire State.

One of the most important changes was the reorganization of vegetable crops, changing from as many as 10 different vegetables to specializing and increasing acreage on three—beets, peas and snap beans. The vegetable and grain (wheat, corn, oats and barley) operation has been completely mechanized through use of mechanical planting and harvesting tools. In 1958, he negotiated with a baby food packer to vine his own peas on the farm. He then purchased used pea viners, moved them home and reinstalled them himself at one-tenth the original cost. This has proved to be a profitable and efficient undertaking.

It was a hard blow when another improvement—a modern four-story poultry barn—burned in 1955. He then purchased a nearby farm and remodeled some old lamb feeding barns to house the poultry. Poultry feeding has been changed from mash and scratch to an all mash ration run through automatic feeders. This change brought about a significant increase in egg production. Currently, his 6,500 Leghorn hens are averaging 204 eggs per bird annually, as compared to 175 when he first took charge of the poultry operation.

Although his brother Richard manages the dairy, Bob has been equally responsible for the major management decisions concerning it. Here, changes also have been made. Zero pasture is used for the dairy, but it has been changed from daily green chop to grass and corn silage year-round feeding. The Calls also have installed a modern pipe line milker, bulk tank and automatic washer.

Another major change on the Call farm was the development of a portable sprinkler system to irrigate approximately 75 percent of the land operated. The 5,000-foot, permanent pipe line from the reservoir to various fields was extra difficult to install because it had to cross the New York State Thruway. Almost a year of negotiating with various land owners and the Thruway Authority was required before this could be done.

Bob, a graduate of Cornell University and a Navy veteran, did custom combine work during the summer recess while attending Cornell. He earned enough during the summers to join his father in a 25 percent partnership. He then purchased a third interest in the farm stock and tools. After this was paid, he purchased a one-third, undivided share in his father's real estate.

Pail, pipe line or parlor . . . Surge pays off HERE

The pointer on milk scales is going up and up. Cows are producing more.

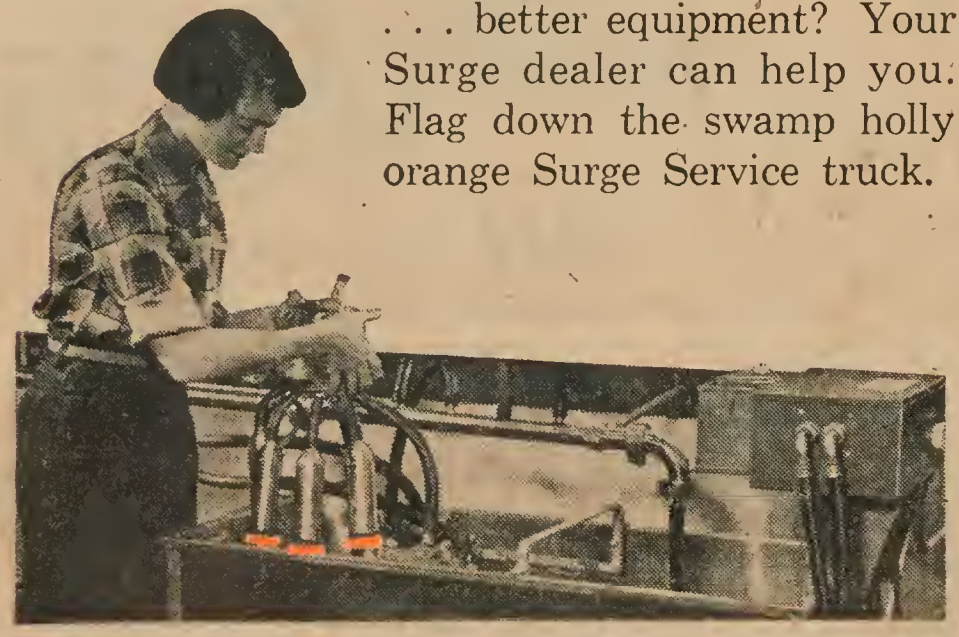
Surge is now building a bigger mirror-bright bucket that holds over 50 pounds. It has a looking-glass finish inside and out. Makes it even easier to clean.

With the latest Surge parlor, *one man* can milk up to 75 cows and do a good job.

Are *you* up-to-the-minute with your milking? There's no point in doing it the hard way any more. Just push the automatic ELECTROBRAIN button to wash and sanitize the pipe line and milker. Pull a lever to feed your cows. Throw a switch to clean the barn.

Are you cashing in with better methods . . . better equipment? Your Surge dealer can help you. Flag down the swamp holly orange Surge Service truck.





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STURDI-BILT TO TAKE A BEATING

'60 CHEVROLET TRUCKS

We Still Have Problems With

SHEEP SCABIES

By DR. DONALD W. BAKER*

INFECTIOUS diseases of farm livestock are hazardous problems which may occur at any time and anywhere in the world. In the northeastern states, the outbreaks occurring in the period of bad weather in late winter and early spring may represent serious health and economic problems for the livestock farmer.

Among the most pitiful pictures of misery and distress are the outbreaks of sheep scabies which develop near lambing time. Almost every year for the past three decades I have been invited to accompany a veterinarian on a visit to a farm where a serious outbreak of sheep scabies is in progress. Usually a few ewes have died while others which are badly infested with the mites, have become thin and weak because they spend most of their time and energy scratching and rubbing in vain attempts to relieve the itching when they should be eating and resting. The hungry young lambs divide their activities between futile efforts to nurse their dead or dying mothers, and trying by kicking and rubbing to relieve the intense itching produced by the attacks of the scab mites.

This parasitism has been recognized as a serious infectious disease for centuries, certainly long before anyone had heard of bacteria or viruses as the causative agents of disease. In all of the regions of the world where sheep are raised, scabies is considered to be the most important health hazard and the most serious economic threat to profitable sheep production. It is natural to inquire—why do we permit this disease to persist?



An ewe once saw a picture of a scab mite. Her reaction "Well, I'll be dipped!" Fortunately, she was.

It has been eradicated from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand and a few of our states in the Rocky Mountain region. Our government's official livestock disease control agency, and the veterinary profession throughout the world, have proclaimed for years that sheep scabies is the easiest disease to recognize by experienced veterinarians and flock owners.

(Continued on Page 17)

*New York State Veterinary College

Parasite Pointers

Here are the latest recommendations for external sheep parasite control, courtesy of Dr. Baker and Dr. Matthyse of Cornell:

1. **A New Method**—for external parasite control (other than scab) has just been recommended by college specialists. It consists of using a solution of water and Korlan (emulsifiable concentrate). Twenty-five sheep or less are put in a small pen so movement is limited; solution is applied to their backs from a standard garden sprinkling can. Fumes from chemical have given complete control of ticks and lice, say entomologists.

2. **Know Symptoms** — of sheep scab. Animals scratch, bite, kick at wool; it soon begins to pull off in patches.

3. **Contact State Veterinarian**—if you suspect scab. He makes no charge for checking flock. Any veterinarian can tell you who the state veterinarian is for your area. If scab is present, your flock will be quarantined and he must personally supervise control measures.

4. **Isolate Purchased Sheep**—for at least two weeks. Not only scab, but ticks and lice are often spread when sheep change ownership. Dip purchased sheep before turning them in with your flock.

5. **Dip After Shearing**—every year, as a matter of routine. Use two pounds of 25 percent lindane wettable powder per 100 gallons of water. A 50 gallon drum with one end cut out, or a watering trough, will work for dipping. Spraying has also been effective, using lindane or DDT.

6. **Observe Label Precautions**—regarding interval between application of chemicals and slaughter.

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COMPARE LENGTH—McCormick® twine is a full 9,000 feet long, ties 500 average 36-inch bales. Shorter-length, "bargain" twines tie an average of only 444.

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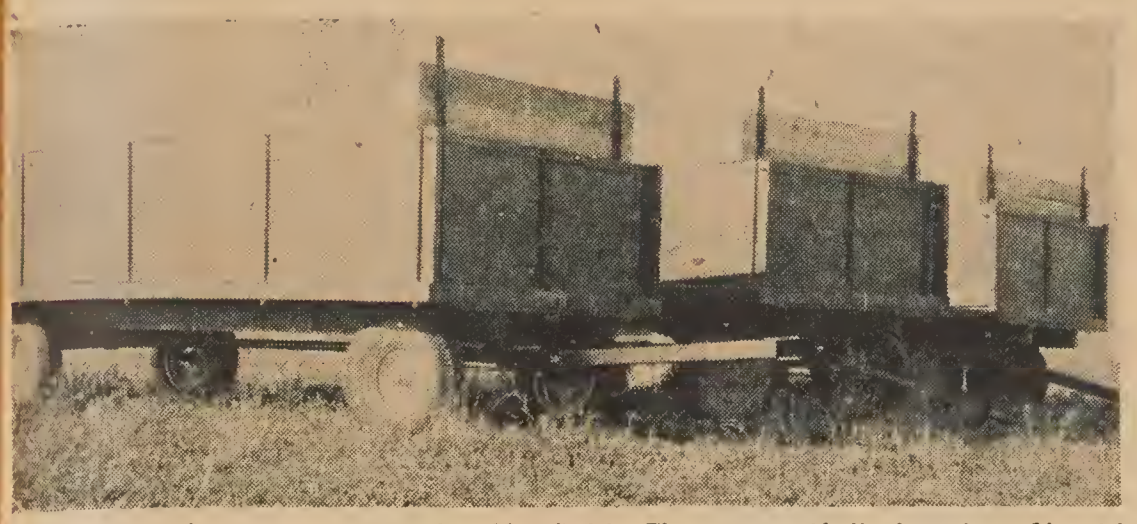


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Visiting Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN — *Milepost 372* — N. Y. THRUWAY



Here are the three wagons used at Hayfields. They are self-discharging. Should they now be changed to admit forced hot air from below and thus dry tarpaulin-covered loads of baled hay on the wagons? It would take more wagons. I don't know the answer. Do you?

Signing Off

THIS WILL BE my last regular contribution to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. After a decade of writing regularly, I've asked to be relieved. I am 70 years of age and have not been in the best of health for the past five years. In turn this has meant that I am less active physically and have lately been covering a smaller territory in my travels. I've a fear of "running dry," and for that reason wish to stop before frequent writing becomes a burden and thin.

Sometimes I've written a bit on matters of no consequence, as a means of changing pace and enlivening interest. But usually I've tried to write on significant things without preaching, moralizing or telling farmers what to do. Mostly I've tried to be persuasive by merely pointing to oncoming developments in such a way that readers would absorb the ideas as part of their own thinking.

Sometimes my writings have backfired. When this occurred, I believe that reader interest picked up. I always enjoyed the repercussions and encouraged the editors to print them. In short, I've tried to be useful and at the same time interesting. Sometimes I failed.

If my doctors have me diagnosed correctly, I'm in for a stretch of improved health for the next several years. I don't intend to retire into a hole and, as farmers say, pull the hole in after me. The editors have invited me to contribute from time to time. Granted the health and strength, I shall fire off once in a while on farming itself; on the behavior of farm organizations, in which I've been a participant for 45 years; and on anything else which either cries out for support or, on the other hand, greatly irks me. To be constructive will be my aim, as it has been throughout my working life.

Screenings

The remarkable progress of the Holstein cow in the past dozen years is worthy of note. She has vastly improved and now has passed into acceptance as America's standard cow. Part of the progress is due to tendency away from fatty foods, and part of it is due to the much more enlightened attitude of Holstein breeders themselves. Of greatest significance to me is the apparent willingness of Holstein people to have the milk of their cows judged on the basis of total milk solids, including non-fat solids. Some breeders are pointing their breeding programs in the direction of greater food value other than fat. Commendable!

Is there any better place to put such savings as were squeezed out of farming than right back into the farm? I think not. The finest and safest bank I can think of is the lime, phosphate, potash and legume bank, with every acre limed to pH 6.8 or 7.0. A farm composed of such acres is certain to be regardcd as a good property when judged by the yields. The return is long-lasting and measures far above the 3% to 4% to be had from deposits of cash in savings banks. Fixing buildings to reduce labor is another good one.

We have two heifers now thin and gaunt. Being too big for the calf pens last fall, and really too small to run with the little herd of big heifers and dry cows, we nevertheless turned them in with the larger cattle. They were pushed around too much for their own good. But on our high mineral hay, they have full-sized frames for their age. On good pasture I expect to see them plump out and by next fall be entirely caught up properly on weight-for-age. They are not stunted.

From North Hero, Vermont, an island in Lake Champlain, comes the following from farmer H. A. Dexter Leggett, a lifetime friend: "Every once in a while you write something in your articles which is the truth. But when it comes to writing a half page on oysters and how to cook them, why that is stretching the truth a wee bit, don't you think?" Good old Deck apparently didn't try the oyster stew recipe.

In spite of blistering criticism, I remain a supporter of Ezra Taft Benson and his program. The year 1960 will be the year of decision for at least a decade of agricultural policy.

Controls will come later. The Farm Bureaus and other farm organizations of the Northeast have a big job to do, and in my opinion will do as much as can be done to look after our interests, which politically are lesser than those of other regions.

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Heavy Duty—All Purpose

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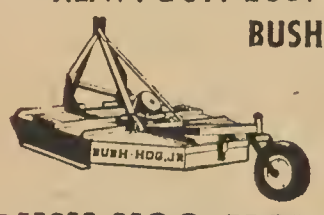
. . . Another Bush-Hog First! Unbolt a special side panel and your rugged Bush-Hog becomes a stem-crushing (for quick drying) hay mower that moves as fast as your tractor. Forget hay conditioning. Mow early or late, since Bush-Hog's 360-degree swinging blades laugh at dew, eat up ant hills and enjoy rough terrain. Simply replace the side panel and your dependable mower turns back into the powerful Bush-Hog that clears the toughest undergrowth, makes matches out of 3-inch saplings, shreds stalks, tops crops, clips pastures and mulches everything.

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H. MAIN
Secretary

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Today farmers have the greatest opportunity in history to plan a program to fit their individual farms. There is a greater variety of equipment than ever before. Advice on a plan to fit their individual needs from extension services, financial institutions and a reliable equipment dealer, will pay dividends. Taking into consideration the machines they already have, they should add or replace whatever machines are neeessary to make this plan workable. Brand equipment is not as important as it is to buy from a dealer who will service it. Larger farm operations make servicing increasingly important. Farmers will have little time to do their own servieing. Enlarging farm business makes farmers and equipment dealers better educated and equipped to handle this new farm economy. Together they face the greatest opportunity in their history, and together they will meet it, and I believe go on to a very prosperous future.

—*Elwin Goodrich, 2nd Vice Pres.*

New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York



MEYER SAVES THE LEAVES

MEYER Hay Conditioner

Leaves Stay on Stems when SLOW ROLLED

MEYER Conditioning Rolls revolve much slower becouse they ore fed by an exclusive, seporote pick-up — ond do NOT rely on high speed in order to pick up the hoy. Leoves are lost when grobbed up by high speed rolls. MEYER saves the leoves. Use with present mower to cut and condition at the same time. Model with patented built-in mower ovoilable. MEYER is priced lower. Write for literature, prices, ond name of MEYER deoler.

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Please send me free Corostone Concrete Silo color folder.
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--- ATTENTION FARMERS ---

NOTICE: Our district field organizer will be in your locality shortly to discuss Commercial Red Raspberry growing with progressive farmers interested in planting one acre or more for city wholesale trade. He will tell you about our cultural, and field management service, cost of planting, yields, market and profit potential.

Fall planting only but preparation and all arrangements must be made now. Write GREAT LAKES BERRY COMPANY, Box 232 Brant, N. Y. before May 24th asking Fieldman to call. This long life cash crop can be the answer to your land income problem.

When writing advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.*

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Regular Freshening Helps Income

OUR TOTAL costs of producing one hundred pounds of milk are creeping up, while our gross income is declining. In other words, that old economic squeeze on dairy farm profits has started to tighten. The balance between production and fluid sales is getting out of line.


Ralph L. Culver

During the past five years, technological developments, accompanied by fair prices for milk, have encouraged us to put most of our emphasis on volume. The prevailing idea was that as we increased our gross income net profits would automatically follow.

With today's trends, it behooves us to put our emphasis on costs of producing one hundred pounds of milk and to think twice before we go into debt to add additional dollars to our capital set-up.

As dairymen, there is little we can do to influence the cost of labor, taxes, depreciation and inflation. The basic factors of these costs are pretty much controlled outside the influence of our activity. Active farmers and their immediate families do not represent over 10 percent of the voting public today.

Within the field of our own farming operations, there is much we can do. In the past we put most of our emphasis on lactation records. Those records, mattering little how good they were, had little influence on our balance sheet at the end of the year, unless that cow produced a living offspring each 11 to 14 months.

About five years ago we started keeping yearly production records in conjunction with our lactation records. We have found that a 12,000 lb. cow that produces a calf each 11 to 14 month period is more valuable than a 16,000 lb. cow that produces a calf each 12 to 18 month period.

On this farm, when a cow first goes over the allotted time, she is dried off, put in the dry lot and a big question mark put on her record. If the same thing happens the second year she is sold.

Our procedures in handling the herd follow along these lines:

First. When a cow has what we call a normal freshening, we have her examined in about two weeks to be certain. Sometimes both looks and actions are deceiving.

Second. When a cow has difficulty in freshening, she is examined immediately and a series of treatments by the veterinarian is set up.

Third. Each cow is serviced on the first heat period after eight weeks of lactation.

Fourth. If a cow has a third heat period she is examined before servicing. Yes, our yearly veterinary bill is high, but not as high as the cost of two good cows in the dry lot for six extra months.

We do not pretend that this procedure is foolproof. At times we run into some real heartaches that have to be met in the best way we know how. All in all, however, it is pretty satisfactory. In 1959, we sold well over 250,000 pounds of milk per man. In 1960, we expect to reach 300,000 pounds per man without adding a cow.

Not only that, in 1958 we picked up 9 cents per cwt., on our yearly production by having our cows freshen in the months of high milk prices. In 1959, we picked up 8 cents per cwt. Not much, you may say, but we must be satisfied in picking up pennies, nickels and dimes for the rest of this milk marketing and production cycle.

In the period ahead, do not dream, plan and work for bigness. Dream, plan and work for efficiencies. Bigness and efficiency are two distinct goals, related, of course, but not as closely as the past few years of publicity would lead you to believe.

—*Ralph Culver, Laceyville, Pa.*

SOIL SAMPLES FIRST

I DON'T have too many acres available for grass, so try to get the best feed I can from them. In my opinion the most important part of a forage program is taking soil samples. Then you can start to plan and work from there regarding fertilizing. I think it is well to fertilize immediately after the first cutting.

On my farm, certain fields respond very favorably to alfalfa, lasting six or seven years. I seed down eight or ten acres a year. On the fields that respond well to alfalfa, I seed oats, with brome and alfalfa. On my pastures, I seed oats with brome, or timothy and ladino clover. The clover will stay in two or three years and then I treat as grass.

At seeding time I like to have a pH of 6.5 to 6.7, and I follow the soil sample recommendations of the county agricultural agents.

I apply twenty tons of stable manure per acre, three cwt. 8-16-16 or equivalent per acre and harrow thoroughly. After feeding oats off, I topdress with 0-15-30 at three cwt. per acre in April and June. Then I treat as grass, and apply nitrogen (in the form of urea 45%) in April and June at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre. I also apply 60% muriate potash if needed.

On fall pasture, cows prefer legumes rather than grass, which is the reason I seed some legumes on my pasture and try to keep them in as long as possible.

This type of fertilizing produces a good stand for me; the forage is very palatable and much easier to harvest.—*Norman Cross, Lancaster, N. H.*



"Ed! I was voted Mother of the Year!"

SHEEP SCABIES

(Continued from Page 14)

The typical eight-legged mites infesting the specimens of wool and skin scrapings from suspicious cases are not difficult to recognize. For several years now, an absolutely effective control has been possible by dipping all infected and exposed animals in a suspension of benzene hexachloride.

Symptoms

The disease is characterized by intense itching which causes general uneasiness, biting and kicking at the parasitized areas of the skin and ultimately the loss of much wool. In those occasional acute outbreaks in ewes which are fat and in good condition, so much of the skin area becomes injured that the skin's normal function is impaired and the animal dies because of inability to eliminate certain waste products.

In the chronic cases, many of the animals become progressively rundown and may die from pneumonia. Some of the chronic cases recover spontaneously, and these are the most dangerous animals in the sheep population of a region. Although appearing to recover, they usually maintain a very light infestation unless subjected to the proper treatment (two dippings at not less than 10 days interval).

The so-called convalescent carriers or spontaneously recovered cases may appear, on casual inspection, to be free of the parasites. However, when one is introduced into a flock of susceptible animals, it becomes a source of infection which often develops into a serious outbreak.

In those regions where an energetic campaign has been waged to eradicate sheep scabies, the livestock growers have had to put up with minor inconveniences, but the efforts have paid off. One of the most effective control measures has been the requirement that all animals passing through **any** public sale must be dipped.

Sheep scabies is always included in the same category as foot and mouth disease, rabies and anthrax. Any flock which includes an animal suffering from scabies is subject to immediate quarantine and the control measures are personally supervised by a state or federal veterinarian. I have participated in the diagnosis of 20 farm outbreaks of scabies this past winter in New York State—proof that it is a continuing health hazard of sheep. I believe that any interested, intelligent sheep raiser will agree that we shall never be free of this serious parasitism until a cooperative eradication campaign is carried out on a regional basis.

SPITTLEBUG CONTROL

(Continued from Page 8)

the necessary insecticide at 35-40 pounds per square inch of pressure, are ideal for use with liquid type insecticides (emulsifiable concentrates) for the control of the meadow spittlebug. Potato-type sprayers that use high pressures and high gallonages are excellent if a good, ready supply of water is available. Unlike most weed sprayers, these high gallonage piston-type sprayers can use wettable powders as well as emulsifiable concentrates without damage to the pump.

Granulated insecticides can be applied with a wheelbarrow seeder, cyclone seeder, a grain and fertilizer drill, or even sown by hand.

Precautions to Remember

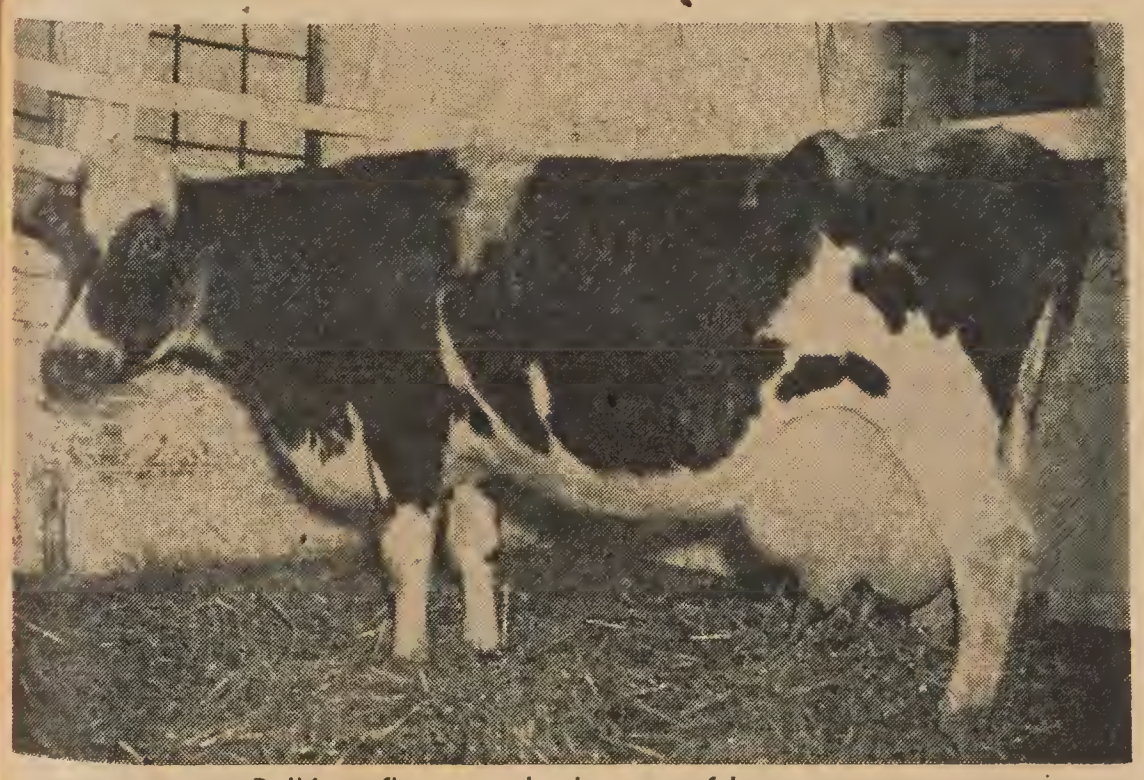
THE use of pesticides on hay to increase yields of forages and seed of legumes has been well demonstrated throughout the Northeast. However, growers should remember to:

1. Read and follow labels.
2. Do not use insecticides on hay to be fed to dairy cattle unless so recommended. It is unlawful to do so. It will contaminate milk.
3. Do not overdose.
4. Do not use lindane on crops rotated with potatoes or root crops.

MEET POLKIE, A COW OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE!

Polkie, a 24-year-old Holstein cow recently completed her first year on official DHIA Test with 13,210 pounds of milk and 383 pounds of butterfat. Two days after the accompanying picture was taken, Polkie began her 22nd lactation, giving birth to her fifth consecutive heifer calf. For the past seven years, she has been bred artificially and has conceived on her first service every time.

The proud owners are Howard Graff and his son Duane of RD No. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y. As an active member of the Future Farmers of America, Duane was presented the Empire Farmer Award in 1957. They wish they had more cows like Polkie in their barn.



Polkie reflects on the lessons of her years.

DEKALB CORN

Farmers Win First in 2 of 3 Official New York State Contests

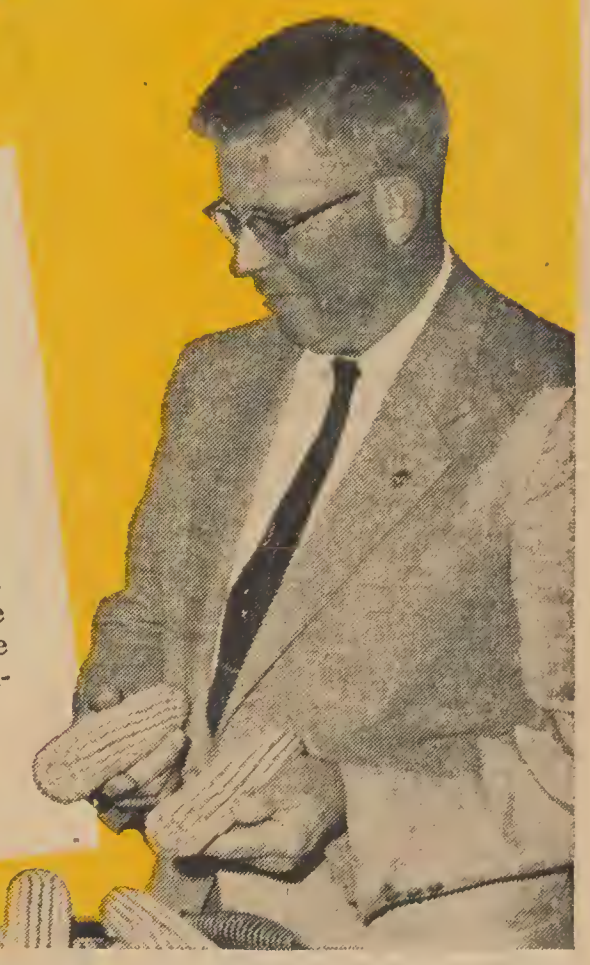


203.4 Bu. Per Acre in Livingston County Tops 1959 Trials

William G. Carney of Galway Farms, Dansville, N.Y., had the soil fertility to plant his DeKalb Corn for a stand of 24,000 plants per acre and win this important State Contest. Of his winning corn, Carney says, "I like this DeKalb 222. It dries out fast in the fall and I can pick early. It stood very well. I'll be using more 222 next year."

205 Bu. in 1957 Highest Official Yield Ever Recorded in Contest

Another field of DeKalb, planted in 1957 by Max Shaul, Fultonham, New York, produced the all-time high official yield in that state . . . 205 bushels per acre. The contests are now statewide and are sponsored by Cornell University and the Extension Service. It pays to plant DeKalb.



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILLINOIS

Commericol Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKolb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Sorghum

It Pays to Plant DEKALB CORN

Planted by More Farmers than any other corn for 20 Straight Years.

Soften UDDERS! Heal TEATS!



The **same** antiseptic ointment in which Dr. Naylor Medicated Teat Dilators are packed. Designed to relieve soreness . . . congestion. You will like this modern, more effective medication for Tender Udders, Sore Teats. $1 at drug and farm stores or write.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS 4, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's UDDER BALM

MONEY FOR YOUR TREASURY

Over 2,000,000 Sunflower Dish Cloths

Were sold in 1959 by members of Sunday Schools, Ladies Aids, Young People's Groups, etc. They enable you to earn money for your treasury, and make friends for your organization. Sample FREE to Official.

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Established 1915 Cohoes, N. Y., 23

Turn idle acres into profitable acres

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801 WATER STREET INDIANA 2, PA.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



We had a big meeting at Watkins the other day. Everybody who could possibly help was there . . . all the experts with all their facts and figures and forecasts . . . and this is what I asked them.

"HOW CAN HOG RAISERS MAKE MONEY THIS YEAR?"

Here's what they said. Maybe it will help you a little.

First—Decide

Some hog raisers will make a profit this year . . . others, most certainly will not. It's important for you to decide right now that you want a profit and will make the extra effort to get it.

Second—Shoot For Early Market

Nobody has a crystal ball . . . but it looks like prices will hit their high in August and take a nose-dive, probably in September. Being a week or 10 days "late" could really cost you a lot of money. Better pour on the coal and get 'em to market weight before the flood . . . make sure they're getting the minerals, vitamins and balanced proteins they need for fast gains.

Third—Cut Feed Costs

Don't kid yourself that corn is so cheap you can fatten out your hogs on corn alone. It's in these last 3 months . . . the last 150 pounds of gain . . . where the savings of carefully-balanced feeding really shows up. Here's where you want the 3.4-to-1 feed conversion that a Watkins Program can produce, instead of the 5.4 or 6.4 pounds of feed per pound of gain you may be getting now.

Sure, that's only a saving of 2 to 3 pounds of feed per pound of gain . . . but just figure it out on the whole herd, over 150 pounds of gain, and you'll see it amounts to a whale of a lot of feed.

Watkins MIN-VITE Can Help

Watkins MIN-VITE for Swine. . . the MINeral VITamin fortification you buy separately . . . lets you mix your own **premium quality** rations using such protein sources as soy bean meal, linseed meal, meat scraps, etc., and your own grain.

On the Watkins Program, you get fast growth . . . from birth to market in 4½ to 5½ months. And you get low cost production . . . in the neighborhood of $7.50 per hundred pounds of pork, TOTAL feed cost.

When market prices are low, this low-cost Watkins production is mighty important . . . and it's not too late to switch to a Watkins Program, even now. Talk it over with your Watkins Dealer . . . let him help.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

DDT IN APPLE POMACE

I read an article by Tom Milliman in March 5th edition in regard to apple pomace being condemned for cow feed on account of DDT but see nothing about those same apples being injurious for human consumption. Are we humans more rugged than cows or does the apple pomace hit the grain trust? I think a good dose of sulphur and molasses down at Washington might clean up that gang a little. —*E. M. Dodge, Hinsdale, New Hampshire*

Editor's Note: My feeling is that this scare over chemicals is way overdone, nevertheless, there is a practical consideration here.

The apple pomace doesn't hurt the cows a bit, but the DDT becomes concentrated in the pomace, and finds its way into the milk. And if any Federal inspectors find milk with DDT in it, they can seize it and destroy it, and the dairyman is out. That's why we warned against its use.

Let me make it clear that the health of the public must be carefully guarded. However, in my opinion, Washington has handled this chemical scare very badly.

DISPELLING CONFUSION

I want to tell you how much I appreciated your editorial in a recent issue if the AGRICULTURIST, "The Foundation of Freedom." It will remind many of their responsibility to the church, and dispel that confusion so many experience when they try to decide what the church means to them — *Lee M. Downer, Forestville, N. Y.*

Editor's Note — Thanks to all of you who told me you liked the editorial.

EXPENSIVE HANDOUTS

Whether I agree with everything you say or not, I am constantly thankful that there are some thoughtful people still left who believe in the importance and responsibility of the individual and who view with misgivings the increasing system of expensive handouts from our central government. — *Mrs. Charles J. Egler, Norfolk, Conn.*

FOR THE BIRDS

We have about 30 blueberry bushes, 12 or 14 years old, which have been bearing very well for several years. In the sumer of 1958 we picked (or others did) 82½ quarts of berries. This is not a money crop, but is grown purely for the enjoyment of the berries through the winter. We give away about half the crop, or let friends pick a few quarts for themselves.

Last summer, we had hordes of birds, mostly grackles, come in and destroy all but about 18 quarts of a probable 60-80 quart crop. Nothing helped. And the worst part was the way the grackles would knock down green and ripe berries alike. The ground was constantly littered with berries in every stage of ripeness, that had not even been more than touched, but just knocked down and ruined for human use.

We would welcome any suggestions you may be able to give for legally discouraging the birds in the berries. We figured that protecting them with chicken wire of a fine mesh would cost us in the neighborhood of $60.00, and with no cash income involved, that seemed pretty foolish. And yet we would like to feel that we weren't caring for the bushes for nothing.

Who said "Some for us, and some for the birds?" Looks like "All for the birds" to us.—*Mrs. R. B. Horner, Monroe, N. Y.*

"OOPS!"

Concerning your article on hay digestibility, Page 26, April 2, you state hay loses digestibility at the rate of ½% per day from June 1—July 15, and during this period therefore loses about 50%.

Let us look:

June 1-July 15 = 45 days
½%/day x 45 days = 22½%

This means a loss of 22½%, not 50% considering the ½% to be based on the original 100%. If it is based on residual percent, the loss would be even less.

Something is wrong with your figures.—*Langdon Albright, Jr. Portageville, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: It is good for us to get caught in a mistake occasionally. It makes us more careful. Of course Mr. Albright is right. But the loss in digestibility is still very important.

MONEY WASTER?

It seems to me that some of your readers are resentful that you speak your mind freely. Thank God that we can, as yet, speak our minds freely, and that we have freedom of the press.

In regard to the Soil Bank, I believe this is one of the biggest money wasters we have. This is a plan that kills self incentive most of all. Happiness and freedom go together. If we have something to strive for and can strive for it, happiness will come along with the struggle. Whereas if we sit back, take in money that does not rightfully belong to us, we soon become discontented.

In my estimation, if some of us do not yell and yell loud enough, we will soon become a socialistic republic. This idea of handouts, subsidies and unequal civil rights is entirely the opposite of what our nation's forefathers had in mind. Eventually, provided these things are allowed to continue, this great nation of ours will fall just like great ancient civilizations that had too many leeches and not enough providers.—*Milo Warren, DeRuyter, New York*

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INTERIORS



MARBLECOTE is a new exclusive Grange process that puts the durability and ruggedness of the finest marble in a silo coating. Completely air-tight, MARBLECOTE seals all pores and joints, keeps air out, and keeps normal nutritious juices in. The pure crushed marble that goes into the MARBLECOTE process assures you of the highest in quality and lowest in maintenance . . . at typical Grange savings!

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John Holloway, left, of Amsterdam, N. Y. is an outstanding dairy farmer. He's shown here discussing business with a man who's opinion he knows he can respect, Roy Anderson, the cooperative farm credit specialist in his area.

You'll be doing yourself a favor by putting your farm credit needs in the hands of a specialist: your Cooperative Farm Credit man. He not only knows farming, but he can give you better service — and save you money, too. Use long-term Federal Land Bank loans for major projects — shorter-term credit for operating purposes.

For complete, expert credit service, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-121a, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

FARM COOPERATIVE CREDIT — Federal Land Bank Loans



SUBSIDIES

Do They Help or Hurt Those Who Receive Them?

"Everyone is talking about subsidies to farmers. Other segments of the economy get subsidies, too. Why doesn't someone tell about them and tell us how big they are?"

THAT'S A fair question, and not having a complete answer I asked Ken Robinson of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics if he had the figures. He sent me the table on this page, together with some comments.

But first I'd like to make a couple of observations. There is nothing inherently bad about a subsidy. It is a device which has been used ever since this country was started to encourage the production of something that was badly needed. Two difficulties have developed: A subsidy once needed tends to continue long after the need for it is past; also, a subsidy comes to be considered by some as a handout, and as in the case of farm products, is continued when we already have more food production than we need.

Then there is the tendency on the part of those who receive the subsidy to argue like this: "We're just as much entitled to a subsidy as any other group, so why is everybody complaining about our subsidy when some other groups get far bigger ones than we do?"

Selected Types of Government Programs

	*Million Dollars**
NON-AGRICULTURAL	
Aviation and space flight (Airline subsidies $60 million Airport construction $100 million)	900
Water transportation (Shipping subsidies — operating $150 million; construction $100 million)	500
Housing and community development	400
Aids to business	200
Postal deficit	600
River basin development and power	1,100
Public assistance (to states)	2,000
Public health	700
Education	400
School lunch, vocational rehabilitation, etc.	300
Veterans' benefits	4,300
Total	11,400
AGRICULTURAL	
Direct payments to farmers ACP ($250 million), sugar and wool subsidies ($150 million)	400
Soil bank	400
Price support costs Losses on commodities mainly grains, cotton and dairy products	2,800
Surplus disposal—mainly overseas	1.500
Total	5,100

Approximate Federal Expenditures 1959-1960

It seems to me, rather than demand a subsidy because someone else is getting one, that the question should be asked, "In the long run is this subsidy helping or hurting us?"

In the case of farmers, it appears to me that the evidence shows conclusively that subsidies have been a real detriment. I feel quite sure personally that if price supports had been dropped soon after World War II farm prices now would be much better than they actually are.

Now let's get back to some of Dr. Robinson's comments:

"Obviously not all the items included in the agricultural budget can be considered subsidies. The amount of direct payments to farmers, of course, is relatively small.

"Total agricultural expenditures make up a large proportion of the non-defense part of the Budget, but there are many who would argue whether the sale of surplus farm commodities for foreign currency, for example, should be considered a subsidy or a kind of foreign aid program.

"The amount spent for direct airline subsidies is relatively small, but if you consider all types of expenditures for aviation and space flight, the total is, of course, much larger."

The position of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on subsidies has been consistent:

(1) We agree that some subsidies are justified. Included in this would be the **original** price support program intended to encourage food production to help win the war.

(2) We believe that all subsidies should be given a careful going-over now to determine those that are no longer useful.

(3) We urge the **gradual** reduction of those outdated or actually harmful. Among these we include the farm price support program.

Usually, when this program is presented, someone says—"I agree with you, but it just can't be done."

To me that is a defeatest attitude which is unwarranted. Lots of people said a year ago that Congress wouldn't pass any labor legislation that aimed at correcting the evils uncovered by the McClellan Committee. They were wrong! And the reason they were wrong was that congressmen were buried with letters.

—*H.L.C.*



The strange and wondrous world inside a TV set is Greek to most. That's why there are specially trained TV repairmen.

Milk marketing is also extremely complex. That's why many dairymen belong to cooperatives which make up Metropolitan. These dairymen know that Metropolitan's skilled and trained personnel can be depended upon to put dairymen's interests first in the complicated world of milk marketing.

If you're interested in your future in this milkshed, join this growing group—join a cooperative which is part of Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., a Cooperative Association of Milk Producers.

For the name of the Agency cooperative nearest you, call Harrison 2-0186 or write us at Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

CAN YOU ALONE SOLVE THIS MILK MARKETING PROBLEM?

← WILL WESTERN MILK AND CREAM BREAK DOWN OUR MARKETING SYSTEM?

Once again, Western producers ond their orgonizotions ore knocking at our consumers' doors. There's o concerted drive . . . in Woshington . . . with processors . . . with morketers like supermorkets . . . ond with consumers to bring Western milk into markets which have historicolly been ours.

Will they help corry the burden of our surplus? Will they meet our stringent heolth requirements? Can they compete with their greater tronsportation costs?

Of course, no single dairymon con meet this chollenge BY HIMSELF. Neither con he alone solve problems like milk promotion, the competition of substitute products, needed changes in the milk morketing orders, or many other problems which directly offect his pocketbook, his future ond the welfare of his family.

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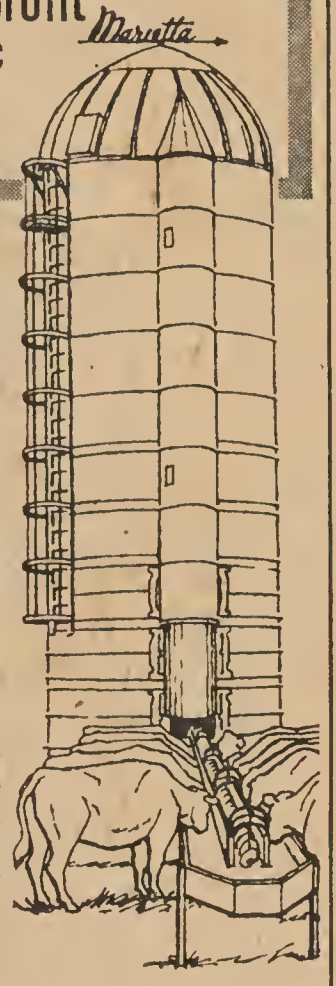
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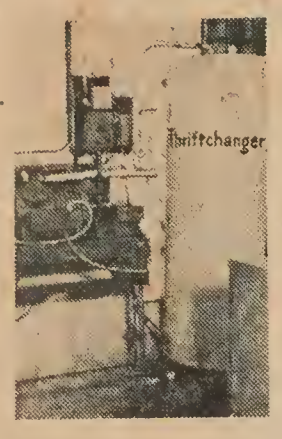
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WHY PLOW?

(Continued from Page 1)

Moldboard plows are used on an overwhelmingly large proportion of farms in the Northeast and there are many reasons for their popularity. Under favorable conditions the furrow slice is lifted, turned, loosened and granulated so effectively that little secondary fitting is required. Vegetation is buried in such a position that it acts as a wick and facilitates the movement of moisture into, and out of, the soil. Furrows may be turned uphill to partly counteract the downward soil movement caused by erosion. On most soils the moldboard plow is far more efficient than any other implement in accomplishing the threefold objective of weed destruction, root zone deepening, and aeration improvement.

Adjustment Important

However, a moldboard plow must be properly equipped, adjusted and operated if it is to produce the desired results. The first picture at the bottom of page 1 illustrates a brand of plowing that is a poor advertisement for the equipment and the man who operated it. The white stake marks a balk where the plow jumped out of the ground. In places the sod is broken and lays at an angle to the line of draft. In other places the dirt has been crumbled to such an extent that crusting and puddling is likely. The furrow depth is too shallow for the width and the vegetation is not adequately covered. To prepare a seed bed will require excessive fitting which takes time, costs money, destroys soil tilth and reduces crop yields.

The picture at the right is an example of a much better plow job. If the vegetation had been turned under more completely it would be rated as nearly perfect. The uniform, well-turned and well-granulated furrows show that the plow was in adjustment, it was operated at the right speed, and the soil had the right moisture content. Should hard rains occur, the ridged surface will permit excess water to readily drain away.

Since the furrows are uniform and well granulated there has been no "flipping" to leave harmful air pockets. The furrow depth is about half the width. These are the marks of good plowing which leaves soil in such a condition that only a limited amount of fitting is required.

Disk plows are useful on muck and gumbo soils where moldboard plows will not scour. They will penetrate hard soil and breakage is less likely on shallow ledgy land where plow points would catch and break. However, since they do not bury all the trash, weeds and grass may be a problem. The soil is not well granulated but is left in a cloddy condition.

Field cultivators are sometimes used as a primary tillage tool in which case they are set deeper in successive trips until the desired depth is attained. On open land and under dry conditions a satisfactory seed bed may be prepared, but any lumps, stones or trash are brought to the surface where they are a nuisance. In general crop yields are lower when a field cultivator is used in place of a plow.

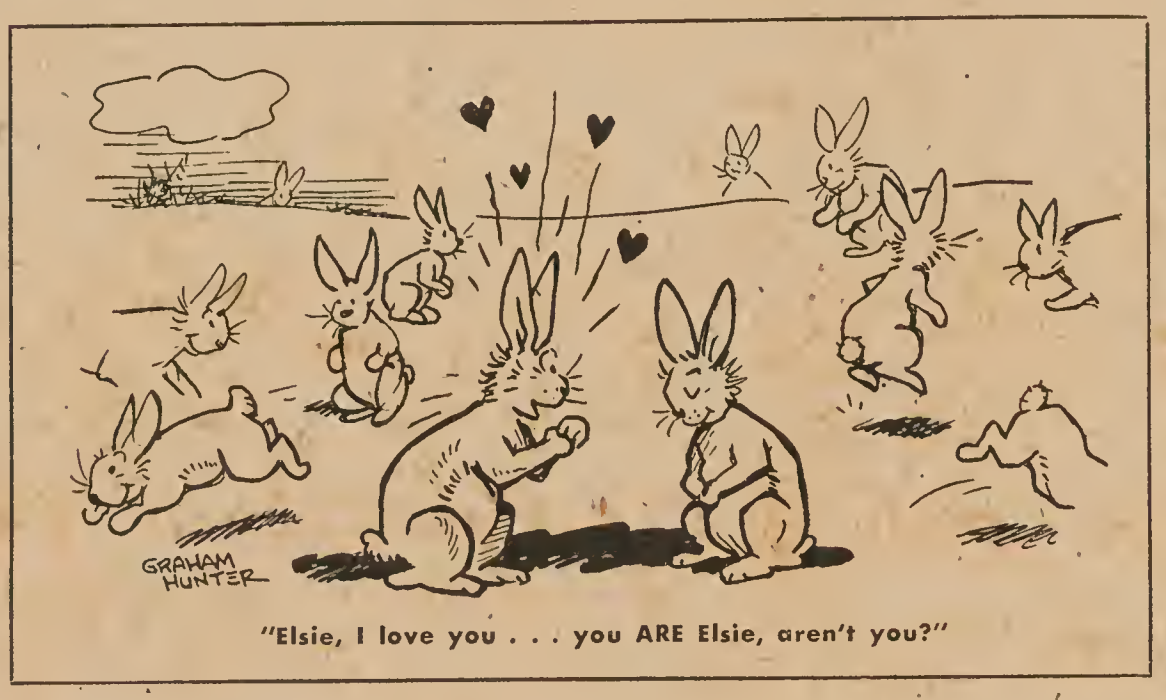
Rotary Tillers

Rotary tillers are used for garden and nursery tillage where soil conditions are favorable, where space is limited and where dead furrows are objectionable. They are not suitable on stony or wet land. When the tines are rotated too fast soil granules are broken, organic matter is destroyed and dirt is churned into a loose seed bed that is likely to crust, puddle, and run together. Research shows consistently lower crop yields, greater weed problems and more erosion where rotary tillers are used in place of plows and conventional fitting.

Not everyone will agree that a moldboard plow is preferable to other primary tillage implements. Nor is there agreement as to when and how deep land should be plowed. Most folks who have heavy clay soils plow them in the fall so that the frost will reduce clods into desirable size granules. There is evidence, however, that the freezing and thawing that takes place on fall plowed land may cause structure to break down on the silt and sandy loam soils. However, with all soils, damage from fall plowing is less likely where drainage is fairly good and where there is an adequate amount of organic matter.

The question of deep versus shallow plowing depends to some extent on the kind of soil. If the subsoil is already granular and well aerated plant destruction may be all that is needed and deep plowing may serve no useful purpose. If, on the other hand, the subsoil is tight and compact, deeper than average plowing may increase yields. While at present there is little evidence that plowing deeper than 7 inches will pay, it is noticeable that many farmers are plowing deeper each year.

These are the thoughts I have been attempting to convey: Tillage is usually necessary to establish seeds and seedling plants. In the Northeast most of the first tillage is done with a moldboard plow. If the plow is not properly adjusted and operated it will not perform the work for which it is capable.



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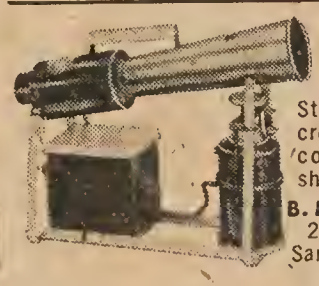
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Follow These Hints and Have a

GOOD LAWN

THERE is nothing miraculous about a good lawn. There is no magic material that you can add to solve all of your problems. On the other hand, neither does a good lawn "just happen," either when you establish it or later.

The first spring lawn thought of many homeowners is rolling. But the benefits of rolling are doubtful. Rolling can never be a cure for a rough lawn and about the only time it will do any good is when frosts have heaved out the grass. Then a good rolling will help—but not when the soil is wet. Wait until it is reasonably firm.

Grass needs food, and an annual, or maybe semi-annual application of fertilizer and sometimes lime is needed. Early in the spring put on 20 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet. Some authorities recommend duplicating this in early September, but there are advantages in doing it early in July at a time when your lawn frequently suffers from dry weather.

If you apply a straight nitrogen carrier, figure the amount from the analysis so that you apply about 1 lb. of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn. It's a good idea to put on 20 lbs. of ground limestone per thousand square feet every four or five years, and, of course, the surest way to determine need is to have a soil test made. Both fertilizer and lime can be spread more evenly if you buy or rent a spreader.

Weeds are always a problem, and the best solution, although it isn't perfect, is to maintain a heavy, rapidly growing sod. Even so, you will probably want to use 2,4-D for clearing out dandelions. And if crabgrass is a problem, use one of the several commercial products according to directions. Use relatively early, before the lawn is covered with the crabgrass.

Animal life can be a problem, too. For example, there is the question of moles. Here the best solution is to get rid of the moles' food supply, largely grubs, which can be done by using a commercial product according to directions.

Occasionally skunks are a problem because they, too, dig for grubs. Incidentally, the grubs themselves are a problem, so when you go after them it isn't only a matter of getting rid of moles. The grubs eat roots, and seriously damage the lawn.

And then again there are the ants, which make the lawn unsightly unless controlled. Chlordane used according to the directions on the package gives good control.

Many people cut lawn grass too short, especially when the weather begins to get hot. A frequent recommendation is to set the mower to cut 1½"—if anything, cut longer rather than shorter.

If you have a well-fertilized lawn it will need to be cut at least twice a week early in the season, but watch the weather and don't mow it too often or too close beginning the first of July.

Commonly in the spring a homeowner will find a bare or thin spot in his lawn. The usual procedure is to put on some seed and let nature take its course. Usually, however, there is some reason why the spot is bare or thin. So you won't get too far by putting on seed unless you correct the deficiency. For example, if the grass is under a tree or in heavy shade, buy shady lawn mixture—but first work up a seedbed. Then, after you seed (at the rate of about 5 lbs. of lawn mixture per 1,000 square feet) it will help if you can water liberally until the grass gets established, and also if you can cover the seed for a few days—perhaps with a paper sack or anything that will keep the ground from drying out.

What about watering? You can grow a good lawn without watering. In fact, many readers find it impossible to water, especially in dry periods, exactly when you need the water most. The big point, I think, is that if you are going to water your lawn, soak it well once a week rather than sprinkling it every day. and remember that if you start watering you'll have to keep it up until fall rains start.

Incidentally, a way to check on the amount of water is to put a pan in the area where the sprinkler is going and let the sprinkler run until there is an inch of water in the pan, then move it.

It takes some care to have a good lawn. You can spend a lot of time doing the wrong things at the wrong time and still not succeed in having a good lawn. If you are going to have a lawn at all, doing the right things at the right time will give you beauty with relatively little work.

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June 4 Issue.....Closes May 19
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 2
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 16

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TO RAISE BROILERS, started pullets, or layers for producer Phone Groton, Vermont—JUniper 4-3375 after 5:00.

ESTATE CARETAKER—Gardener, experienced, elderly couple—own living quarters. Box 514-GX, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM MANAGEMENT

IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding let us tell you how to make it so Preliminary discussion without cost or obligation. Write Dept. B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 62 West State St., Doylestown, Pa. or 150 South St., Annapolis, Md.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—OLD GUNS, any condition. Send details. Write Louis Duminuco, Lake Shore Rd., Angola, N. Y.

WANTED—COPY OF Connorton's Brand Directory. Last publication was about 1903. Quintin Van der Veer. Van der Veer Road, Somerville, N. J.

$9,000.00 FOR 1913 LIBERTY Head Nickel We paid $6,500.00 for one Silver Dollar. $2,300.00 for one Cent Thousands of others we paid $20.00 to $1,400.00 each. Wanted Certain Dates—Cents before 1932—$2,000.00; Nickels before 1940—$275.00; Dimes before 1943—$4,000.00. Canadian Coins—1921—Nickel $200.00. 1889—Dime—$250.00. 1875 Quarter $75.00. 1921—50¢—$1,000.00. Hundreds of others listed in our Catalogue worth $100.00 to $25,000.00 each. For Complete Allcoin Information, before sending coins, purchase our large Illustrated Guaranteed Buying-Selling Catalogue $1.00. Catalogue dollar refundable Thousands of persons have sold us coins. Incorporated 1938 Worthycoin Corporation (K-417-C), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

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PLASTIC CLOTHS. Two clear 9x12'—$1.50. Tripleweight tarpaulin 9x12'—$1.98, 9x20'—$3.24. Postpaid. Plastic to 40x100'. Adval, Box 439E, Hackensack, N. J.

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CEDAR POSTS, ALL SIZES. Five foot electric fence stakes, pointed for driving 16¢ each. Pressure treated or cedar poles for pole barns. Cedar and chestnut rustic fencing. M. D. Snell & Son, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York Phone ORleans 9-3121. Closed Sunday.

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PROTECT YOUR BERRY Crops, cheesecloth 100 yards by 48" convenient 10 yard lengths $7.50 prepaid, 50% less mill price. Joseph Heinz 120E Eton Road, Thornwood, N.Y.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Free catalog Missouri Auction School. Box 9252M1, Kansas City Missouri

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AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146. N Y

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta N. Y.

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PACKAGE BEES. MY northern-bred Italians and Caucasians are very gentle and productive. They will produce your honey and pollinate your crops. Two pounds $4.70; three pounds $5.75, queen included. Parcel post $1.20 per package. None COD. Conner Apiaries, Stockton, New Jersey.

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PURE MAPLE SYRUP, maple butter. Guaranteed quality. William Elliott, New Kingston, New York.

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50TH ANNIVERSARY SALE—Christmas Tree seedlings—Ornamentals — Arborvitaes — Junipers—Yews. Unadilla Nursery Farms, Johnson City, N. Y.

NAME YOUR OWN price on the Scotch & Austrian Pine, Fir, and Spruce seedlings still unsold in our nursery liquidation sale. We must sell the stock of Alfred's Ag-Tech Big Flats Nursery this month. Phone, or come see this excellent stock at the Genesee Valley Nursery, Belmont, New York.

STATE CERTIFIED BRISTOL and Dundee black raspberry plants. Ivan Morris, Route 2 Owego, N. Y.

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EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS—Scotch Pine, 100-$3.50; 1,000-$13.00; 5-10 inch 100-$4.50; 1,000-$25.00; 5,000-$100. 3-5 inch Blue Spruce, 100-$5.00. Ten four year Blue Spruce $2.00. Mellinger's AA, North Lima, Ohio.

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TOMATO PEPPER, CABBAGE, onion plants. Field grown. healthy vigorous, full-bearing plants. Write for free catalog price list. Satisfaction guaranteed M. H Evans and Sons Dept 5 Ty Ty Georgia

VIRGINIA STATE Inspected Plants. Write for catalogue on cabbage, tomato, broccoli, cauliflower, pepper and sweet potato plants. Start with the best for protable crops. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia, "Virginia's Oldest and Largest Growers."

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500 ASSORTED SWEET Onion plants $2 postpaid fresh from Texas Plant Company, Farmersville, Texas, "Home of the Sweet Onion."

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WRITE FOR PRICE List on cabbage, onion, pepper, potato, tomato, cauliflower plants. Busy Bee Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Old and new varieties. Fresh spring dug. Free catalog. Rexford Sprout, Waverly, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, Blueberry Blackberry Plan s including the new Ozark Beauty and Ogalalla Everbearing; Earlidawn. Earlimore Surecrop Blaze, Merrimack strawberry plants. Write for frec catalog and planting guide describing 70 small fruit varieties Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Essentially virus free. Catskill. Howard 17, Empire, Robinson and Sparkle. 100-$3.00, 200-$5.50, 500-$11.50 1,000-$20.00. Asparagus roots—Mary Washington, large one year roots, 100-$3.00, 200-$5.25 500-$10.00, 1,000-$18.00. Rhubarb: two year roots 3-$1.25. Horseradish, 12-$1.00. All stock dug on order and State inspected. Postpaid Fred Drew (Nursery). Agawam. Mass.

THOMPSON'S VIGOROUS Strawberry Plants. Vermont grown from virus-free stock. Catskill and Howard 17 (Premier) 50-$2.00; 100 - $3.25; 300 - $8.00; 500 - $12.00; 1,000-$22.00 postpaid. Trimmed ready to set from healthy long rooted plants. Glenn Thompson. Johnson. Vermont.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Vineless Bunch Portorico, Coppergold, Pinkskin Portoricans. Allgold. Golden Nancy Hall — 200-$1.75. 300-$2.50. 500-$3.00. 1,000-$5.00. Yellow Candie, New Red Yam. Yellow Jersey—200-$2.50. 300-$3.50. 500-$4.50. Fully postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. High Yield Plant Co., McKenzie, Tennessee

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FOR SALE NEW Certified Blight Resistant seed potatoes. Merrimac, Saco, Huron, Plymouth, Kennebec and 1335's Thompson Farms Clymer, New York.

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MECHANICAL FEEDING WILL save you time and hard work. Send for free pictures and plans Built for years of dependable service, the proven Silo-Matic Unloader and Scru Feed'r Bunk Conveyor will feed your cattle in a matter of minutes. Write Van Dusen and Company, Inc. Wayzata. Minnesota.

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SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER: Roll developed; 8 jumbo prints $.25; 12-$.35. Limit one roll. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tops Photo Service, Box 191B, Lyons, New York.

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SAVE TIME AND LABOR with versatile Model Five Wagon Unloader equipment. It's rugged, it's simple and foolproof. Cuts crop handling time in half! Unloads six-ton load in a few minutes. Equipment mounts easy on any wagon or truck. Power unit slips on or off in a jiffy, weighs less than 65 lbs. with ⅓ HP electric motor. Power Unit available separately or with motor, false front endgate. Howard S. Crane, Inc., Wholesale Distributors. Oneida, N. Y.

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FARM SIGNS ALL wordings, metal, enamel No Trespassing etc. Free sample — catalog write. Sigrs. 54 Hamilton Auburn New York Dept. G

NO TRESPASSING Signs samples, prices, free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

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DEPRESSION PRICES WE sell cheap. Save 75% off—new and used tractor parts, crawlers and wheel tractors. 190 makes and models 1960 catalog ready. Send 25 cents refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation. Fargo. N Dakota.

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POWER TOOLS, all name brands at tremendous discount. Give name and model number and get our price. The Country Supply Store. West Copake, New York.

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JEEPS—$223.00, TRUCKS—$212.00, TRACTORS—$68.00, tools, guns. Typical Government Surplus prices. Buy direct. List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises, Wall Street Box 402—L-4 New York 5.

REAL ESTATE

LAND WANTED WITH never-falling brook. Prefer Ulster, Columbia Counties. Box 514-VU, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

STROUT CATALOG—FREE. Farms, homes, businesses: 3,663 bargains described. Coast-to-coast. 36 states. 60 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R Park Ave. South. New York 10. N. Y

DAIRY FARM 148 acres, 32 stanchions, 7 room insulated house gas furnace, enclosed porch. Raymond Rath, Stanley, New York.

PEOPLE WANT FARMS — homes—businesses everywhere. Big list furnished $1.00. Toole. 2209 East Franklin, Evansville, Indiana.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Lake village home. 2,000 capacity laying house, income hatching eggs. One acre land. Hatchery if desired. For details write Waneta Hatchery, Dundee, New York.

215 ACRE STOCKED dairy farm, schoolbus, mail, hardtop road, excellent water, ten-room 2-bath house, $22,500. Easy terms. Also 46-ft. trailer, 8 acres, $2800. Unstocked farms, homes, stores, acreage. Reamond Realest. Phone 4091, Roxbury, N. Y.

22-ACRE FARM, 5-room house, garage, and 10-year established vegetable stand. 1959 gross $28,000. 1960 seeds and supplies purchased, greenhouse plants started. Price $25,000 or will rent. Ward Stark, Stormville, New York.

APARTMENT BUILDING for sale. 12 apartments, 3 acres of land, oil heat. Good investment. Sickness cause of selling. Chester Lee, Red Creek, New York

VERMONT—THIRTY ACRES of land. Main road. Water and lights available. Price $850. George Brew, East Concord, Vermont.

WANTED, ALL TYPES of farms and dwellings for sale, also business opportunities. No obligation to interview a representative. Write or phone Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

1837 STONE COLONIAL. 160 acre top land, 30 stanchion barn, 20 foot waterfall, $13,500. Farms 20 to 130 cows. all types businesses. 5 counties west of Albany. Free lists. Mort Wimple, Sloansville, N. Y.

FLORIDA'S BEST HOMESITE value; no money down. Lovely ¼-acre sites in Central Florida hills, lake, grove area. $395. No money down. $10 a month Suburb of Ocala, high and dry. Streets, utilities. 22 mi. to Gulf beaches. Fish, hunt. Invest or retire. Free color folder. Write Dept. # M-11 Rainbow Park, Box 521. Ocala. Florida.

DAIRY FARM 300 acres, 45 tillable balance is pasture and woodland. 10 room house. With or without machinery. Write Morris Webster. Sharon, Vermont. RFD.

FINGER LAKES SECTION—248 acres Honeoye silt loam. 140 acres alfalfa seeding, 2 good houses, 36x120 dairy barn. 40 ft. silo. Excellent location. $55,000, ½ down balance owner financed to responsible party. Willis E. Becker, Broker Preble, N. Y Phone Cortland, Pioneer 9-4224.

340 ACRES LEVEL LAND mostly all tillable, good barn needs few minor repairs, 50 ties, barn cleaner, 65 head fine cattle, 4 tractors and full line of machinery. Excellent 8 room house 2 baths, oil heat. A real money maker. $55,000. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson Salesman, East Springfield, N. Y.

10 YEAR OLD, 4,000 layer poultry farm. Automatic feeder and waterers. Brooder house, range. Excellent home, oil heat, fireplace, 2 baths. All buildings insulated. On state highway, ½ mile to school, store. High school. teachers college. shopping center nearby. Eggs sold to local outlet at premium prices. Buy and have income at once. Reason for selling. age. Earle Barney, Rumney Depot, N. H.

NORTHERN CONNECTICUT. 110 acre farm. high elevation, beautiful view, brook, pond, orchard, large barn, garage, sheds, 7 room house, all in good condition. Would make excellent Dude Ranch, summer resort or beef cattle ranch. $37,000.00. Tom Minor, Broker, Tel. Rockville, Conn. TR-5-5042.

65 ACRES, 4 ROOM HOME, bath, furnace, dairy barn, good water supply, near Candor, Tioga Co., New York. $4500—terms. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

365 ACRE FARM, 12 room house, 2 baths, 5 room tenant house, 72 stanchion dairy barn, other outbuildings, excellent Broome Co., New York, farming area on main highway. Terms arranged. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY FARMS: 190 acre dairy farm, 100 acres tillable, alfalfa and trefoil seedings, average buildings, good water, some timber, price $8,000, need $3,000 cash down, balance financed locally. Quick possession. Call Huffman Real Estate, Chautauqua, New York. Tel. 3873.

LARGE LOT, STORE etc., eight room dwelling, U.S 6, live town bargain. Arthur Marschner. Roulette, Penna.

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105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different, 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908. Virgil, Ontario.

$500,000,000.00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $35,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $35,000.00 each Estimated $500,000,000.00 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc. just waiting for discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Half cents before 1858, $3,500.00; Large pennies before 1858. $5,000.00. Flying eagle pennies before 1859. $600.00; Indian pennies before 1910, $1,750.00. Lincoln pennies before 1932, $225.00; Two-cent pieces, $1,000.00; Nickels before 1927, $15,000.00 Dimes before 1932, $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces, $3,500.00; Quarters before 1934, $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1939, $4,250.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $12,500.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1930, $35,000.00; Other dates of gold coins, $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates, are scarce). Canadian coins before 1937, $2,500.00. Send $1 today for Endwell's large, illustrated, complete catalogue of rare United States coins giving all information and prices we guarantee to pay. Our new 1960 edition is just off the press. Mintage figures of United States coins are included as an extra feature. Also included as extra features is information on gold coins, Canadian coins and paper money, Confederate paper money, United States paper money, tokens, etc. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell your coins to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalog. Endwell's reputation for fairness is proven by thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "the finest coin catalog available." Endwell-Union Company, Endwell 39-D. N. Y.

INTERESTING WORLDWIDE Animal stamp collection 10c. With approvals. Niagastamp, St. Catharines 386, Ontario.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FREE — WALLPAPER CATALOG — 1959-60 edition. Smart new colors and designs. Save ⅓ to ½. Instructions for measuring and hanging. We pay postage. Penn Wall Paper Mills. Dept. O. Bridgeton. N. J.

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FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington. Conn.

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PEARL SNAPS FOR western wear. All styles and colors. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company Dept AA. Box 13464, Dallas. Texas

WIN CASH PRIZES, sewing machine, trips to Hollywood, gifts by entering National Cotton Bag Sewing Contest at your nearest state or regional fair. It's smart to be thrifty—buy products in cotton bags and use bonus fabrics to sew for contest, home, and family. Write for contest information plus free illustrated Idea Book featuring McCall's patterns for cotton bag sewing. National Cotton Council, Dept. Z. Box 9906. Memphis 12, Tenn.

LADIES IRISH LINEN hankies, for tatting and crocheting. Gay colored cotton prints, sweater scarfs, etc. Send $.35 for information. Free Samples J. M. Cleworth. 64 Tyler Park, Lowell, Mass.

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FLOODING AND ODORS in sewage systems now prevented by modern method. Free literature. Suburban Products, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38. Pa.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's. Dresden, Tennessee.

RUBBER STAMPS—3 lines $1.00. Poultry stamps. Printing. Two color address and shipping labels. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg 2, Vermont.

RENEW NOW
WHILE THE PRICE
IS STILL LOW

TWO TROPHIES TO TANIS

THE Tarbell Trophy, coveted Guernsey dairy breed production award, has been won this year by Ideal's Wistar's S. Susie, 10-year-old Registered Guernsey cow bred and owned by Jacob Tanis, Ideal Guernsey Farms, Augusta, N. J.

Susie won the Tarbell Trophy on her 1959 official production record of 20,235 pounds of milk, 1115 pounds fat, in 305 days, three-time milking. This is the highest official 305-day fat record for the breed, as well as the highest mature equivalent fat record for the year, the basis on which the trophy is awarded.



Ideal's Wistar's S. Susie

The Liebers Trophy, annual national Guernsey dairy breed production award, also goes this year to Ideal Guernsey Farms. The American Guernsey Cattle Club has announced the 1960 winner, based on production through 1959, as the registered Guernsey cow Ideal's Beacon's Rosette, bred and owned by Mr. Tanis.



Ideal's Beacon's Rosette

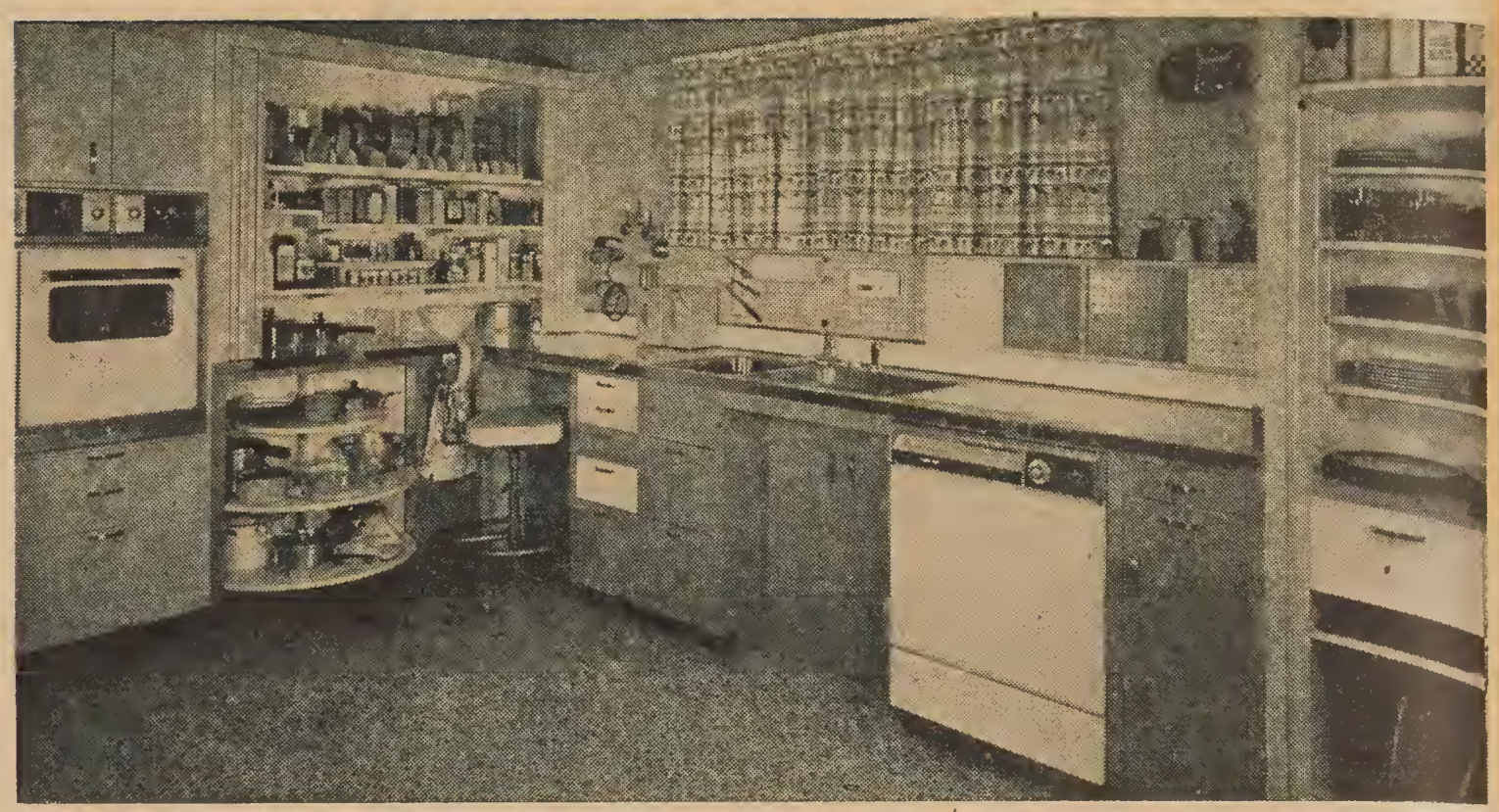
The Liebers Trophy is presented each year to the Registered Guernsey cow with the highest total lifetime milk production that has not won the trophy before.

Rosette's winning production, for nine consecutive official lactations, all in Advanced Registry testing, was 170,510 pounds milk, 8278 pounds fat, all 365 days, three times a day milking. This production is the highest ever to win the Liebers Trophy.

FORAGE THE CHEAPEST DAIRY FEED

Forage is still the cheapest dairy feed. The amount of forage a cow consumes will largely determine the amount of grain she needs as well as indicate the quality of the forage, says Dr. J. H. Vandersall of the University of Maryland.

Early-cut forages not only contain more nutrients per pound but the cows eat more of them. For example, an average Holstein cow will consume 36 lbs. of early-cut forage and require only 8.7 lbs. of grain to produce 50 lbs. of milk, while one fed late-cut forage will eat only 17 lbs. of forage and require 21 lbs. of grain to produce the same amount of milk.



Everything in this new USDA kitchen has been planned to cut down on walking, lifting, and reaching. Refrigerator and range (surface cooking area) are located on an island at left, not shown in picture. See sketch of "Plan A" below. Separate oven is on wall at left of supply cabinet.

—Photos: USDA

Beltsville ENERGY-SAVING KITCHEN

By Alberta D. Shackelton

A new energy-saving kitchen has been designed by housing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is the second in a series of kitchens planned and built at the Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland. Although designed primarily for the more than 10 million handicapped homemakers in the United States who must conserve energy because of age or disability, the many work-saving features in preparing and serving family meals can be adapted to any kitchen. Walking, reaching, and lifting are reduced and motions necessary to accomplish household tasks simplified.

One of the two available floor plans showing suggested arrangements is shown at right. In this Plan "A", the range (surface cooking area), refrigerator, and desk space occupy an island opposite the sink. The cabinet under the range ("surface cooking area") has half circle revolving shelves, drawers, and open space for storage of trash basket. The cabinet above the separate oven (see picture at top of page) is planned for storage of serving dishes.

The alternate plan "B" (not shown) places the oven and refrigerator in an island and the surface cooking area (range) between the utensil cabinet and the supply cabinet (where oven is on Plan "A") making this side of the kitchen 2 feet longer than in Plan "A".

A kitchen cart is incorporated in both plans. If desired, the kitchen can be combined with a family room, and if not, the length of the kitchen can be increased to provide dining space.

Mix Center (lower left). Details of the supply cabinet and mix center are shown in picture at lower left. The shelf storage starts at counter level, and items most frequently used are stored no higher than 68 inches above the floor, the maximum convenient reaching height determined by research. Easy-opening, accordion-folding doors of plastic or wood are used for the cabinet, so the entire storage area can be open for use at the same time.

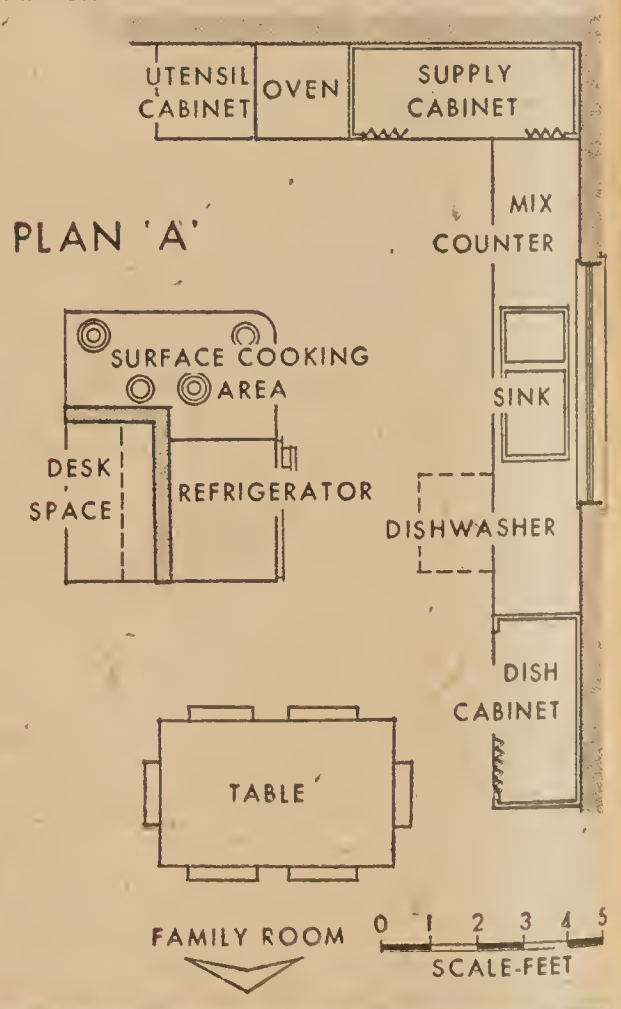
Below the counter are half circle, revolving shelves to hold the heavier baking dishes and pans. Flour and sugar canisters stand on the counter and are equipped with handles and casters so they are easily moved.

A pull-out board just under the mix counter can be placed in any of three positions. The lowest position is the proper height for use with a comfortable straight chair. The mix center itself is so planned that a homemaker can easily reach supplies and work conveniently from either a sitting or a standing position. Open space underneath the mix counter makes it comfortable to sit and also provides storage space for a stool or chair.

Dish Cabinet (lower right). The dish cabinet, details of which are shown in photo at lower right, is to the right of the dishwasher and the double sink, above which a wall-hung cabinet holds sink supplies and salad condiments. The dish cabinet is also conveniently near the dining table (see sketch of Plan "A"). It has shelves for glassware, china, and a few packages of ready-to-eat foods, a metal-lined drawer for bread and pastries, a sliding shelf for place mats, a slotted compartment for trays, a

(Continued on Page 26)

This sketch shows the island arrangement used in plan A. A cabinet under the surface cooking area has half-circle revolving shelves, drawers, and space for a trash basket.





This easy-to-use dish cabinet is to the right of the dishwasher and conveniently near the dining table (see "Plan A"). Note folding door which can be left open while work is in progress.



At this mix center, a homemaker, whether she sits or stands to work, can reach all supplies, tools, and utensils needed for mixing jobs without stooping or stretching.

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

4662. To the scooped and squared bodice, add full skirt or slim—both included in the Printed Pattern. Either version is very pretty in pastel cotton, pique, or gingham, with contrast jacket. Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

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4949. Sew this easy summer dress in a day or less. Just a simple bodice above a 4-gore skirt. Perfect for silk or cotton print. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4960. Becoming style for the larger figure. Shirtwaist bodice is neatly tucked; skirt is 8-gore. Pretty in gay tissue gingham. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. 35 cents.

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Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Be Good to Your Perennials

Perennials, those permanent residents of your garden, need some attention each year for best results, just like lawns and plantings. Did you mulch your borders last fall? All borders should be cleaned up and mulched each fall. Sanitation, in the form of burning diseased stems and foliage, is essential to clean, healthy plants. Mulches protect from drying winter winds and sun, and they maintain more uniform soil temperatures—but beware of using any material that mats easily! Evergreen boughs are ideal, and all mulches should be applied **after** the ground is frozen.

The main reason for a winter mulch is to keep the plants from alternate freezing and thawing. If it is applied too early in the winter, it warms the plant and new soft growth may start. As spring progresses, these mulches must be first loosened, then removed gradually.

Now here is a small step that will save you lots of work later: Spray your plants and soil with a good fungicide. Try to do this just as soon as your mulches are removed. This will help to prevent mildew, fungi, black spot, and many other diseases that spend part of their life cycle in or on the soil itself.

Feed Them

Fertilization is important, too. A well balanced plant food is always recommended, but my recommendation is that you use a food that is high in organic origin materials. Bone meal is wonderful; and while it doesn't contain potash, most soils have sufficient. Organic fertilizers will not burn on contact with plant foliage or roots (one exception is fresh manure). They are long lasting, in that they release their feeding power over a long period of time.

A purely chemical fertilizer is probably all right for annuals or vegetables, but they are a quick shot in the arm and then they are gone. Manures, especially strawy, well-rotted piles, are wonderful—if you can stand the weeds. I find them pretty rugged, so I confine the manures to our vegetable garden.

With manures, which are high in nitrogen, you must use some form of phosphorus, and again, I think bone meal is excellent. A couple of applications of fertilizer in early and late spring takes care of general needs. In the fall your spring flowering bulbs, making root growth, will respond well to another fertilization.

Moving Perennials

I move plants in my perennial borders at any time. Judicious watering and shade from very hot sun or strong winds will keep them in good shape. I try to avoid moving plants when they are in very lush growth, but by taking a ball of earth you can even do this. My husband says that some of my plants should be able to walk!

New plants are usually added in spring or fall, but with today's potted plants, the only thing that can stop a good gardener is frozen ground. When my borders were first prepared (more years ago than I'd like to tell), lots of peat moss and bone meal were worked into the beds. Nevertheless, every time I add or move a plant it is planted in a pocket of wet peat moss.

Most of your perennials will do better if divided every three or four years. Remember that fall flowering ones are divided in the spring, and spring flowering ones in the fall. For example, such rampant growers as chrysanthemums, shasta daisies, heleniums, asters, achilleas, boltonias and perennial sunflowers should usually be divided every year. Approximately every 3 or 4 years is sufficient for the following, depending on the appearance of the clumps: phlox, iris, geum, hosta, colombines, delphiniums, campanulas and violas.

This small group is best left alone: peonies, gypsophila, bleeding-heart, lupines, poppies, gas plant and anemone. This last group is only transplanted when the stems become woody and hollow or when the flowers become smaller.

Diseases

A few diseases do attack, but most can be controlled by the application of a fungicide early in the spring. Follow this through the season during humid weather or at any sign of fungi, black spot, mildew, or related diseases. The insecticides that you use will be stronger than those for your vegetable garden, so use them with care. Do not inhale, and wash your hands after handling.

In the spring, dust all your bulbs and tubers with a 5 percent DDT powder. This is especially important for glads. Later, use any good ornamental insecticide. A combination of Lindane, Malathion and DDT is very good. For a real time-saver get a combined fungicide and insecticide.

Staking

A few plants will need staking, such as the large delphiniums, peonies, lilies, and the like. You should get your stakes in toward the center or back of the plant and start to tie them while they are fairly small. Then they will grow naturally. Peonies in large clumps often need a peony hoop. Get these in early to achieve a harmonious effect.

Weeding

I do not recommend chemical weeding of perennial borders. There are a few that you can experiment with if you wish, but my recommendation is to wait until they are "tried and true" by someone else. For very tiny weeds, use a hoe or weeder—and remember that this helps to aerate the soil, which is good for your plants. If some large weeds appear, get the roots. After a rain these should come out with a nice straight pull.

A layer of peat moss helps to keep weeds down, preserves moisture, and adds a great deal to the appearance of your beds.

BELTSVILLE ENERGY-SAVING KITCHEN

(Continued from Page 24)

pullout-shelf on which table appliances may be stored and used, and a second pullout shelf for other table supplies. The wide shelf over the base of the cabinet may be used as a serving counter. Silverware is stored in two shallow drawers between the dishwasher and serving cabinet.

Further information about the kitchen is given in a new USDA leaflet. It includes two floor plans (showing both island arrangements), schematic drawings of new storage designs, and photographs. Single copies of the leaflet, entitled "The Beltsville Energy-Saving Kitchen Design, No. 2" (leaflet 463), are available free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Working drawings of two house plans incorporating the new kitchen design, developed by USDA architects, are available (usually at a small charge) from your county agent or from the extension agricultural engineer at most State agricultural colleges. Ask for Farmhouse Plans Nos. 7149 and 7152.

Another good source of help is Cornell bulletin No. 1028, "Arrangement of Kitchen Centers," by Rose Steidl. "Planning a new kitchen or remodeling an old one," says Miss Steidl, "is most successful when you and your family have considered all the activities carried on in the kitchen. You may need to pick and choose among all the things you want." To get a copy, write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 10 cents if you do not live in New York State.

BAKED RHUBARB PUDDING

3 cups diced rhubarb
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons baking pwder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Mix rhubarb, sugar, and water and place in the bottom of a greased casserole. Place the casserole in the oven while mixing the rest of the ingredients. Combine shortening and sugar, add the egg and mix well. Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt, and add alternately with the milk to the egg mixture. Pour over the rhubarb in the casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 30 to 40 minutes. Serve warm with milk or cream. Serves 6 to 8.



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ADVENTURES WAIT

By Inez George Gridley

Bounded by small, sweet homely things,
This garden with its miracles of green,
The kitchen warm with daily household tasks,
Our lives seem tethered to this narrow scene.
But small horizons still are unexplored.
Adventures wait in this familiar space.
There are mysterious journeys yet to take,
Uncharted ways within the commonplace.

Seen and Heard at Cornell Farm-Home Week

By MABEL HEBEL, *Home Editor*

IF you were one of the thousands of visitors who came to the Cornell campus during Farm and Home Week, you probably found as I did that lecture rooms were more crowded than ever, perhaps because this year the "week" was shortened to three days. Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, our American Agriculturist fashion advisor, and I spent most of our time in the College of Home Economics. Here is a brief report on some of the things we heard and saw there.

Hot Foods

Foods cooked in large quantities should be pre-cooled before being refrigerated in order to get them, as fast as possible, out of the "danger zone" for bacterial growth, according to Prof. Karla Longree. Two ways to speed the cooling process are (1) set pan or dish of hot food in cold running water (iced in summer) or (2) store the food in several smaller containers rather than one large one.

New Fabrics

Lectures on advances in wash-and-wear and textile trends drew large crowds of homemakers. To sum up what we heard: There is a continuing development of new fabrics and new processes, but there is (as yet) no perfect wash-and-wear one. A woman has to choose what she wants, learn to read labels, and follow their instructions. It helps to know in general what class or "family" a fiber belongs to. (See "Look for New Labels" in March 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.)

If you have been having trouble with your sweaters "pilling," look for the word "Banlon" on the label next time you buy. It is a process and not a fiber, and means that the yarn has been processed in a way which prevents pilling.

Disciplining Children

How do you discipline your children—by reasoning with them, or by physical punishment? And who is boss in your family? "Boys thrive when dad is the disciplinarian," Prof. Urie Bronfenbrenner told a Farm and Home Week audience. He pointed out that there has been a change in the past 25 years, with fathers having less parental authority and mothers more, due to changes in the way most families live and think. Modern parents are more lenient with their children, he added, more apt to use the "reasoning" approach rather than physical discipline.

"This works better for girls than boys," said Prof. Bronfenbrenner, "because boys suffer from too little taming and girls from too much. While affection is important for the socialization of boys, it evidently must be accompanied by strong parental discipline, though parents shouldn't go to extremes either in discipline or affection."

When to Retire

Pointing out that retirement calls for a lot of personal and social adjustments at an age when it is no longer easy to make changes, Mrs. Ruth Thomas said, "A person should retire before he finds himself tucked away on a shelf and reluctant to try new things." She made the following suggestions to those who are thinking of retiring:

Take an inventory of your outside interests, those not connected with your work; cultivate the art of making friends; try new things; take care of your health, and take more time to recuperate from illnesses; make up your mind where you would like to live, and plan for reasonable financial security.

Food Fads

The old-time medicine man wasn't so different from today's promoters of so-called "miracle foods," according to Profs. Grace Steininger, Helen Gift, and Marjorie Burns. Food faddism is big business, they said, noting that 500 million dollars a year are spent on quack products in this country.

"Let the consumer beware," said Prof. Steininger, "when such words as miraculous, wonderful, and sure cure are used; when quick results are promised; or when promises are held forth that the food will cure or prevent conditions such as arthritis, cancer, and heart disease for which modern medical science has found no cure. Be cautious when relief is promised for minor aches and pains which a good night's sleep might relieve.

"The safest and most pleasant way to be assured of good nutrition is to eat a wide variety of good foods—and enjoy them!"

Your Net Worth

"Of all the records a family might keep to help in its financial management," said Prof. Jean Warren, "the net worth statement is the most useful and least used. The best net worth statements are those kept on a single sheet, so that changes from year to year can be compared and analyzed. Assets would include cash on hand, full value of house and other property owned, value of car, furnishings, equipment, and clothing. Liabilities should include mortgages and payments owed on everything. Day-to-day income and outgo should be recorded separately from annual net worth."

Fewer Workers

There is so much talk about the baby boom and the increase in the over-65 age group that we aren't paying enough attention to the fact that the middle group, the one mainly responsible for supporting the rest of the population, has been steadily decreasing in recent years and will continue to do so for a while, according to Prof. Mabel Rollins.

"Causes of shortages in this group which everyone is depending on," said Prof. Rollins, "are the 'baby slump' from 1920 to 1940 and the fact that more men in the 25-44 age group are dying."

Speaking of today's large families and the growing cost of educating children, especially of putting them through college, Prof. Rollins said, "For fathers and husbands it must be a terrific worry and strain." She urged that more thought be given to how to preserve the health of the family breadwinner, and mentioned a good diet, exercise, and fewer demands on father as aids to that end.



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STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

THREE NEW strawberry varieties are now being tested by members of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association. The place of these varieties in the strawberry industry will depend ultimately on their performance.

Fletcher (N.Y. 423) was produced by crossing Midland and Suwannee. The plants are vigorous and make a full fruiting row each year. Crops have been equal to those of other standard varieties. The foliage has been free from leaf spot, scorch and mildew.

The berries are large at the start, but average medium size throughout the season, are conic to slightly wedge conic in shape, medium red in color, glossy and attractive. The skin is about as firm as that of Sparkle. The flavor is subacid and quality very good, probably better than any other commonly grown variety. The ripening season is 2 or 3 days later than Sparkle.

Fletcher possesses that rare combination of characteristics — productiveness, firmness, and high quality

Frontenac (N.Y. 96) originated as a cross between Erie and a selection (Fairfax X Dresden). It has been distributed for several years by the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Alaska Tour

RESERVATIONS for our Alaska Tour, July 29 August 19, are beginning to pour in, and it looks as though this tour will as usual sell out early. If you are interested in taking this thrilling tour, it would be a good idea to write us today for a free copy of the illustrated itinerary, which gives complete details and the cost.

People who have gone on all of our American Agriculturist tours say that the Alaska one is "the perfect tour." Perhaps this is because it includes such a variety of sights and experiences: the magnificent Canadian Rockies, the beautiful Inside Passage to Alaska, picturesque Alaskan towns, fascinating cities, such as Seattle and Victoria, and this year a visit to Glacier National Park, often called the "Switzerland of America," plus an entirely new feature— a cruise on the Great Lakes Inland waterway through the Sault Ste. Marie Locks.

If you have always dreamed of taking a trip like this, we urge you to lose no time in finding out about this one. American Agriculturist offers you a perfectly planned tour in the company of people you'll enjoy traveling with. Our tour escort relieves you of all travel details, and the "all-expense" ticket covers everything. This is a truly carefree trip. A $100 deposit per person will hold space for you now, and this amount will be refunded if you have to cancel later. Use the handy coupon below to send for the itinerary.



A striking sight in the beautiful city of Victoria B.C., is Totem Pole Park, not far from the Empress Hotel where our party will stay overnight.

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STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Fruit Testing Association as N. Y. 96. Its performance indicates that it deserves a more extensive trial by strawberry growers.

The plants are usually large, vigorous, and produce fewer runners than most varieties. The crops are heavy. The plants apparently suffer more from drought than some varieties, but with adequate moisture the crops are heavy.

The berries are large, conic, medium red in color and attractive in appearance. The skin is fairly tough and the flesh is firm. The flavor is moderately acid and the quality is good; Frontenac ripens a few days later than Sparkle. In freezing quality it is equal to Sparkle and Eden.

Frontenac is recommended for trial for commercial planting because of its heavy crop, late ripening, firmness and freezing quality. For the home garden it is superior in quality and firmness to Robinson and Premier and it produces far fewer runner plants, although it produces enough for a productive fruiting row.

Fulton (N.Y. 233) was produced by crossing Starbright, an unusually firm variety, with Pathfinder, a soft, very productive variety. The plants are vigorous, productive and free from leaf diseases. Runner production is adequate for good fruiting row.

The berries are mostly of medium size, conic, medium red and attractive in appearance. The skin is tougher and the flesh firmer than that of the commonly grown varieties The flavor is subacid and the quality fair. Fulton ripens shortly after Catskill.



It is satisfactory for freezing, but not equal to Fletcher, Frontenac and Sparkle for that purpose.

The premium that is being paid for firm berries on the auction markets in the State is the principal reason for introducing this variety, although it is otherwise satisfactory.

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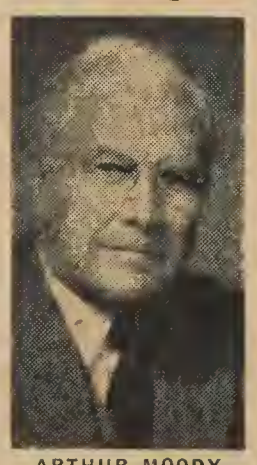
Reflections of a Country Pastor



"Make Everyone Nice"

By Arthur Moody

DEAR GOD, please make the bad people good—and the good people **nice,"** is the reported bedtime prayer of a little girl who had observed the habits of some persons in their church.



ARTHUR MOODY

Some "good" people have hard, harsh expressions. To many children, and adults, too, this face of "goodness" is forbidding. Children were attracted to Jesus, so the Biblical record reads. And they still are, if the presentation is true. "The face of God is the face of Christ."

Jesus' expressions were harsh in two recorded instances. One, toward the hypocrites, the other, toward the lazy, selfish person who made no effort to cooperate or improve. On the other hand, the woman at the well, the rich young ruler and Zaccheus were treated with kind consideration.

"I liked him. He is a very nice person. Why can't **everyone** be nice?" Related by an older business man who had sent his younger brother to interview a prospective customer. He did not make the large sale he'd expected. Even so, he thought "Mr. Brown a **very nice** person."

Why can't we all present a friendly, kindly facade to our fellow men? We feel better within ourselves when we rise above our personal gripes and grudges to be agreeable and "nice" to others. Life is pleasanter and smoother, too.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Visit to

AUBURN STATE PRISON

By ED EASTMAN

I HAVE BEEN to prison! Worse than that, I'm a third offender, for I have been there three times in my lifetime!

Some twenty-odd years ago, at the invitation of Warden Lawes, I spent a day visiting Sing Sing and wrote an article for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST describing my experiences. I have even sat in the electric chair.



E. R. EASTMAN

A little later, I spent a day with the New York State Parole Board at Auburn listening to prisoners give their reasons why they should be paroled.

On March 30th, I spent several hours in Auburn State Prison. I was most graciously received by Robert E. Murphy, the warden, who, although it is evident that he is a very busy man, gave me all the time I needed and told me some of his personal philosophy about handling prisoners.

At Auburn, there are 1,586 prisoners, but now there are no women there. Incidentally, the warden said that those with some previous experience in handling both men and women prisoners claim that the men are much easier to get along with than are the women. Good women, on the average, are better than men, but when women are bad, they're really bad.

It is a sad fact that while there are many exceptions, the great majority of the prisoners are comparatively young men. Their average term is from five to ten years.

The whole philosophy of penology has changed during the last quarter century from a policy of sending men to prison for punishment to that of making every effort to rehabilitate them and try to make them good citizens so that they can start a new and better life upon their release.

After the interview with Warden Murphy, some of whose philosophy I will state later, he turned me over to the principal keeper, J. T. Deegan, and to John Lanahan, who took me through the great prison and made every effort to show me how the prisoners are handled.

Prisoners Well Fed

In the dining room, we watched the men pick up their food, cafeteria style, and go to the long tables to eat. The food was plain but excellent and well-balanced. The chef told me with some pride about his efforts to do a good job. The men are permitted to take all they want of each food on their trays as they pass along, but they are not allowed seconds, and they must clean up everything they take. They are permitted to take what time they need to eat.

An impressive change in the dining room methods is the fact that now they are allowed to talk freely. In the old days, they could not communicate. It was as noisy in that dining room as it is with any other group at eating time. A noisy dining room is normal. When it is quiet, prison officials become alert.

Modern penology is based on the principle of keeping men busy. I have always thought that was the answer also to juvenile delinquency. I believe that a child must be taught to work.

At Auburn, and I think at most prisons, there are extensive shops where the men work and learn many trades. At Auburn Prison, the men make all the license plates for the cars of the State, but all the rest of the products of the shops are sold under the State-use system to other institutions or to any tax-supported agency. For example, there is a shop with a long line of looms where beautiful blankets are made. There are large shops where both metal and wood products, like furniture, are manufactured. Tons of tobacco are processed.

Prisoners Go To School

A prisoner with any ambition at all can study a vocation in the Auburn Prison school or library and then put his book learning to practical use in the shops, thus preparing himself for his outside life when he is released.

The warden and his associates are very proud of a new school building in the process of erection. When it is completed, additions will be made to the faculty, and educational opportunities will be much increased.

During the noon hour, I saw many games in progress while other prisoners rested or visited. There is a great outdoor exercise yard, possibly a quarter of a mile long. This was snowy and muddy when I was there, but in the summer, in addition to walking, there are provisions for outdoor games like shuffleboard.

The officers and guards carry no arms. It is evident that there is a great change from the old days when the guards were unnecessarily hard; now they are much more gentle and understanding, that is, for the prisoners who behave themselves. We mingled freely with groups of prisoners as we walked around and except for the similarity of the prisoners' clothes (which, by the way, are not the old stripes), you would be unable to distinguish them from any group of working men.

I think it was Mr. Deegan who showed me with some pride the prisoners' hospital where there is every facility for caring for the health of the men. He said that in his opinion, the men—except for mental difficulties—are healthier than the keepers, because they lead such regular lives and eat a well-balanced diet.

It's Still A Prison

But of course you should not get the wrong impression from anything I have said, for **a prison is still a prison.** One does not walk very far there without a door being unlocked ahead of him and another locked behind. The cell blocks, five stories high, open on a wide corridor with iron grillwork between the cells and the corridor. Opening into the corridor are large windows for plenty of light and ventilation so that the men are as comfortable as one can be when locked up.

Each cell is very small, with just enough room for a small cot, toilet facilities, wash bowl, and a small stand. The cells are also fitted with a radio with ear phones.

At the close of the day's work in the shops in the afternoon and after the early evening meal, the men are marched to their little cells in the wall and locked in.

In the visiting room, I saw a mother—or perhaps a wife, for I was some distance away—visiting with a son or husband through tight grillwork through which nothing can be passed. A guard, out of hearing but near by, was watching them. All mail, of course, is censored.

Opportunity To Help

I asked Mr. Lanahan, who was retiring on the very next day after my visit if, after a lifetime of prison work, he would choose the same occupation if he had the opportunity.

"Yes," he answered, with emphasis, "in spite of everything, it has been a rewarding experience and I have had the opportunity many times of helping men to find themselves."

No one could visit with this gentleman very long without being impressed.

Standing in the plain chapel which will seat 1,400 men and which is used by the individual chaplains of different faiths, Mr. Lanahan said: "We don't force them to go to church, but we urge them to. And we try to dispel all signs of bigotry and attitudes of 'holier than thou'. For," said Mr. Lanahan, "there's more than one road to heaven."

Warden Murphy was outspoken about television. "How many," he said, "do they kill off every evening? It must be at least eight or ten. Now what can you expect of an impressionable child listening to that violence year after year when he is growing up?"

"What about the men who are released?" I asked. "Do most of them make good?" To this, he replied: "There's always hope, even for the worst."

"Are future crimes planned in prison?"

"I suppose some are," he replied, "but the public is misinformed on violence and planned crime in a modern prison. There's very little of it."

Knowing that I represented a farm paper, the warden made sure to tell me that the prisoner-worked farm was discontinued on April 1st. To my question as to why, he told me that the costs of production were altogether too high; that many guards were necessary; and that most of the prisoners come from cities and are inefficient farm workers.

Advice From the Warden

I asked the warden to sum up his best possible advice to young people. Without hesitation, he answered: "Go to church and live up to it. And the parents should go, not just the children alone. And children should work," he added, "let them sweep out stores, peddle newspapers, **anything** to keep them busy. Children should be taught to accept authority and supervision and practice the moral law. **We have to live with one another."**

* * *

At the close of the Revolutionary War, crime in the colonies was punished by lashing, branding, the stocks and various forms of punishment other than confinement; at least 16 crimes were punishable by death. Of course most of this cruelty was eliminated many years ago. It is evident to me that still further marked advances have been made in the last quarter of a century. Men have learned that **crime can not be prevented or corrected by cruel punishments.**

Prisoners at Auburn State Prison and for the most part in other prisons are treated kindly in an effort to reform them. In some respects, they are better off than the average citizen. They have good food, are physically comfortable, and now even have the association with their fellows. They also have a security of a kind. But—**they do not have freedom.** There's hardly a soul in Auburn—or in any other prison—that would not sacrifice almost anything to get out. **Freedom** is our most precious human possession. How I wish that that truth could be impressed upon everybody—and particularly young people.

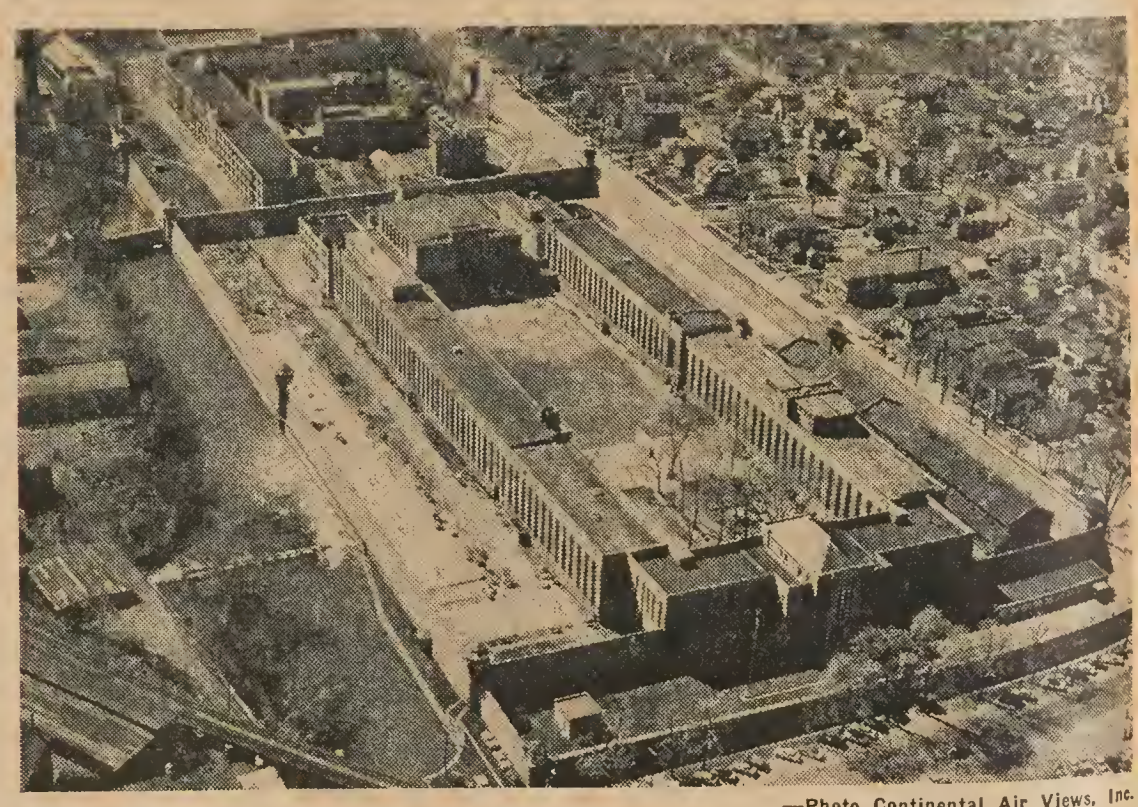
EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ALMOST ANY man who has had much experience shopping with women will appreciate Bennett Cerf's story about a woman who, after she had tried on about all the dresses in the store, said to the clerk:

"I think I look better in something flowing."

To which the frustrated clerk replied:

"I agree. Go jump in the river!"



—Photo Continental Air Views, Inc.

Air view of Auburn State Prison. The first electric chair in the world was established here and William Kemmler was its first victim. Before the chair was removed to Sing Sing in 1916, 54 men and one woman were electrocuted. One was Leon Czolgosz who assassinated President William McKinley.

SERVICE BUREAU

NO RECOMMENDATIONS

"We took out a health insurance policy some time ago with an agent who told us you recommended their insurance. He said the insurance would pay all hospital, doctor and other bills, but our bills were $264.00 and they only paid $153.00.

"Could you tell us a good insurance we could take in place of this one?"

When our readers inquire about the reliability of any insurance company we are always glad to tell them whether or not it is licensed by the State Insurance Department; and we tell them that we feel it is safer to deal with a licensed one than an unlicensed one. The fact that a company is not licensed does not necessarily prove that they are unreliable, but the licensed companies are subject to the strict regulations of the Insurance Department; and, in the event of a disputed claim, the services of the Department are available to the policyholder.

However, we do **not** recommend any particular company or companies. We understand this is not the first time agents for this company have told a subscriber that we recommend them.

Of course, no matter what an agent tells you about payments the company will make, the coverage all depends upon what is printed in our policy. If a settlement is according to the terms of the policy, there is no way of making them pay any more.

JAILED FOR STEALING GAS

Our most recent reward check for $25.00 was sent with our congratulations to Mr. James Turk of Callicoon, N. Y.

Mr. Turk gave information to State Police of Narrowsburg which led to the arrest of two young men who had stolen gas from the Turks' farm gas tank in February.

The boys, aged 18 and 19, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and were sentenced by Joseph Keeler, Town of Delaware magistrate, to 30 days each in the Sullivan County jail.

COSTLY CHAIN SAW

On December 5, 1959, Mr. Elwin C. Cross of Hanford Road, Silver Creek, N. Y. went into his garage to get the chain saw, and it was gone. He inquired of a few neighbors and friends to see if any of them had borrowed it. One of them told him that, while he had been at Arthur Abrams' junk yard, two young men had brought in a chain saw and traded it for a gun.

Mr. Cross went to the junk yard and inquired. Mr. Abrams brought out a saw, which belonged to Mr. Cross; and he described the car the boys were driving. Mr. Cross knew whose car it was and went to the house, but no one was there, so he went to the State Troopers' barracks in Silver Creek. With the help of Sergeant Wright, he located the boys, who were questioned, arrested and sent to the Mayville jail to await Grand Jury trial. They admitted taking the saw from the garage on December 2nd. One boy spent 60 days in jail; the other, 2 weeks, and is out on $200 bail and a suspended sentence.

We were glad to send Mr. Cross our $25.00 reward and our congratulations for his part in the arrest of these boys.

WASTE OF TIME

"I answered an ad in a magazine and, as a result, enrolled in a correspondence school of Practical Nursing. I had taken seven lessons at $2.00 per lesson, when I learned that such a course is not recognized in New York State. I have just been wasting my time and money, and, since ads like this are in many magazines, I thought your readers would like to know."

In order to be licensed as a practical nurse in New York State, you have to pass the State Board examination and you have to be graduated from an approved school of practical nursing. New York does not recognize correspondence schools for nursing.

If you are interested in approved schools, you can write the State Department of Nurse Examiners, 23 South Pearl Street, Albany, New York, for a list. If you are outside of New York State you can write the State Board of Nursing at your state capital.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Robert T. Baran, age 17, last known to have lived in Meriden, Conn., where he was employed as a fountain boy. He is approximately 6'2" tall, fair complexion, brown eyes and light brown hair. When last seen he was driving a 1956 4-door Pontiac hardtop, two-toned blue, with Conn. plates. His sister is anxious to locate him.

Annie Sanderson, who married Merle Buono and has 4 or 5 children. A friend in Vermont would like to hear from her.

Mr. David Morris, whose last known address was Herman, N. Y., prior to which he was in Albany in 1943.

Any descendants of John Wiltse, or Wiltsie, and wife, Deborah. He was born about 1720, and was married in New Jersey. One of their sons was named Martin.

CAN YOU HELP?

If you know the poem that begins, "The mistletoe hung on the castle wall," please send the words to Mrs. E. Beekman, R.D. 1, Morris, N. Y.

If you have an old catalog from the Larkin Company of Buffalo, N. Y. around 1920 to 1930, please write Mrs. Clarence Pitt, R. 1, Dalton, N. Y.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Earl K. Cobb, Ithaca $8.63
(refund on igniters)
Mr. Phillip Munson, Groton 82.00
(refund on parts)
Mrs. Wm. Millington Fort Plain 3.00
(refund on mag. subs.)
Mr. Wm. McDonald, Holland Patent 796.70
(claim settlement)
Miss Nancy Hourihan, Crasher Falls 23.95
(refund on blazer)
Mr. Edward Doolittle, Moravia 9.95
(refund on trap)
Mr. Howard Loomis, Randolph 31.00
(refund on shoes)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Leroy Boyer, Muncy Valley 5.71
(ins. refund)
Mrs Lina Moran, Austin 1.95
(refund on antenna)

MAINE

Mrs. Esther Bixby, Skowhegan 7.50
(refund on order)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Edwin Annis, Suncook 6.95
(refund on revolver)

VERMONT

Mr. Howard O. Palmer, Charlotte 4.98
(refund on antenna)

Farmer Crushed Under Tractor When Attempting To Save Son



Mr. John Demko of Lowville, N. Y. receives $1197.00 check from Bernard Virkler (left), agent for Lewis County, N. Y. This is how the accident happened as told by Mr. Demko:

IT WAS LATE in the day; we were trying to finish building fence. My seven year old boy was driving the tractor, with a wagon behind, up a slight grade. When he pushed the clutch to stop the tractor, it suddenly started backing down the hill. My boy frantically called for help and I ran to his aid thinking he might get caught between the tractor and wagon.

I jumped onto the draw bar to try to get control of the situation but my left heel got caught by the tractor wheel. I was quickly pulled off the tractor and thrown to the ground. The large tractor wheel was over my chest before I could get away—everything went black before my eyes.

My boy ran about a half mile to the house for help. The next thing I vaguely remember was being gently loaded onto a stretcher and then into the ambulance. I lay there in the hospital about three days hanging between life and death. I then swung toward the balance of life and lay another twenty-three days before being released to go back home.

Benefits from three North American accident policies helped pay the heavy expenses due to his accident.

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lester S. Beach, Marathon, N. Y. 899.06
Fell from haymow—injured knee
Delphin Tinguc, Delevan, N. Y. 539.60
Unloading piano—cut tendons & nerve in arm
George Schmidt, Cato, N. Y. 97.14
Kicked by cow—injured muscles & ribs
Marion Rose, Cherry Creek, N. Y. 417.95
Kicked by cow—injured leg & knee
Leslie Wright, North Clymer, N. Y. 416.20
Board flew out of saw—cut hand, broke leg
Harold Bennett, Horseheads, N. Y. 1400.00
Caught in ensilage blower—injured leg
Melville Harrington, McDonough, N. Y. 52.00
Tree branch struck elbow
John Oros, Cincinnatus, N. Y. 200.00
Stepped on nail—puncture wound of foot
Flora Constable, Walton, N. Y. 204.10
Kicked by cow—bruised foot
Francis Kohn, Lawtons, N. Y. 105.72
Cutting wood—fractured finger
Howard Squires, East Bethany, N. Y. 278.57
Knocked down by cow—fractured wrist
Arthur Martin, Oakfield, N. Y. 477.81
Fell from hayloft—injured collarbone, ribs, lung
Winifred Mason, Jamesville, N. Y. 907.78
Stepped on by bull—injured spine, chest
Frank Gorton, Rushville, N. Y. 72.00
Tooth knocked out by air gun
Bessie Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y. 101.78
Scalded with hot water—burns of leg
Anna Beauchamp, Herkimer, N. Y. 104.28
Fell downstairs—injured ankle, fingers
Ammon McNeil, Carthage, N. Y. 286.23
Heavy iron fell on foot—fractured leg
Milton Bush, Lowville, N. Y. 1580.00
Struck by falling tree—fractured leg
Joseph Sabo, Lowville, N. Y. 277.13
Kicked by bull—injured ankle
Clayton Kime, Caledonia, N. Y. 115.70
Kicked by cow—cut upper eye lid
Malcolm Snyder, Munnsville, N. Y. 260.00
Thrown from tractor—fractured leg
Urban Deconick, Rochester, N. Y. 371.56
Riding carrot topper—injured leg
Cecil Aldrech, Fonda, N. Y. 182.13
Carton dropped—injured fingers
John Kaczorowski, West Branch, N. Y. 280.00
Hit by manure spreader—injured leg
Kenneth Williams, Watertport, N. Y. 294.43
Pushed by heifer—injured chest
Kenneth Hansen, Pulaski, N. Y. 155.72
Kicked by cow—injured knee
Robert Renwick, Cooperstown, N. Y. 290.00
Kicked by cow—fractured leg
Kent Thorne, Oneonta, N. Y. 636.00
Log rolled on foot—fractured toes
Earl Moulton, Madrid, N. Y. 225.00
Loading milk cans—cut and fractured thumb
Henry Whitney, Campbell, N. Y. 165.00
Hit by heifer—fractured ribs
Ellen Johnson, Dryden, N. Y. 806.21
Fell downstairs, fractured hip
Elmer Courteville, Williamson, N. Y. 410.00
Fell from tractor—broke pelvis

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)

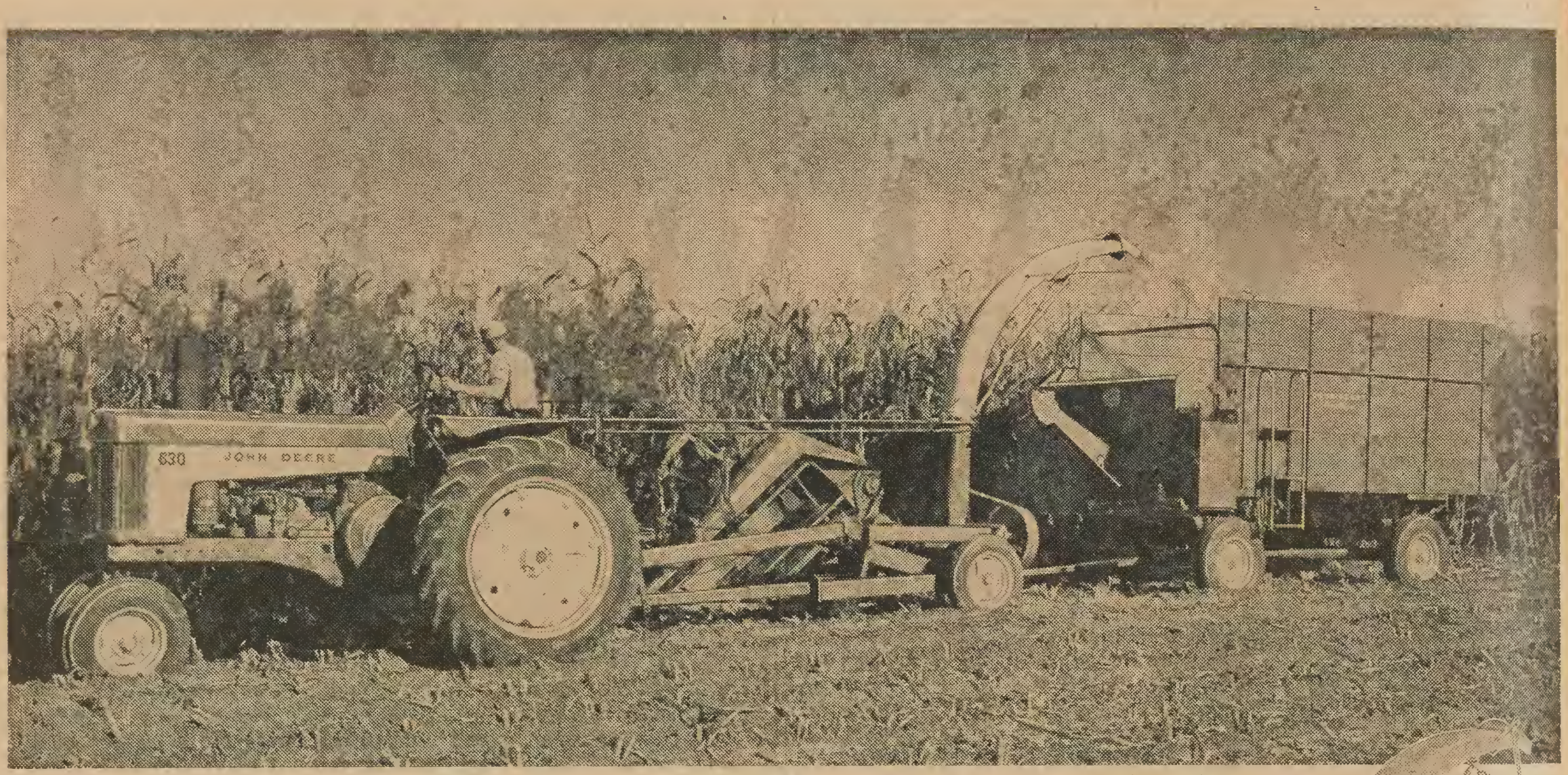
NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
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SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

Nothing matures faster than corn you plan for silage!

Chop when the sap slows

with a big-capacity JOHN DEERE Forage Harvester



The No. 6 features two row-crop units, a 4-, 5-, and 6-foot mower-bar unit, and a windrow pickup.

Go, go, go when those kernels start to dent! You can't afford to chop with "maybe it will and maybe it won't" equipment if you want *top-quality* silage. You need the big capacity and dependability of a John Deere Forage Harvester to get money-making silage from a money-saving harvest.

If you're an average-acreage grower, the low-cost No. 6 PTO Forage Harvester with the heavy-duty row-crop unit is hard to beat. It's a pleasure to operate because you spend your time chopping . . . not fixing. It gets a bigger daily quota chopped faster—lets you spend your evenings cooling your heels instead of bustin' your knuckles out in the shop.

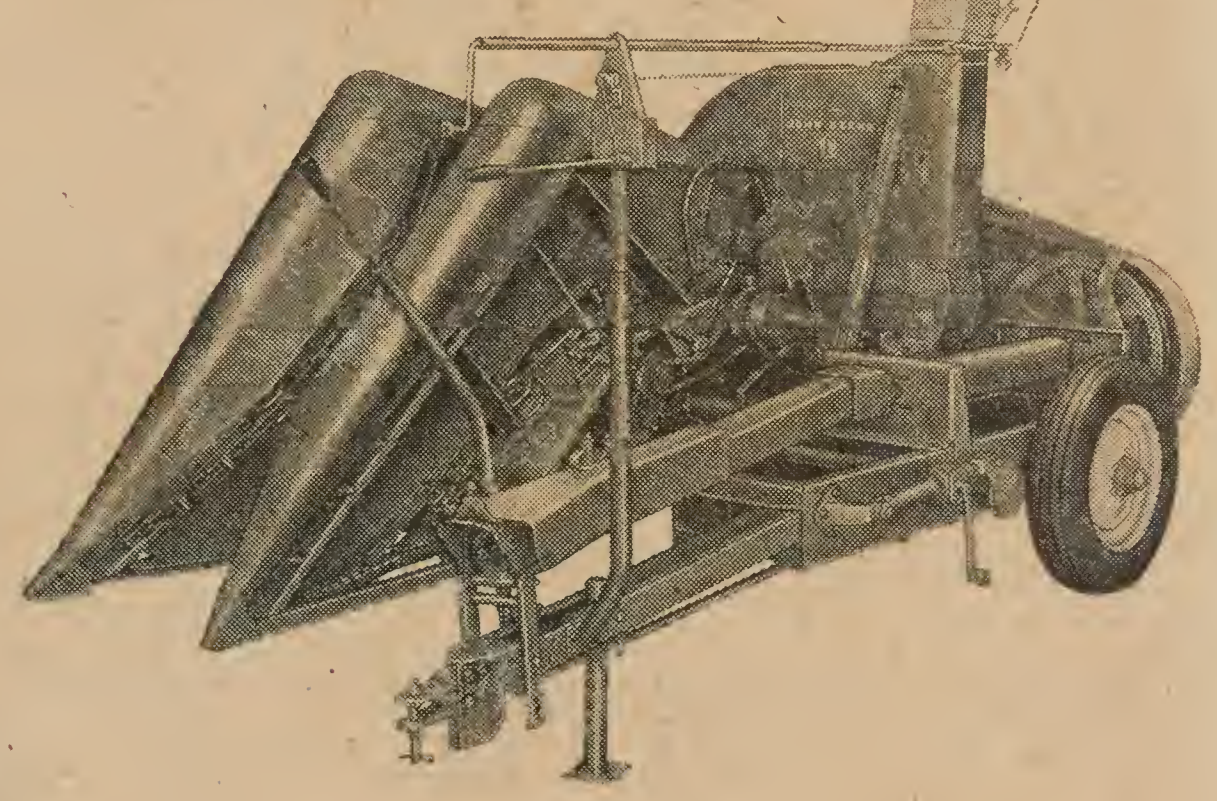
Maybe you're not too heavy on corn silage. If so you'll go for the saving in a No. 6 with the low-cost row-crop unit. There's plenty of capacity and it's an economical investment for growers with smaller row-crop acreages.

"Pour on the coal" with the 12

If you grow silage on a big-business scale, you'll really hotfoot down the rows with the heavy-duty 12 Forage Harvester. The only time this outfit takes a breather is when it's waiting for an empty wagon.

Get all the facts on the forage harvester to meet your needs from your John Deere dealer. Ask him about the convenient Credit Plan, too.

HEAVY-DUTY 12 FORAGE HARVESTER— perfect for large-acreage growers and custom men . . . features a heavy-duty row-crop unit, 6- and 7-foot mower-bar units, and a windrow pickup . . . available for PTO or engine-driven operation.



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MAY 21, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

Truths, Untruths and Half-Truths About

MARKETING



G. W. HEDLUND

AT THIS year's Farm & Home Week at Cornell, Dr. Glenn W. Hedlund, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, talked on the subject, "Truths, Untruths, and Half-Truths about Marketing." Following is a summary and adaptation of his remarks.

TRUTHS Among the ideas commonly accepted as true, and with which Dr. Hedlund agrees, were the following:

(1) That improved marketing efficiency will increase farmers' returns by as much as 5%, but that much greater over-all increases in income for marketing were unlikely.

This is to say that improved marketing will increase farm income somewhat, but will not solve all the price problems facing farmers.

(2) The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is the lowest it has been since the 30's.

It costs less than 40¢ to produce products which sell for a dollar. However, this alone does not prove that this is a problem. Consumers are asking for more "built-in services," which cost money.

(3) The greatest need of farmers is more bargaining power.

The question is not whether or not more bargaining power is needed, but how much bargaining power is to be attained by many scattered producers of the United States.

Also, there is this question: will farmers be willing to do the things necessary to create and support organizations which have real bargaining power?

In the past, some bargaining cooperatives found it impossible to have effective bargaining power unless they had facilities available to handle the produce of members.

We should not forget that past efforts to use bargaining power to force prices above what is warranted by supply and demand have invariably failed.

(4) Because we are near the market, it is more difficult for farmers to organize and operate marketing cooperatives than in more distant areas.

It would seem that this is true, but it is becoming less true. For our producers near to market, several marketing alternatives have been usually available: the producer might do his own marketing direct to consumers; sell to a local handler; take his products to a central market; or consign them to a marketing agency in a central market.

But changes are reducing the alternatives open to nearby farmers. We have fewer local buyers; the central market is declining in importance; and quite often individual producers have

(Continued on Page 24)



Here is where the consumer enters the flow of marketing. She's asking for product uniformity, high quality, and more "ready to eat" items.

IN THIS ISSUE A Mile of Milk, Page 2 . . . Control Alfalfa Weevil, 6 . . . Dwarf Apple Trees, 8 . . . Are Egg Prices Rigged?, 12 . . . Grass Silage, 17 . . . Want to Be A Nurse?, 20 . . . Little Gardener, 25

A Mile of Milk in the CORTLAND VALLEY

What Will These Farms be Like in 1970?

By BOB CHILD



From Howard Hopkin's Farm It's Just About

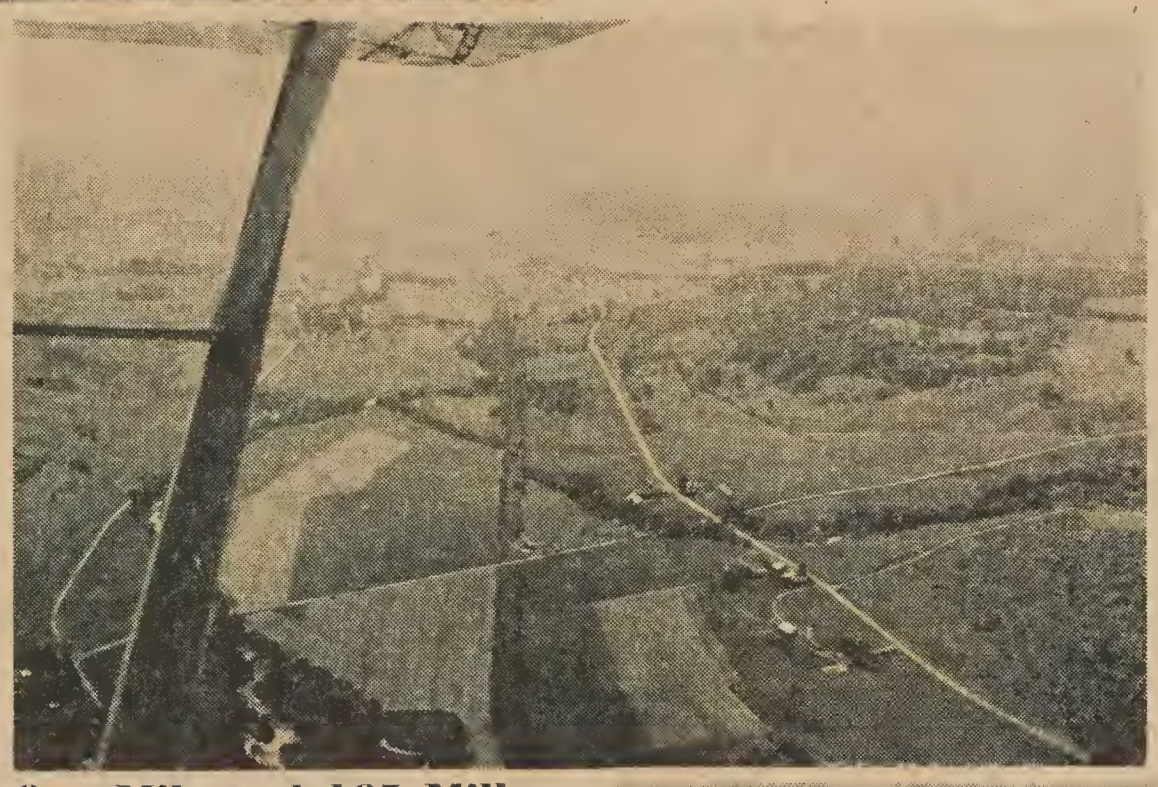
IT'S JUST one and one-tenth miles from the big white silo on the Bill Goddard farm to the big white silos on Howard Hopkins' place. Last year, Bill, his brother Harold, Ralph Forbes, and Howard sold over 3.1 million pounds of milk from that mile of road east of Cortland, New York.

What will the milk production picture look like on this "Mile of Milk" by the time that bull calf of young Bill Goddard's has served a useful life and ends up as hamburg? Or even sooner? If we get dried whole milk powder that lets Midwest milk come into the New York market, what can these Eastern dairymen do about it? Compared to the man with a pen stable and milking parlor that lets him milk 60 cows an hour by himself, how can they compete with their tie-stall barn set-ups? What are their plans for expanding or adding equipment to keep up to date?

Those are some of the questions we asked these four good dairymen. Before we give you their answers, here's a combined thumbnail sketch of all four operations.

The work force on the four farms is equal to 9½ men, including family help. Efficiency of manpower, as measured by milk sold, is 344,000 pounds per man per year. Each farm grows all of its own hay and silage. All have mechanical gutter cleaners, and bulk feed handling. None have bulk milk coolers, but all are looking forward to the day when their milk dealers "go bulk." Three of the four farms are within ¼ mile of each other, and trade use of field equipment back and forth freely, whenever a machine is out of adjustment. There is a high level of respect by all four of the ability, ambition, and accomplishment of the others.

Those 124 milk cans in the picture



One Mile and 165 Milk Cans Down The Road to

were being filled by about 220 milkers in October. When all 270 milkers on the four farms are producing, it takes 165 cans to get the milk to the plant each morning, from that one mile stretch of road.

All four men plan to stay in the milk production business.

Here's how!

Keep herd size constant, but produce more milk per man, and per cow. All four plan efficiency changes in buildings or equipment. Ralph Forbes plans to put up one large silo with a silo unloader in it. He'll trade in one large gasoline tractor for one large diesel which will pull a four-bottom plow. It will also drive a field harvester by power take-off, rather than by a separate mounted motor. Ralph has plans for a heated farm shop and truck storage combination building. His welder and other extensive repair equipment will then be all under one roof.

Harold Goddard plans to use part of his cropland on the flat for zero pasture in late summer. He figures he can buy good hay cheaper than he can grow it. Year in and year out, good first cutting hay runs around $20 in Cortland County, at harvest time. College figures show it costs at least $18 to grow it. Harold has taken a full-time job off the farm, and has hired a top man to manage the farm. He plans to buy cows rather than build barn space to raise calves.

The Goddard brothers have been operating their adjoining farms on a partnership basis. Now young Bill is ready to come into the business with his Dad, and with Harold's new job, the partnership of the brothers has been dissolved. The partnership has worked out fine over the years. Harold will hire his field work done by his brother Bill. If Bill does not expand his herd size, he'll also buy hay, rather than buy more land.

One of those two big silos in the picture has a silo unloader in it and Howard will have another soon. The barn addition will include a new bulk grain bin holding 25 tons. He'll be able to dump grain into it with his own bulk truck.

None of the four plans to go to pen stables or milking parlors.

How about competing with the man milking 60 cows alone in a milking parlor set-up? Bill figures as good a return for labor with 40 milkers averaging 16,000 pounds in stalls as with 80 averaging 8,000 pounds in a pen stable. In a stall system, he can check on individual cows more closely and feed more grain and better hay to the high producers. Harold says you can't compete with automation. Ralph feels the large size of his dairy – up to 126 milkers in stalls—offsets the advantages of a 60-cow herd in a pen stable. He says, "I'll make as much money my way as that way, and not feel the pressure greatly. With four of us I can get away. I'm not tied to a cow's tail." He wants an around-the-barn pipeline milker. Howard says he experienced no pain milking 62 in stalls this past summer. One reason he does not want a milking parlor is that he can check herd health better in stalls, especially mastitis.

Here's how each man reacted to the possibility of dried milk powder from the Midwest competing with their fluid milk market. Howard's not worried about it. Feels women will not bother to mix milk powder with water, even if the product is equal in quality to fluid milk. Ralph thinks there will be some organized opposition, not only through Northeast farm organizations, but also through those who serve the dairymen—banks, feed dealers, hardware dealers, and machinery dealers. Bill says if he hears about it six months before it happens he'll probably have an auction! At least, Northeast dairymen will have to produce more per cow with less labor. We may see one man milking 100 cows soon. And Harold will "face it if and when it comes."

← Photo courtesy Seven Valley Aviation



Bill Goddard's. Left to right: Ralph Forbes, Howard Hopkins, Harold Goddard, Bill Goddard.

Howard Hopkins is the newest of the four at farming. His barn is bulging at the seams, and he plans a 48-foot, one-story, pre-fab pole barn addition to take care of young stock better, and allow wider milking stalls. Within five years, he hopes to have an around-the-barn pipeline milker and bulk milk tank.

I asked each man how he "paced" himself.

Bill's a bowler. Also a swimmer—and right in his own back yard. He put in a swimming pool in 1958. It cost $1,300, but he says it's worth twice that much. The whole family and many neighbors use it every day

(Continued on Page 15)

GOODYEAR

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MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



INPUT CONTROLS OUTPUT

TOTAL food production is the result of what is put into our food production effort. What do we put in?

Land—working capital—and manpower.

Land is **taken out of** farming by factories, housing, parks, roads, etc. Land is **added** by reclamation, government or private. There is just so much land—but wet land can be drained, some dry land can be irrigated, and poor land can be brought under the plow.

Working capital comes through saving and borrowing. Easy credit tends to increase production.

Farmers like to see crops and animals grow. As mechanization and new discoveries increase production per man, fewer farmers can produce the food for all. In the past, men have gotten out of farming as they saw better opportunities in some other jobs. They will continue to do so.

It's logical, isn't it, that if farm income is lowered by surpluses, the way to cut production is to reduce input. How can it be done?

Land. Why let government spend taxpayers' money to drain, irrigate, or improve land until it is needed for food production? Surely this adds to surplus production.

Credit. Should government compete with banks and make credit available to those who can't borrow from a bank? This credit encourages competition in the market place for the thrifty man who has a high credit rating.

Manpower. Should government programs seek to make every man prosperous and contented who wants to farm? Government doesn't do it for grocers or garage owners or editors. Wouldn't it make more sense for government to help some dissatisfied men now on farms to get more profitable occupations?

How can we ever get food supply and demand into balance if we insist on encouraging more input of capital, land and labor than is needed?

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UNFAIR CRITICISM

OUR COLLEGE extension system gets criticized occasionally on the ground that its activities are directed toward increasing production at a time when more production isn't needed, in fact when it depresses the price for everything farmers produce.

There are two reasons why the criticism is unjust:

In the first place, the ultimate aim of all research (which, of course, must come before teaching) is to discover better ways of production both of old products and new, with the idea, not of increasing total production, but of producing what is needed for less money, which is another way of saying with less effort.

The second reason why the criticism is unjust is that the extension activities are not directed exclusively at production. Much has been done on marketing, and more will be done, and, in addition, the activities of our extension agents have secured tremendous beneficial effects in helping all of us to lead more fruitful and enjoyable lives.

Research and teaching will never be discontinued. If our colleges stopped it, both food producers and food consumers would insist that it be done by some agency, either public or private.

ANTICIPATING PRODUCTION CONTROL

RECENTLY I asked a young dairyman, "If you knew that production control was coming next year, what would you do?"

He grinned and admitted that he would get himself in shape so the cut in production wouldn't hurt.

Human nature being what it is, I guess everybody would do the same.

Then I asked him how a young fellow could get into the dairy business under a production control, and he pointed out that quotas could be saleable. Frankly, that shocked me, because to me it is putting a price on the right to do business. Is that what farmers want?

CUTTING EQUIPMENT COSTS

I HOPE THAT you didn't overlook the article "They Share Equipment" by Assistant Editor Gordon Conklin in the February 6 issue.

To me it shows how three farmers working together can keep equipment costs low. Unquestionably, sharing equipment has its problems, but the experience of these three Allegany County, N. Y., men shows that the problems are not insurmountable.

I am interested in any procedure which the family farm can use to cut production costs and compete successfully with those who have elected to increase the size of their enterprises.

IT'S ESSENTIAL

I REMEMBER several families who, in my boyhood days, failed to provide their growing families with adequate food and clothing. This was not due to lack of money, but to an over-indulgence in what the good ladies used to call "spirituous liquors." In other words, the luxuries got first place and the necessities second.

When I hear so much discussion about the cost of schools these days, I wonder if we aren't somewhat in the same position. I am not discounting the heavy cost of educating our youth. But it is our No. 1 obligation—and in meeting that obligation we could very well do without many of the luxuries of government, particularly those activities at Washington which try to accomplish one objective on one hand (for example, crop control) while spending taxpayers' money with the other hand (for example, land reclamation) to accomplish the exact opposite.

Equally important is the task of getting your money's worth from every dollar spent for education. Here the first step is for every parent and taxpayer to take a more vital interest in local schools.

One action that would ease the burden for farmers is a broadening of the tax base so that real estate would carry less of the cost. One proposal is a sales tax. I am for it, **if** there is definite provision to lower real estate taxes rather than merely to add another tax to those we already suffer.

MEET LIME NEEDS NOW

COUNTLESS tests have established the fact that applying lime to soil which lacks it is an exceedingly good investment. But analyses of 28,000 soil tests by Cornell show that only 30% of the samples have sufficient lime for the most profitable yields. In areas where lime is particularly deficient, the situation is even worse. In one county, for example, 53% of the fields tested had too little lime for good yields.

More lime might be added if farmers considered the buying of lime as a capital expense and arranged for a long-term loan, rather than as an annual crop production expense to be paid for in cash. It is quite probable that the net profit from 100 acres of soil where lime needs have been fully met will be higher than from 200 acres where lime is sadly lacking. Certainly money spent for commercial fertilizer gives far better returns where put on land adequately supplied with lime.

And while I am on the subject, I can see no good reason why all taxpayers should help pay the cost. Let's push for a change, where every farmer buys and pays for his own lime!

LICENSE FARMERS?

"I look with considerable favor upon the idea of licensing bona fide farmers to farm. Perhaps each bona fide farmer should pay a license fee of not less than $25 per year to the farm organization of the farmer's choice, whether it is the Farmers' Union, the Grange or the Farm Bureau.

"Such a licensing plan would also make it possible to eliminate doctors, lawyers, machinery dealers and speculators from engaging in farming, and could be used for the purpose of limiting farm operations to family-type farmers."—*James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.*

HOW do you like that? Jack Pickett, editor of the **California Farmer,** calls it "nutty as a fruit cake," and for want of a better description, I agree with him.

They Say - - - - -

A YOUNG girl in her first day in home economics class was asked if she knew how to make toast.

"You put it on the stove and burn it, then take it to the sink and scrape it."

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

FOR 1960, U. S. MEAT SUPPLY PER PERSON IS UP. Estimated at 196 lbs. compared to 194.3 lbs. in '59, 186.1 in '58. Supplies of beef, veal and lamb will be up, pork about the same, poultry meat down slightly. In '59, 10% of our meat supply was imported.

HOG PRICES will continue about at present levels for 6 months. Then they will be affected most by number of pigs farrowed this spring. Total '59 crop was 103.5 million, up 9% from '58.

TO CONDITION HAY AFTER CUTTING COST $1.44 A TON ON 35 ACRES FIRST CUTTING AND 20 ACRES SECOND CUTTING; 98 cents on 70 acres plus 40 acres. Conditioned hay contains up to 3.5% more protein, says Cornell. You'll break even at lower acreage mentioned; profit at higher acreage.

WHEN YOU BUY PLASTIC PIPE, know what you want. For home water systems you will find the letters NSF stamped on the pipe about every foot. Several grades of pipe are available, standard polyethylene pipe (first and second grade), medium density pipe and high density. High density pipe should give 5-10 years more service than first grade polyethylene.

RESEARCH COVERING MANY YEARS INDICATES THAT ONLY 30% OF THE COW'S MILK PRODUCTION IS DUE TO HEREDITY while 70% is due to feeding and management. It is commonly stated that changing poorly-fed cows into well-fed individuals can increase milk production by a ton per year.

SMALL ROUND KERNELS OF SEED CORN PLANT ABOUT 6½ ACRES PER BUSHEL compared with about 5½ acres for flat kernels. Tests show no appreciable difference in yield.

USE ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMICALS ONLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS. Farm products carrying more than permissable tolerances are subject to seizure and destruction. Play Safe!

TERMITES ARE LESS COMMON IN THE NORTHEAST than some homeowners think. But if you want authentic information write to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. and ask for Home and Garden Bulletin 64.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S always wondered why a man who loafs as much as I would ever take a course so queer as making farming his career. The reason for his puzzlement is that poor neighbor is a gent perpetually upon a quest for ways to do his job the best. From morn 'til night he slaves and sweats to make quite certain that he gets the biggest yields for miles around and always has the cleanest ground. The way he works with soil and stock, it natur'ly is quite a shock for him to watch me run my place at such relaxed, unfrantic pace.

I've never heard of special laws applying to me just because I'm farming 'stead of selling shoes or pounding nails or hunting news. It's my impression that I can, like any other working man, decide to toil haphazardly or run my bus'ness perfectly. Just 'cause I take the former course instead of working like a horse don't mean that I am deep in sin, it only means my bankroll's thin. I have no fight with neighbor's way, it may be best, who is to say? It's just that I would rather be all rested up than rich, by gee.

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Easy-to-use Silotracin is non-corrosive, cannot harm machinery or equipment. It's completely safe for humans and animals. **There is no antibiotic left in the finished silage, none can appear in the milk.**

Silotracin makes it possible for you to make better silage every time in all types of silos. Ask your feed dealer for a silage preservative that contains Silotracin. It costs no more than ordinary preservatives. Remember though, as good as Silotracin is, it does not lessen the need for effective packaging and sealing of the forage. Silotracin is a product of the Animal Nutrition Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.



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The Latest on the Control of the ALFALFA WEEVIL

By GEORGE GYRISCO* and C. S. KOEHLER**

THE ALFALFA weevil was first found in New York at Westtown, Orange County, on June 27, 1955. Since that time the weevil has spread into a total of 13 counties: Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Nassau, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland, Saratoga, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. Damage during the past few seasons has been most serious in the lower Hudson Valley.

Although the adults do some feeding, it is the larval stage that causes the most serious injury to the alfalfa. Other legumes are much less favored as host plants by the weevil, and no economic injury to them has been found in New York.

The larvae feed on the top leaves, buds, and shoots of alfalfa, often completely riddling the plants. This riddled foliage dries up and the field appears as though it has been injured by frost. Where much tall grass is present in the planting, weevil damage is often completely overlooked until it is too late.

Life History

The weevil overwinters mostly in adult stage. About April 1, when the alfalfa plants are a few inches tall, the weevils come out of hibernation. After a period of feeding and mating, the adults begin laying eggs in the stem of the growing alfalfa plants. Egg laying begins in New York about the end of April, when the foliage is about 6 to 8 inches tall.

Each female may lay up to 1,500 eggs, but usually 600 to 800. These hatch in 2 to 3 weeks into tiny yellow larvae with shining black heads. The larvae crawl out of the stems, and up to the terminal growth to begin feeding. When fully grown (in about a month), the larva is legless, nearly a half inch long, pale green in color with a wide white stripe down the middle of its back. The best character for field identification of the weevil larva is the **dark brown** or **black** head. Nearly every other green, legless larva found in alfalfa has a tan or brown head.

When the Damage Occurs

During both the 1958 and 1959 seasons in New York, larval damage did not become serious until the end of May. Large numbers of larvae persist throughout June, but diminish rapidly about the first of July.

From late May until about July 1 is the time that alfalfa should be protected from weevil attack. Depending on hay harvesting practices, the alfalfa weevil can be either a first or second cutting problem—or both.

How to Control

During the past few seasons, up to and including 1959, heptachlor was recommended for alfalfa weevil control. It is no longer possible to recommend heptachlor because its breakdown product, which is called heptachlor epoxide, has had no tolerances established.

Growers are warned, therefore, not to use heptachlor on any forage crop which is to be fed to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter, unless such use results in zero levels of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide at harvest.

Before deciding on the most effective way of controlling the weevil, the grower should first decide, as much as possible, on the harvesting practices he intends to use. The critical period for crop protection, as was mentioned earlier, is the period from the end of May throughout June.

The practice of taking off the first cutting crop early for silage or hay is the best recommendation that can be made for avoiding weevil damage to the first crop. This should be done during late May, probably no later than the 25th of May.

Mowing this crop for silage will put many of the eggs, as well as many of the larvae that have hatched out, directly into the silo, where no damage will be done. If it is not possible to silage the first crop, a break in the weather might allow the grower to make hay instead.

By cutting the first crop early, there is no need to spray for weevil control **on the first cutting.** Many eggs will be left in the stubble, however, below cutter bar height. These will hatch out soon after cutting. In 1958, larvae were seen eating off the new second growth just as fast as it came out of the ground. To avoid injury on the new second growth, spray the stubble **immediately** after removing the first crop.

Why not spray the first cutting at 12-14 inches of growth and cut hay the first or second week in June? This practice will not work out because insecticides put on alfalfa 14 inches tall will not protect the crop when the larvae are present in large numbers.

For the grower who cannot cut early, there are several alternatives:

1. Spray or dust by air, using

(Continued on Page 25)

*Professor of Entomology
**Professor of Entomology and Plant Pathology, Cornell University

Stubble Treatment of Early-Cut Alfalfa

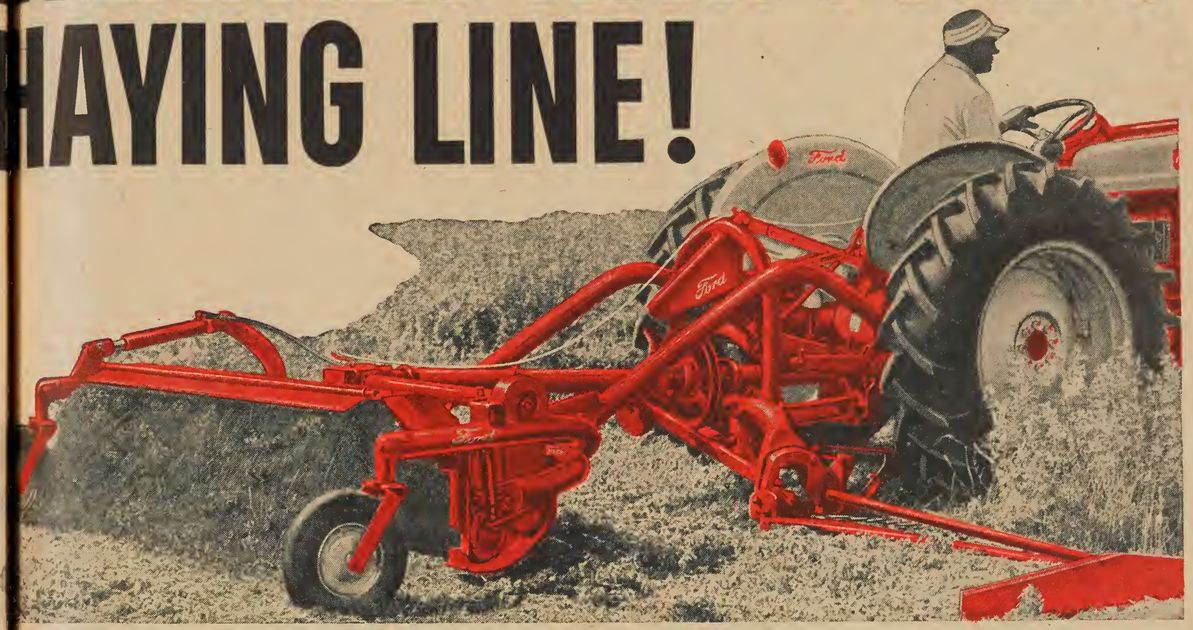
Insecticide	Amount per acre of active ingredient	Amount of commercial emulsifiable concentrate
Lindane 1	6-8 ounces	about 1 quart
Parathion 2	8 ounces	1 quart
Methoxychlor 3	1.5 pounds	3 quarts

1. Do not apply to foliage taller than 4 inches.

2. Poor residual action may need 2 applications 7-10 days apart. Apply no later than 15 days before harvest.

3. Apply no later than 7 days before harvest.

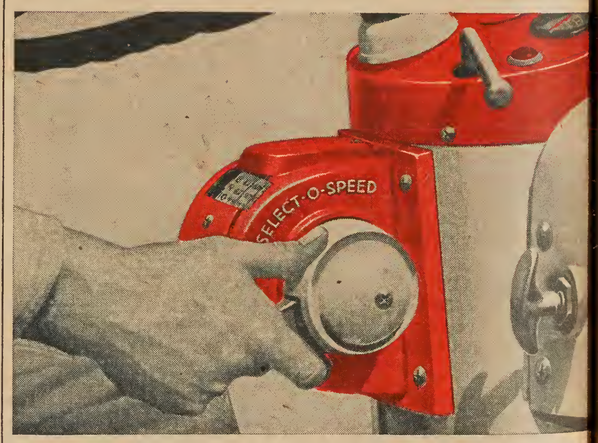
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NEW! **Ford Hay Conditioner**—Expect to bale a day earlier . . . count on cutting curing time up to 50%. Put more good hay in the bale before it fades in the sun! Ford's channeled steel rolls crimp—they don't crush. More stems are cured with nutritious leaves undamaged and still attached. Ford's adjustable hay deflector means fluffier hay for faster drying. Works better in heavy stands, too! Adjusts to 1½-inch ground clearance.

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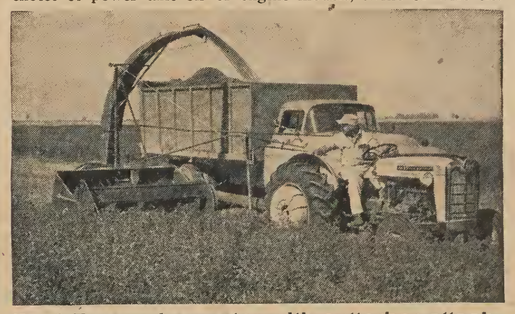
Ford 150 hay baler—The answer to a real need . . . a new practical size baler for smaller hay crops. Low in cost, yet rugged in design—includes many of the farm proved features found in other Ford balers. Plenty of capacity for hurried "beat-the-weather" baling. Bales up to 8 tons of hay per hour! And it's compact—perfect for sharp turns in tight places.



Ford 250 hay baler—Dependable 10-ton per hour capacity. Gentle leaf-saving action, including sweep fork feed, handles hay carefully right through to the bale. Sure tying with improved Ford knotters—fewer loose bales. Simple construction—up to 30% fewer wearing parts—insures less maintenance. Your choice of power take-off or engine models, twine or wire tie.



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Ford Forage harvester with cutterbar attachment—This 3-in-1 harvester has pick-up, cutterbar and row-crop attachments . . . comes with PTO or engine drive. It features ⅜- to 4-inch cut, built-in knife sharpener, quick-shift feed control, 4-edge shear bar and separate drive blower. All this plus 5-position hitch and 3-position axle for 12-, 15- or 18-inch clearance.

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Ideas on Whether to Plant or Not to Plant

DWARF APPLE TREES

By E. G. FISHER and KARL BRASE*

ABOUT twenty-two percent of the apple trees planted in New York since 1950 have been on size-controlling rootstocks. Is this a trend which will continue to grow or will it be only a novelty practice 10 or 15 years from now?

First, let's correct a common misapprehension. An apple tree on certain dwarfing or size-controlling rootstocks may bear at an earlier age than a tree on a standard seedling rootstock. However, size-controlled trees will have the smaller bearing area as they approach maturity. Total yield over the first ten year period may be only slightly more than with the standard tree.

Where, then, is the advantage in the use of size-controlling rootstocks.

The Early Years

How much of an advantage is this early bearing? It can be a decided advantage, and yet it may not be. We hear reports from Europe of yields of about 100 bushels per acre for each year the trees have been in the orchard. Trees planted four years may produce 400 bushels per acre in their fifth year. These yield records are with true dwarf trees growing on Fast Malling IX and planted almost as closely as we plant grape vines in this country (about 400 trees to the acre).

However, the EM IX rootstock has a brittle root system. To overcome this, trees require staking for the first 5-6 years. Can the New York grower use this rootstock and method of planting? Possibly, but not on any large acreage because the hand work involved would be excessive.

We believe the commercial grower needs to compromise on both the rootstock and planting distances chosen. EM VII and EM II are the two apple rootstocks among the East Malling series which can be recommended. A planting distance suggested by the Geneva Experiment Station for trees on EM VII is 15'x30' (about 97 trees to the acre). Trees on EM II might, depending on the variety grown, be spaced from 15' to 20' x 30.'

How much of a yield per acre might be expected from trees on these size-controlling rootstocks at the suggested distances in the fifth year? Perhaps 75 to 100 bushels per acre is a good estimate. This is quite a comedown. The orchard may not produce 400 bushels per acre until it is 10 or 12 years old.

Of course, a grower could plant at 15'x15' to get 400 bushels per acre by the 7th or 8th year. As the trees begin crowding he could then widen the spacing to 15'x30'. This, however, would increase the cost of establishing the planting. Yet an original spacing of 15'x30' would give only slight early advantage in yield per acre over trees on seedling rootstock planted at 20'x40'.

The Later Years

If there is no great yield advantage in the early years, if the size-controlled trees are set at the spacing they will eventually need, where is the advantage? The advantage will come after the 12th or 15th year. The trees on EM VII and EM II, at the spacing distances suggested, can be maintained at these distances. The trees on seedling rootstock at 20'x40' will begin to crowd. Either every other tree in the row must be removed or especially heavy heading-back pruning must be practiced.

At least with some varieties (such as McIntosh on standard rootstock) when the trees begin to crowd, there is a decided yield advantage, at least for the next five years, to keep the trees at close spacing and prune back heavily. Our experience is too limited to say how weak growing varieties, and varieties more susceptible to winter injury, will behave. Perhaps fruit quality can be maintained, but it is certainly going to take heavy annual pruning to do so.

At this age of 12 to 15 years, then, where we compare orchards on EM VII at a 15'x30' spacing with orchards on seedling roots thinned to 40'x40', we might expect a yield advantage with the EM stock. If we make the comparison with orchards on seedling roots, maintained by pruning at 20' x 40', there probably will be no yield advantage, but certainly the pruning problem and other orchard operations will be simplified.

Other problems rear their ugly heads with size-controlling stocks. Experience both in Europe and in this country has been primarily with the East Malling series of rootstocks. Of this series of 25 stocks, EM II and EM VII have been picked out as having the best commercial possibilities. Both of these stocks have now been under trial at the Geneva Experiment Station for about 25 years.

These stocks are about as winter hardy as our commonly grown apple varieties. We believe they are a good risk as far as winter injury is concerned in the western New York and Hudson Valley areas, but suggest caution in the more northerly areas of New York.

Size of apple trees can be controlled by propagation methods and rootstocks other than EM II and EM VII. A new group of clonal apple rootstocks, the Malling-Merton series, namely MM 104, 106 and 111 have been released for use. Tests with these stocks thus far indicate that MM 106 and 111 are typical semi-dwarfing stocks, whereas MM 104 and 109 give more vigorous trees. Only after more extended tests are completed can more specific recommendations for the MM rootstocks be made.

Interstocks

A pronounced size-controlling effect can also be obtained by using a true dwarfing stock such as EM VIII and IX as an interstock. This interstock is interposed near ground level between a standard seedling rootstock and the fruit bearing top. Trees constructed in this way are intermediate in size of those on EM IX and EM VII.

Obviously the grower must insist on true-to-name rootstocks. All of the experience on size of top, yield, planting distance, variety compatability etc. would be for naught if he could not be certain of the type stock he plants. The grower should specify the rootstock as well as the variety he wishes to purchase.

Many of the trees on EM II and EM VII available for sale in the past were budded or grafted close to the ground level. When these trees were planted in the orchard, they could be set only at a shallow depth

(Continued on Opposite Page)

*Pomology Department, Cornell University



Golden Delicious on EM IX in their third growing season. These are true dwarf trees, planted 5 feet apart in the row. EM IX is also used as interstock.



Macs on EM VII at left, on seedling rootstock at right; both are 15 years old.



McIntosh on EM II in their 10th growing season spaced 15 feet in the row.

Silos Wear Coats, Too!

By E. W. FOSS*

HAS your concrete silo become badly pitted? Is the sand and gravel aggregate crumbling off? If so, the silo is rapidly losing its strength and the silage which will be placed against this area will spoil due to air infiltration.

While experimentation continues with new materials and all types of application methods for repairs in place, a plastic treatment is the "best yet" and has had years enough of use to warrant general recommendation.

What About Epoxy Resins?

This material is undergoing tests, but has certain difficulties:

1. It is rather expensive
2. It is difficult to apply in the silo—particularly to avoid pits or holes which permit ready access of silage liquids
3. It penetrates very little—providing mainly a surface coating which is more subject to mechanical damage.

The natural formation of organic acids when placing grasses, legumes or corn in an air tight enclosure must occur for the roughage to be preserved. These same acids can and do chemically unite with the hardened cement paste causing it to lose the ability to bind the sand and gravel particles together.

When very wet grass is placed in the silo, large quantities of liquid (containing acid) are pressed out and into every crack and pin hole in the concrete—causing chemical breakdown not only on the surface but deep in the concrete. Other factors must also be recognized. Mechanical abrasion takes place as the silage settles, tending to wear away any loose surface particles. In our freezing northern winters these same silage juices, if allowed to penetrate the pores, freeze, expand, and break loose the concrete.

Plastic Coatings—

At least two companies are selling a polystyrene plastic coating which penetrates and seals the concrete surface of the silo. This can be applied with either a brush or sprayer, although the volatile thinner is more objectionable when applied as a spray.

1st: Remove all silage, if possible, and allow the silo wall to completely dry out.

2nd: Remove all loose surface cement, sand, or gravel with a stiff brush.

3rd: Be sure temperature is above 50° F.

4th: Thoroughly mix the plastic liquid in the container—**do not add any thinner.**

5th: Apply the plastic with a brush or sprayer, beginning at the top and working down. At any porous spots apply several coats until the surface is saturated and it remains shiny. If the odor becomes too objectionable, take time out—go outside or use the blower to provide ventilation.

6th: Allow about a week before filling the silo—or sufficient time for the odor to disappear.

7th: Good luck.

Cornell University, Ag. Engineering Dept.

Holstein-Friesian National Meeting

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Association of America returns to New York, the state where its 75 year success story began, for its Diamond Jubilee Convention May 30-June 2 at Syracuse.

Convention headquarters will be the Hotel Syracuse. The New York Holstein - Friesian Association will serve as host organization with Hugh M. Hughes of Cayuga as convention chairman.



Leon A. Piguet

The annual Convention of Delegates and the Diamond Jubilee Banquet, are slated for Wednesday, June 1. Leon A. Piguet of East Aurora, New York, President of the National Association, will preside at all business sessions.

New York's standing as the nation's leading Holstein state, coupled with the historical significance of the 75th anniversary celebration, is expected to result in an attendance of more than 2,000.

As a special feature of the program, American Dairy Princess Mary Sue Hodge, Snover, Michigan, will officially launch "June Dairy Month" from the Convention platform.

Dwarf Apple Trees

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to avoid scion rooting. Such trees are poorly anchored in the soil. The grower should insist that the trees he buys be budded higher than normally is done where standard seedling rootstocks are used. The rootstock portion of the tree should be long enough that the tree can be planted deeply but still have the graft union an inch or two above ground level.

Another problem which has developed in the last 15 years is virus disease. The grower should insist that the trees he purchases are on rootstocks indexed and certified to be free of such viruses as rubbery wood, mosaic, and chat fruit. Of course, if he does so insist, very few nurseries can today sell him trees. But if he does so insist, the nurseryman will know that the grower does not wish to go spreading virus around his orchard. Methods are available to test rootstocks and find if they are virus free.

If the nurseryman provides rootstocks true to type number, buds the variety at the proper height, and makes sure that rootstock and variety are free of virus, and if the grower carefully considers past experience on the right rootstock and variety at the proper planting distance, the use of size-controlling rootstocks is an advantage to the grower and their use should increase. If there is a slip-up in necessary practices by either the grower or nurseryman, the name "dwarf" or "semi-dwarf" rootstock could become a dirty word

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Cows Pestered By New FACE FLY



TO SOME people " a fly may be a fly" regardless of its habits. But their habits do vary, as you well know, and one whose actions are especially annoying to bossy is the face fly. It has long been a pest in the Old World, but only recently (1952) became sold on the benefits of emigrating to the New World, especially to Canada and the Northeast.

As the name indicates, this pest gathers on the face, especially around the eyes, nose and mouth. It likes the sun and few will follow cows into the barn; doesn't bite, but sucks or sponges liquids from the skin.

The flies cause extreme annoyance, especially to eyes. Carrying pinkeye is one of the unproven sins of which they are suspected. From the cow's point of view they might be less annoying if they did bite.

Farm housewives can be thankful that the face fly doesn't care for kitchens. They do develop about as houseflies do, with eggs laid in manure, changing to pupae in soil, and emerging as adults.

LATEST FACE FLY RECOMMENDATIONS

Prof. Art Muka, Extension Entomologist at Cornell University, comments as follows:

FACE FLIES may be our worst summertime cattle pest in 1960. The only suggestion we can make to control them is daily application of pyrethrum plus repellents. Either MGK 326 or Tabatrex liquid repellent formulations may be used, swabbed onto the faces of cattle after the morning milking. Check the label for one of these materials; each is included specifically to repel face flies.

Acceptable commercially prepared formulae include pyrethrum, synergist, MGK 326 or Tabatrex, and oil base. Use about 1 fluid ounce per animal. Wipe onto the face, particularly around the eyes and nostrils, but not into them. Do not expect more than one day's effectiveness. A cloth or sponge can be used to apply the repellent. Do not apply all over the body of the cow.

Be cautious in all uses of agricultural chemicals on the dairy farm. Remember that there is no tolerance for any insecticide in milk.

Who Will Pocket Bulk-Tank Premiums in 1965?



Dairyman? Dealer? Consumer?

Who will reap the rewards of bulk-tank milk-handling economies next year? Or five years from now?

Will the dairyman get them? He will, but only if he keeps the collecting and handling of bulk milk in farm hands.

Once let non-farm interests control the trucks, manpower and handling facilities needed for moving bulk milk to market, and premium payments will stop. Once let the money saved flow into the tills of non-farm handlers, and they will share the savings with retailers and consumers, or pocket the entire sum.

The League is Out Front in Bulk-Tank Handling

The Dairymen's League was the first to offer bulk-tank service in New York State . . . first to build an all-bulk reloading plant in the eastern United States. Thirty-five percent of all League milk is today handled by bulk-tank. Armed with such experience, know-how and facilities the League is prepared to fight . . . and will fight to keep the benefits of bulk-tank economies in producers' hands.

Cooperative Effort Needed

The Dairymen's League is the only cooperative offering farm-controlled bulk-tank service to any dairyman anywhere in the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania area. If your cooperative doesn't operate bulk facilities in your area, it can arrange for partnership-handling by the Dairymen's League. That way you'll enjoy bulk economies and protect your premiums without changing your cooperative membership. Call the nearest Dairymen's League Division Office for the facts, or . . .

Join
THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

We Sell Our Livestock at an AUCTION MARKET

Working for Farmers

BEFORE an auction market was easily available, I used to sell steers by the head at the farm, and thought I knew something about weight. I checked on the last one I sold that way — which was several years ago — and found that it weighed a hundred pounds more than I had estimated.


Roger Bradley

Sure I didn't have to pay a commission, but I would have been money ahead if I had. Buyers are estimating animals every day, and I doubt that most farmers know weight as well as they do.

Usually I bring animals to market, and frequently I watch the sale for a while. One reason I believe thoroughly in the cooperative auction markets is that the one I use does business on a little over 3% of the gross sales. Furthermore, their books are always open to me or to anyone interested, and I don't know of any other livestock buyer that is willing to do that.—*Roger Bradley, King Ferry, N. Y.*

Producer Control

I think an auction that is also a cooperative marketing outlet gives the users some measure of control. We have 28 milkers; selling calves and cull cows is important to us.

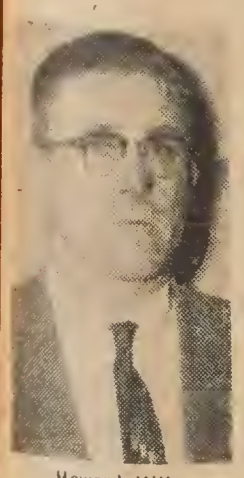

Harold Huntly

Auctions in general bring competition to a market. Buyers can't claim every day that, "Calves are down today."

Honest weight is important to both buyer and seller, and auctions held by cooperatives have introduced the scales to New York livestock marketing. — *Harold Huntly, West Winfield, N. Y.*

Saves Us Money

We think we get a square deal at our auction market. The closest we can guess an animal's weight is by using a tape and that can be off by quite a few pounds—so we like to have them run over a scale. Our experience shows that we'd get $10 to $30 per head less by selling to a dealer at the farm. Lamb prices have been about 1¢ to 2¢ higher at the Caledonia auction than at the Buffalo terminal market.


Howard Hill

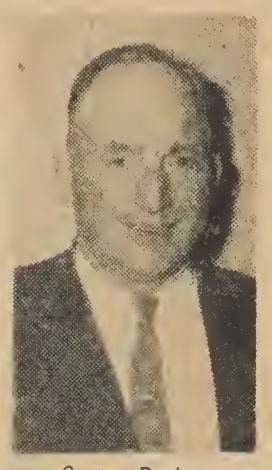
Of course, there is the disadvantage that animals may shrink some in weight if they're held for a long time at an auction market before selling. If all the buyers are at the auction, we get the top dollar, but if a real good animal is sold late in the day, sometimes we think we get less than at a terminal market.

We still favor the auction market and feel that livestock outlets are pretty important for Orleans County, where a revolution is still going on in shifting from vegetables and fruit toward livestock. — *Howard Hill, Albion, N. Y.*

Editor's Note — Howard is shifting his sheep flock toward more polled Dorsets, a breed started at North Carolina State College. In 1958, fifteen rams of this type were sold by the College; Howard bought one.

No "Backing Out"

I farm about 400 acres of land, have 50 milk cows. I prefer the auction method of selling livestock for a variety of reasons.


George Durkee

A cattle dealer can "see" an animal hanging on hooks, but most farmers look at an animal in terms of producing milk, wool, lambs, etc. I like an auction market where I don't have to guess weights, or rely on a tape that only approximates.

An auction encourages a sort of "spontaneous" buying; buyers tend to go higher than with private treaty. All it takes to make a deal at an auction is a consignor and two bidders. A collection of buyers helps push the price up.

I've seen a man back out of a private treaty sale, causing plenty of embarrassment to the purchaser. That doesn't happen at an auction. — *George Durkee, Clifton Springs, New York*

Keeps Buyers Honest

We have 33 milkers now, but plan on more.

I think an auction outlet keeps the whole market "honest." Competitive bidding makes a rigged market almost impossible. Where a farmers' co-op is operating the auction, there wouldn't be any advantage to rigging, anyway.


Kimber Spargo

It's tough for one auction market to observe all the rules if it's competing with a market that doesn't, but I appreciate the chance to sell at a dependable auction outlet. — *Kimber Spargo, Springfield Center, N. Y.*

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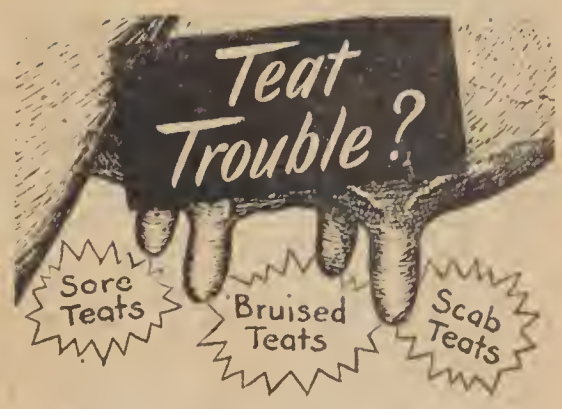
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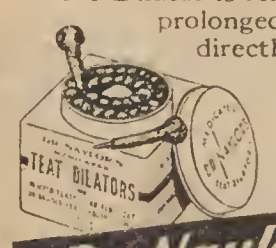


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R. 2, Kenton, Ohio



The big volume of eggs moves through outlets such as the Producers Cooperative Exchange at Coatsville, Pa., whose facilities include the carton packing setup above. Egg prices, though, are still hooked to the relatively low volume N.Y. City Wholesale Market which doesn't reflect National supply and demand.

Are Egg Prices Rigged?

By BOB BAKER*

I OFTEN WONDER how many poultrymen honestly believe that the New York Wholesale Egg Market is rigged. I know of many who say they do. It is easy to understand why it seems that way, because many times there isn't much of an explanation for egg prices bouncing around.

I used to have a question mark in my mind about the integrity of some of the people in the New York Wholesale Egg Market, but after personally visiting them down there, I have convinced myself that everything is on the level. I have also convinced myself that we in the poultry business are at fault for the queer things that happen with egg prices—not they.



ROBERT C. BAKER

Correct But Not Right

The prices that are quoted, I believe, are a true indication of the situation on the New York Wholesale Egg Market, but may not, in fact probably do not, reflect the situation as far as supply and demand is concerned in your home town or mine.

No, I really don't believe that the New York Wholesale Egg prices are rigged. I can't prove it, but there are many other things in this world that I can't prove either.

I have heard that producers are not too well represented on the Exchange, but that wasn't true when I was there. I will admit that a few days at the New York Wholesale Egg Market is not enough to prove anything, and I may not be smart enough to detect rigging anyway. I do, however, have a great deal of faith in guys like Dr. John C. Huttar, who say that everything is on the up-and-up. Johnny has spent many, many days on the Exchange and knows all of the details.

A few years ago there was so much talk in New York State about the New York Egg Market being rigged that we decided to invite Frank Urner, who reports the egg market for Upper Barry, and Lowell Griffin, who reports for the U.S.D.A., to talk to our poultrymen. We had three panel discussions in the State and entitled them—"Who Rigs the Egg Market?"

We had a full house at all three of these meetings, and I believe that most everyone went away with a different feeling than when they came. You will never find a couple of nicer guys or more conscientious fellows than Frank Urner and Lowell Griffin. They just don't come any better and we should be mighty proud of them.

With this as an introduction I am going to be brave enough to say that I think we should stop complaining about the New York Wholesale Egg Quotations, and think in terms of something more constructive. Why should we use the New York Wholesale Egg Quotations anyway — it's like selling hot dogs for 10 cents apiece because that is what they are selling for at Coney Island.

At one time the New York Wholesale Egg Market did represent pretty much what the situation was as far as supply and demand was concerned in nearby areas. At that time many of our eggs were moving through that market—today only a few of the total eggs move through the New York Wholesale Market.

We are purposely bypassing it and selling directly to chain stores etc. It probably wouldn't be too far from wrong to say that only our surplus eggs are sent there. With only a small sample of eggs, it is fairly easy even among honest people to drive the price up when eggs are scarce, and to drive it down when eggs are plentiful. We are using the quotation of these surplus eggs to set our market. Do you see why I say that it is our fault and not theirs?

With only a relatively few eggs moving through the New York Wholesale Market, it doesn't take many extra cases to really flood things. The result is that egg prices can fluctuate violently in a short period of time. A thousand extra dollars to a millionaire doesn't mean much, but a thousand extra to me is a whole lot. With a relatively small volume of eggs compared to twenty years ago, there is bound to be violent fluctuations in egg prices.

The New York Wholesale Egg Market Quotations are used throughout most of the country. It doesn't make sense, does it? The situation may not be the same at all. For example: I can remember a couple of years ago that medium brown eggs were real short in Buffalo, and at the same time for some reason or other they were plentiful in New York City. This situation in Buffalo was not reflected in the price of medium browns at all—they were using the New York quotation. I know you can think of other examples.

I am going to admit that I don't know the answer to a correct egg quotation, but I am going to do a lot of thinking about it. I feel that we as a poultry industry should stop finding fault with the New York Wholesale Egg Quotations. Let's put the same effort into figuring out something that is more workable. We must find a system that will correctly reflect the true egg supply and demand picture nationally as well as locally.

Cornell Poultry Department



4-H AGENT LEADERS

Officers of the New York State 4-H Club Agents Association include: (l. to r. seated) Barbara Mandigo, secretary; Frank Finnerty, president; Irma Lauckhardt, treasurer; standing are Laurence Dedrick, 1st vice president (left); Edward Winchester, 2nd vice president.



Should We Treat Hens Like Sardines?

THE current interest and trend toward automation of poultry houses is heralded by many sales claims and counter-claims regarding the performance of insulation, ventilation, and material-handling equipment. In order to justify the capital outlay for this equipment it is necessary to place more birds in a given space to reduce the investment per bird.

Actually, the technological advances in environmental control have been quite satisfactory during the last few years and we no longer need to provide 3 to 4 square feet per bird in order to maintain decent litter conditions. Adequate insulation combined with controlled ventilation systems have demonstrated the feasibility of population densities of one square foot per bird. Another approach is the use of slat floors which eliminates the litter problem completely.

The greatest weakness in this trend is the measurement of bird performance. As would be expected, we know much more about the physical performance characteristics of the house and equipment than we do of the bird performance and adaptability to these conditions. Also, as we observe birds under this type of intensive management we must be careful not to conclude that production problems are due to a specific management effect that cannot be separated from many other attributes of the system.

For example, if we have production problems with birds housed on slats at one or less square foot per bird we cannot conclude that the problem is with the slats. Possibly the same results would be obtained with birds housed at this limited square footage on litter.

If one reviews the results of limited experiments on the effects of increased population densities on egg production and performance traits, it appears the increased densities definitely reduce egg production. One investigator was able to determine from trapnest data that the reduction in production between birds confined at 1.33 sq. ft./bird versus 4.00 sq. ft./bird was due to a lower rate of lay rather than to the number of birds that were in or out of production.

Experiments conducted here at Massachusetts under condtions of slat floors and mechanical ventilation compared the performance of one, two, and three square foot per bird floor space allocations. Over a three year period the average reduction in hen day production was 5% between the one and two square foot treatments. An encouraging result was the lack of any significant difference between the two and three square foot groups in hen day production.

Intensive automated houses will undoubtedly create new problems for the breeder, nutritionist, pathologist, and poultrymen. All of these people will undoubtedly help to solve the problem of optimum production under the newer management systems. At the present time it would appear that some reduction in egg production can be expected under these high population density systems. This does not rule out the desirability of these systems, but perhaps more emphasis should be placed on bird requirements, less on mechanical performance of house and equipment.—*Thomas Fox, U. of Mass. Poultry Dept.*



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This paint, usually selling for $5.35 per gallon and a good buy even at that price, is on sale this month for $4.25 as one of G.L.F.'s 40th Anniversary Special items ✸ G.L.F.'s purpose is to get you to try it. We know you'll be pleased with the results you get, and will come back for more ✸ The No. 201 Exterior White Paint will stay white and clean with good hiding power. It is made to "chalk" at a rate that keeps your house bright and clean, yet chalks away slowly enough to give long-lasting service ✸ The pigment for hiding power, extending, and the oils and resins used as binders, are of a practical quality which produce a tough, durable finish ✸ All G.L.F. Unico Paints contain zinc oxide to control mildew. Get them at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

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Readers report on the

Book that Influenced My Life Most

A PRIZE CONTEST



The chores are done; the family takes time to read together before going to church. Daddy does the honors, but the words touch them all.

First Prize

WHAT reading has influenced my life, always has, and always will? I'll bet you'd be surprised! The knowledge contained in its pages is as old as man, yet is ever being renewed. Next to the Bible, I think it beats the list for faith and hope fulfilled, and its language is universal.

All men and women strive to obey its fundamental laws on all the earth.

The dividends pay off to every race and creed.

The ultimate ends of the rules laid down bring a deep spiritual satisfaction and a benefit to all mankind.

It offers to bring joy for as long as you live and can go on bringing joy to others after you have gone.

Great minds have studied and added their hard-won knowledge.

Mentioned in the Bible many times (i.e. Gen. 1:29 and St. Luke 8:4) America has set aside a special day that we might give thanks unto God for the promise set forth in the pages and fulfilled.

Time spent carrying out the do's and don'ts gives one great mental peace and a spiritual uplift (also a backache at times.)

It brings to my prosaic life the wonders of the four corners of the world.

From the pages and for a small sum of money, I can purchase something no one had ever been able to make—The Divine Spark—and with tender, loving care, I am richly rewarded.

What's my reading? — any seed catalog.—*A. E. Brach, Montgomery, N. Y.*

BOOKS YOU MAY WANT TO READ

THIS contest was so interesting to our readers that we were swamped with answers, most of which were very worthy of publishing and we only wish we had room to do so. We wish we could personally acknowledge all of the contest letters. As it is not possible, we are taking this way of expressing our thanks for your very interesting comments.

Here are the titles of some of the other books which readers stated most influenced their lives: The Book of Knowledge; A Man called Peter, by Catherine Marshall; Letters Jesus Might Write, by Dr. Walter E. Shuette; The Land of the Midnight Sun, by Marie Corelli; Laddie, by Gene Stratton Porter; Seven Steeples, by Rev. Margaret Hendricksen; The Life of Wilfred Grenfel; Martin Luther's Catechism; Pilgrim's Progress; My Father's Song Book; We, by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Just David, by Eleanor Porter; A Lantern in her Hand, by Bess Streeter Aldrich; In His Steps, by Charles M. Sheldon; Peace with God, by Billy Graham; The Last Angry Man, by Sidney Green; The Ugly American; Food in 1959 yearbook of USDA; The Diary of Anne Frank; When a Man's a Man, by Harold Bell Wright; Angel Unaware, by Dale Evans Rogers; The Boy Scout Handbook; Little Breeches, by Ralph Moody; Divine Comedy by Dante; the World Geography, a textbook; The Yearling, by Marjorie K. Rawlings; Mine Eyes Have Seen, an autobiography of Dr. Dan Poling; Acres of Diamonds, by Russell Connell.

Among the large number of letters received was a group written by senior high school students at Laconia New York High School and sent in by Mrs. G. Hawkinson, sociology teacher. Because these letters came from teenagers and were so well written and so interesting, we plan to print several in a later issue.

BEAUTY IN COMMON THINGS

Second Prize

Among the many books I have read, the small volume of Robert Burns' poems has perhaps had more influence upon my life than any other.

Burns saw beauty in the common things of life, like a rose, a daisy, even a little field mouse. I also enjoy finding beauty in the fields and roadsides.

What better picture of family life could there be than that in "The Cottar's Saturday Night?" Some years ago, I was privileged to see that home story in a well-acted play.

Burns wrote of the homely virtues as in, "A Man's a Man For a' That." In this same poem, he voiced the idea of world brotherhood:

"That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

At one time in this poet's life, he tilled the soil. In the words of that time, he was a ploughman. At no time was he wealthy; in fact he was rather unfortunate, partly due to his own faults and weaknesses. This adds to the common touch, makes him one of us.

In spite of, or because of, all this, the bard of Scotland left to us some beautiful poems, and they are well worth reading and re-reading.—*Mrs. George C. Brooks, White River Junction, Vt.*

WHAT COULD COMFORT MORE?

This book will not qualify for a prize, but no book ever meant so much to me. It was introduced to me by my mother before I knew anything and through it I was comforted even then.

As I grew older, it was my constant companion. Not that I carried it with me, but I had memorized much of it. All my family loved it. It cheered, comforted, praised, made us see that we could be wrong, etc. The book? It was a book of hymns.

The neighbor youngsters gathered at our house often for sings. Of course, we sang other things, but hymns made up the biggest part of those sessions. We were a hymn singing family.

What could be more comforting to a lonely, discouraged, tired person than "Does Jesus Care?" or "God Will Take Care of You"? "Yield Not to Temptation" might come to mind when we were being tempted. When feeling real saintly "The Great Judgment Morning" would make us realize our short comings. "The Old Rugged Cross" would make us realize we were not being abused too badly, etc.

Seems today's children are missing very much when not being taught hymns. When Tennessee Ernie Ford sings "Peace, Sweet Peace," I can picture my mother in a rocking chair, a baby in her arms, a brood of little girls around her feet, the twilight deepening into darkness, no light burning and her singing that to us. It was so restful before scampering off to bed.—*Mrs. Herman Warman, Houlton, Maine*

MAYBE SAVED HIS LIFE

The book which has influenced my life most (the Bible excepted) is my Driver's Training Text. The material which I've studied has influenced me —I've learned to drive correctly and safely. Maybe I should add that this book may influence the **length** of my life! — *Gwen MacArthur, Island Falls, Maine*

THE GOOD OLD MAIL ORDER CATALOG

I believe that the mail order catalog influenced my life more than any other book. I was influenced by it even before I was literate. You might say I grew up with it, as many a time it added a couple of inches to the seat of my pants, when a chair was too low for me to sit up to the table.

It was educational. I got more practice in arithmetic from it than I ever did in school in addition, subtraction, and finance—making out orders for things, some of which I never got around to send.

It was inspiring. It taught me to be both ambitious and thrifty—ambitious enough to work and get half of the things I wrote on the first order, but thrifty enough not to order the other half. It also taught me patience, not only in waiting for the orders to come, but often something I wanted went out of style before I ever got a chance to get it.

The catalog was entertaining. Sometimes when there was nothing to do (and sometimes when there was) I would while away time by indulging in a lot of wistful thinking.

Now the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with this contest has set me to thinking. I have resolved to give up this slothful habit and read a really good book. Gosh! I wonder if there are any good books listed in the catalog?—*Olive Wiley, Norwich, Vt.*

"THEY LIVE ON WITH ME NOW"

The book that has had the greatest influence in my life (next to the Bible) is Mother's old scrapbook. Both Mother and Father have gone to their rest, but nevertheless they live on in this old scrapbook beside me now. Mother used an old log book of Father's, who was a sea captain, and so on the first few pages, I read about the Schooner Electric Spark, sailing from New York to Bay Islands, Honduras, Thursday, January 5, 1871. Then come the clippings, many of them from the "Youth's Companion" of yesteryear. There are poems by Longfellow, Whittier, Wilcox, Guest, and many others.

From the center of the book shines out the face of our understanding Christ over the poem by L. M. Montgomery, entitled "The Way, the Truth, and the Life." My grandmother's maiden name was Helen Myles Standish, and so many articles pertaining to the Pilgrims have been treasured here. I have grown up to believe in freedom of religion, and a complete separation of church and state. This book has inspired me to keep scrapbooks of my own, and a shelf in our closet is full of them — scrap book about house plants, gardening, nature, flower poems, friendship, and books with a mixture of subjects under one cover.

Clippings from our wonderful AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are to be seen in a number of these scrapbooks, and I hope that they will continue to help and inspire others, after I have gone. — *Mrs. Louise Drew, New Bedford, Mass.*

* * *

In David Grayson's book, The Friendly Road, he says: "Have you ever tried to do anything that the world at large considers not quite sensible, not quite sane? Try it. It is easier to commit a thundering crime." — *Mrs. Christine S. Shearer, Worcester, Pa.*

* * *

A textbook in geography used by my older brother greatly influenced my life. By it, I was carried away to the most exciting places in the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

READERS REPORT

(Continued from Opposite Page)

world and from it, I learned that there was no limit to the things one could learn and enjoy from reading. —*Mrs. Ferris Foster, Frankfort, N. Y.*

* * *

From reading C. A. Stephens' stories in The Youth's Companion when I was young, I absorbed a real appreciation of the satisfaction and solid content that may be gained from living and working on a farm. —*Evelyn L. Barker, Greenwich, N.Y.*

* * *

At ninety years of age, I am still reading, exploring and thinking. I don't like to think what my life would be like if I had not read Darwin's "Origin of Species." It was the turning point in my life. —*Charlotte D. Curren, Elmira, N. Y.*

* * *

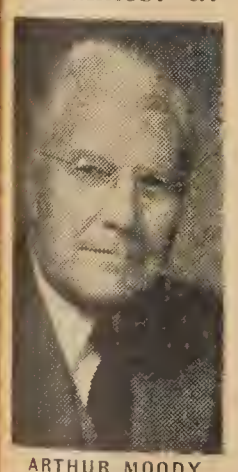
The basis of my success as a farmer and much of my own happiness came from reading Roberts' "Fertility of the Land," which created an intense interest in extension work and helped me to become the manager of a 1700-acre farm and finally to my appointment as county agricultural agent in Essex County. —*Jay Gelder, Boca Raton, Fla.*



Outgoing People

By Arthur Moody

SOMETHING of his spirit reaches out to you when you meet. There's a friendly "at home" feeling as he greets you. A kindred atmosphere is felt almost at once. You sense a frank, honest, "to-be-trusted" relationship beginning. "Why, I feel as though I had known him for years," is often heard.



ARTHUR MOODY

That attitude of personality is a characteristic of one we used to call "extrovert" as opposed to "introvert." The former's mind is directed outward to others; the latter has the habit of turning his thoughts inward to himself. We say the one is altruistic, the other egoistic. In plain language—one is generous, the other selfish.

Folk with generous, outgoing spirits usually make friends. They are "big-hearted," we say. The expansive soul is the growing soul; the selfish soul is the shriveling soul. For this second person life soon narrows and dries up. There is no large watershed of the spirit draining into his life.

We can cure this "soul-shrinking" malady by developing habits of daily mental discipline. Let's "take in" others. When we include others, altruistically, constructively, in our thinking, we do better than the savage who believed that his slain enemy's strength became his. When we open our hearts to others, something greater than ourselves enters. We partake of the heart of our Father God who loves us all.

A Mile of Milk

(Continued from Page 2)

all summer. Harold and family got away to Ralph Forbes' cottage at a nearby lake for five days last summer while one of Bill's boys did the milking. The cottage gets the Forbes' family attention most every weekend from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, plus some weekday evenings until 9:00 the next morning. The cottage has a phone and he can keep in touch with his excellent herdsman if anything goes wrong. Ralph has a coffee maker in the milkhouse for himself and hired man! As the newcomer, Howard had not missed chores since 1951 until this summer, when he took off from a Friday noon until Sunday morning chores.

We were curious about what farm operations these top dairymen do differently from others. Howard says he feeds differently from anyone else in the valley. He feeds grain first thing in the morning, then scatters hay left from the night before. About 11:00 a.m., he makes the one silage feeding for the day, with grain on top of the silage. At night, before milking, the cows get their one hay feeding for the day. Ralph does more of his own repair work than most farmers, and his three neighbors are most appreciative of his generosity in the use of his extensive repair equipment. With a plank float behind the grain drill, Ralph seeds, fertilizes, smooths levels, and packs in one trip over the field. He has an English-made hay tedder, which lifts the hay gently and causes very little leaf loss. Harold and Ralph both do some of their own artificial breeding. Harold builds up a pad of straw bedding under his cows from 4 to 6 inches thick—and feels this saves many udder injuries.

This "Mile of Milk" was located by Cortland County Agricultural Agent, Ira Blixt. We think it is the highest milk producing mile of road in the East. If you know of a higher producing "Mile of Milk," you are invited to let AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST know about it.

While you're at it, how about your opinion on what this "Mile of Milk" will look like in 1970?



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New Manager For NYABC

CHARLES J. KRUMM, Operations Manager of Tri-State Breeders Cooperative, Westby, Wisconsin, has been appointed as Manager of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Ithaca, New York.

Krumm will assume his new duties with the 47,000-member group July 1. He replaces Maurice W. Johnson, who has been NYABC Manager since the New York and Western Vermont association was organized in 1940. Johnson indicated last fall that he would retire effective this summer in order to operate his own 160 acre dairy farm located at R. D. 4, Auburn, New York.


Charles J. Krumm

Krumm, 42, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, and graduated from Manitowoc High School. He earned his Bachelor of Scicnce degree in agriculture from the University of Minnesota in 1939, and his Master of Science degree in agriculture from the University of Wisconsin in 1941. He was employed by the Soil Conservation Service from 1941 to 1945.

From 1945 through 1950, Krumm was County Agricultural Agent in Shawano County, Wisconsin, and worked closely with Badger Breeders Cooperative whose headquarters are at Shawano. In January 1951 he became the first manager of the Southern Wisconsin Breeders Cooperative, a dairy cattle breeding association which grew under his management from 24,000 cows in two counties to 113,000 cows in ten counties at the time of its merger January 1, 1960 with Tri-State Breeders Cooperative.

Keystone State Holstein Winner

SANDRA F. WEISS of Myerstown, well-known Pennsylvania Holstein Girl, was one of six finalists in national competition sponsored by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Sandra, 18 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Weiss, is a freshman at Pennsylvania State University. During eight years in 4-H work, she built a herd of 11 registered Holsteins conservatively valued at more than $4,000.


Sandra F. Weiss

Included in the group are several outstanding show animals prominent in recent All-Pennsylvania selections. In addition, the herd won the state-wide Efficient Production Contest in 1958.

Although primarily interested in dairy cattle, Sandra also found time to complete projects in poultry, vegetable gardening, electricity, canning, clothing and foods. In 1959, she was judged the best 4-H Holstein showman at the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

New York State Requirements For

Migrant Labor Camps

FIVE MEETINGS were held throughout New York State recently by the Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor. The membership of this Committee is made up of the following State departments and agencies: Agriculture and Markets, Education, Health, Labor, Social Welfare, Division of State Police, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor and the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The purpose of these meetings has been to acquaint employers and the general public with laws governing migrant labor and various enforcement programs that will be in effect during the 1960 season. These meetings also have afforded interested persons an opportunity to ask questions and to make suggestions for the betterment of the program.

New Laws

New laws governing migrant labor were explained to those present. One such law requires that **facilities for both hot and cold water shall be available for the showerheads and bath tubs except that in cases of camps with a population of 25 or less an exemption may be made.**

Migrant workers are now required to **pass an eye test** and also to demonstrate their ability **to distinguish road signs** before obtaining a seasonal permit to **operate a motor vehicle** in New York State.

Screening of sleeping quarters, as well as rooms used for **food preparation,** is mandatory this year.

For the past two years, crew leaders have been required to keep records of earnings and payroll deductions. An amendment to this law now requires **employers to be responsible for these records.** A law which went into effect in 1959, covering the **maintenance of a 68 degree temperature in camp sleeping quarters,** will be enforced this year, and many explanations of ways and means of accomplishing this were given. Anyone desiring further information on this regulation should contact the Health Department.

Some bills which have been passed by the Legislature and which are now before the Governor were explained.

Over the years, careless housekeeping by certain members of migrant crews has proven to be an embarrassment to camp operators and enforcement officials. Camp operators are required to keep grounds **free from bottles, rubbish** etc., **screen doors and window screens in repair; trash barrels covered** at all times; and **outside toilets** maintained in a **sanitary manner.**

Most Cooperate

Most migrants cooperate very well in this program. However, a certain few, as I have indicated, are inclined to be carcless. As a result of this condition, many camps that meet the requirements of the Sanitary Code of the Health Department at time of inspection, deterioriate rapidly and become offensive to the casual observer.

In an effort to assist the operators and migrants to overcome this condition, **posters, covering camp rules, are being distributed** throughout the State. Owners are asked to sign these posters and place them in a conspicuous place in the camp. It is also suggested that owners contact crew leaders and members of the crew at time of entrance into the camp and explain that the rules will be enforced. The posters are being very well received and much is expected from all concerned.

Summer schooling which is available to migrant children was explained. **Child Care Centers** are available to those interested and further information may be obtained on both of these programs, upon request.

Employers made several suggestions tending toward simplification of the program and these will be carefully considered by the Interdepartmental Committee.

It was apparent in all of these meetings that employers and enforcement officials are equally anxious to maintain a program that will keep New York State in its present position, at the head of the list of states, so far as migrant programs are concerned. — *Horace M. Putnam*

ANOTHER KEYSTONE STATE WINNER!


R. H. Olmstead, State College, presents Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club's Olmstead cups to Marletta Harkness, Gillett, Jersey 4-H Club girl of the year.

Pros and Cons of Grass Silage

THE FASTEST way to put up grass silage is direct chopping in the field. It's the fastest, but for some dairymen it's not the best, because when grass and legumes are cut at the right stage of maturity, the moisture content is too high to make the best quality of silage.

There is almost twice as much dry matter in a ton of grass at 65 percent moisture as there is at 80 percent. A hundred tons of silage with 80 percent moisture will lose 15 tons of juice while seeping down to 65 percent moisture. This juice is smelly and messy and, more important, will carry 10 percent of the dry matter with it—also the silage that's left is likely to be smelly.

Three Choices

So, if you make grass silage, you have three choices: wilt to 60 to 70 percent, which increases labor; cut direct and add a preservative; or cut direct and let it seep and smell.

The U.S.D.A. station at Beltsville found that it took 50 percent more time to cut, wilt, rake and chop than it did when the direct cut method was used. Obviously, also, far less power is required. For example, to store 35 tons of dry matter it will take about 175 tons of 80 percent moisture grass, but only 100 tons containing 65 percent moisture.

Many dairymen claim they put up good silage year after year by wilting and using no preservative, others say some kind of a preservative is good insurance. The difference may lie in the difficulty of estimating the moisture content before putting in the silo.

Estimating Moisture

Years ago Ed Babcock, in his "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff," reported a simple way of estimating moisture in grass. For 90 seconds squeeze a handful of finely chopped grass. If juice shows on your fingers, figure it at 75 to 80 percent moisture; if it holds its shape but your fingers are a little moist, 70-75 percent; if it expands slowly, 60-70 percent, which is ideal; if it springs out of your hand, 60 percent, which is too low unless the grass is very young, and even then great care is needed in packing it.

Well, suppose you decide to use a preservative. There are two kinds. Some kind of feed such as corn and cob meal, beet pulp, molasses, in fact hay or straw to soak up the liquid and provide feed for bacteria. You'll need around 200 lbs. per ton for grass containing 80 percent moisture or 80 to 100 lbs. of molasses.

The other type of preservative is a chemical. You can use metabisulfite, or you can buy any one of several materials under a trade name.

Packing silage is important to keep out the air. The shorter and wetter it is the easier it will pack. The drier it is the more important packing is in order to force out air which the bacteria, which cause heating, need; also, molds need air in order to grow.

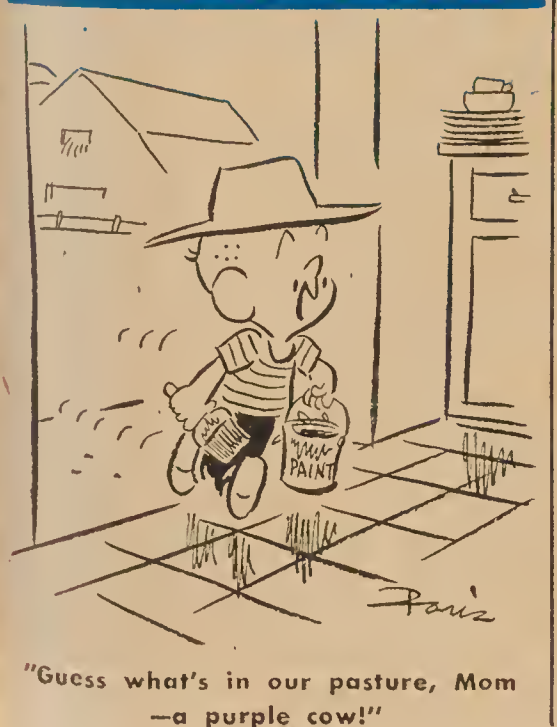
If you have a gas-tight silo you can put in hay with as little as 50-60 percent moisture. As soon as the air in the silo is exhausted by bacteria, heating stops. Naturally, this product contains more dry matter per ton and some farmers feel it has definite advantages.

Always there is the argument between advocates of tower silos and those who prefer the pit or bunker type. Obviously a pit or bunker silo is cheaper, but usually there is more waste. Most agree that the "hole in the ground" without sidewalls or a floor is a temporary expedient.

One advantage of the well-built pit or bunker is that it adapts well to self-feeding, but many tower silos are also arranged so the silage is not handled. Spoilage in the pit or bunker is far less where a good plastic cover is used to keep out air.

For several seasons, the number of men putting up grass silage has changed very little in recent years. Some swear by it, others at it. And when all the arguments are over and the air has cleared, it's up to the man who likes grass silage to decide for himself whether to wilt or cut direct, whether or not to add a preservative, and what type of silo he prefers.

The big advantage of grass silage is that weather slows up the job less. In good weather you can put up dry hay. When it isn't so good, into the silo it goes!



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— *Clarence Imhoff, Roanoke, Illinois*

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June 4 Issue.....Closes May 19
June 18 Issue.....Closes June 2
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 16
July 16 Issue.....Closes June 30

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CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reenforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12 Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton. New York.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

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65 ACRES, 4 ROOM HOME, bath, furnace, dairy barn, good water supply, near Candor, Tioga Co. New York, $4500—terms. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

365 ACRE FARM, 12 room house, 2 baths, 5 room tenant house, 72 stanchion dairy barn, other outbuildings, excellent Broome Co., New York, farming area on main highway. Terms arranged. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

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VERMONT—THIRTY ACRES of land, main road. Water and lights available. Price $850. George Brew, East Concord, Vermont.

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HOLSTEIN CHAMP

DONALD H. SAWYER of Watertown, New York's Champion Holstein Boy, was one of four finalists in the annual national contest conducted by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.



Donald H. Sawyer

Donald, 20, is one of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Sawyer. He is a Junior at Cornell University where he is majoring in Dairy Husbandry.

During 11 years in 4-H dairy project work, he developed a herd of 23 registered Holsteins conservatively valued at more than $7,000. Several of his animals have been prominent blue ribbon winners at both the Jefferson County and the New York State Fairs.

As a by-product of his Holstein projects, Donald is known throughout New York's "north country" for his achievements as both a showman and judge.

He was a member of the Jefferson County 4-H Dairy Judging team for five years. In 1959, he was named champion showman at the Jefferson County Fair.

Since the family farm is a large one, Don has also assumed considerable management responsibility. He has been instrumental in the adoption of such modern practices as individual calf pens, barn hay drying, safety bull pens, and pasture hay racks.

EMPIRE STATE HOLSTEIN WINNER

DONNA LEE PATCHEN of Locke, New York's Champion Holstein Girl, was one of six finalists in national competition recently sponsored by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Donna, 18 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Patchen, is now a student nurse at Auburn Memorial Hospital. She developed a herd of 15 registered Holsteins conservatively valued at more than $6,000 during 10 years of 4-H work.



Donna Patchen

In addition to developing several prize-winning show animals, she was outstanding in dairy record-keeping and in dairy cattle judging and demonstration work. More recently, she organized and led a club made up of younger 4-H members living on neighboring farms.



Howard Hill and polled Dorset.

POLLED DORSETS

HOWARD J. HILL, owner of Maplewood Farm, Albion, N. Y., has a purebred Dorset breeding flock of about 140 ewes.

In 1958, he purchased one of the two polled Dorset rams that came into the Empire State from North Carolina State University. At that time, only 15 polled rams were sold in the United States.

In 1959, Howard bought a second polled ram from the same source. A continually higher percentage of his flock is polled.

PORK POINTERS

GUEST speaker at the annual meeting of New York State Swine Improvement Association recently was Keith E. Myers, Secretary of the National Swine Growers Council, Grundy Center, Iowa.

Prices are the controlling factor of the swine industry, stated Mr. Myers. There is no place in the hog business for government production controls or subsidies.

Integration of the swine industry will not be the problem that many have feared, and size of business is not as important as many believe. A successful hog man must "like hogs," and be willing to stay with the business year in and year out. The "in and out" man is the one who is always in when prices are lowest and out when they are highest and yelling for help the loudest.

Myers stated that the "number one" problem of the swine industry in the next five years will be "to create a new image for pork." Much promotion will be needed to keep up the fight of pork for the consumer's food dollar.

It will require re-educating the public to such facts as, "there are less calories in a pound of lean pork than in a pound of beef," to keep pork in the diet of every-day living.

—Leroy Poormon

BEEF CATTLE SCIENCE

This is an up-to-date revision of a former book which was called BEEF CATTLE HUSBANDRY, with 224 additional pages.

It is a thoroughly comprehensive treatment of what today's cattleman and farmer need to know to make their enterprises successful and profitable. The author, Dr. Ensminger, is Chairman of the Department of Animal Science at Washington State University, has done much research, and has checked on all his material with experiments in each particular field. Published by Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois. $6.75.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different, 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908, Virgil, Ontario.

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JEEPS—$223.00. TRUCKS—$212.00 TRACTORS—$68.00, tools, guns. Typical Government Surplus prices. Buy direct. List of depots procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises. Wall Street Box 402—L-4 New York 5.

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ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS: attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs, Box 452, Altamont, N. Y

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FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington Conn.

FINE PERSONAL STATIONERY—$3.95 ppd. Free circular. Nichols Printing, Wilton, New Hampshire

SWITCHES $2. Baby bootles 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, N. Y.

SWAP: SEND 100 small clean discarded articles. No money, except postage. Receive 5 lb. box. Child's things. Quilt pieces. Economy family box. Books. (Explain choice). Swap, 373, Haines Falls. N. Y.

QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Guaranteed! Ward, 92-A North, Medfield, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

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TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

RUBBER STAMPS—3 lines $1.00. Poultry stamps. Printing. Two color address and shipping labels. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg 2, Vermont.

FOR SALE: OXEN yokes. Marble top tables. Vara Bros., New London, Connecticut.

COMFREY: FOR FREE information literature on Comfrey and prices on plants and roots, write: James Towne, Collony Farm, Rt. 1, Williamsburg, Virginia.

OH, MY ACHING BACK

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Keuka College student nurses boarding the school bus which will take them from the campus to a nearby hospital for work experience.

Photos: Keuka College News Service



The capping ceremony is one of the highlights in the freshman year for Keuka College student nurses.

Capping Weekend at Keuka

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

I RECENTLY spent a very interesting weekend in Penn Yan, N. Y., attending the meeting of the New York State Council of Rural Women. Highlights of the meeting were visits to Florence Wright and Elsa McMullen's Workshop and the campus of nearby Keuka College, a small fully accredited college for girls on the shores of Keuka Lake.

The Council's main interest at Keuka was its nursing course, which has a rural emphasis and other unique features.

Our visit to Keuka was planned to coincide with the annual capping ceremony, and it was a thrilling sight to see 26 freshmen student nurses receive their caps. The featured speaker at the event, Miss Esther Thompson, past president of the New York State Nurses Association, stressed the importance of a collegiate course in nursing and said:

"The professional nurse no longer is adequately qualified if she meets only past requirements. From now on she must have a solid foundation in the biological and physical sciences, as well as the behavioral sciences. Only in this way will she be prepared for modern hospital work and public health programs. Furthermore, she must be willing to assume more responsibility."

From the head of the nursing division, Mrs. Mildred McDowell, and Miss Marion West, professor of Public Health nursing, we learned that Keuka offers the student of nursing a 4-year course which leads to a B.S. degree. It combines a liberal arts education with nursing courses at the college level, and experience in five different hospitals, both large and small; also, public health field experience.

Graduates are eligible for licensing as R.N.'s, and for employment in all first-level nursing positions, including staff nurses and public health nurses.

One of the big advantages of Keuka College is the opportunity that all of its students have to combine practical experience with classroom instruction. Students supplement their studies with actual community service and work experiences in winter and summer work periods. This plan was recently extended to include summer jobs in foreign countries for qualifying students.

Discussing the various types of nursing education, Miss West pointed out that there are four possibilities open to prospective nurses:

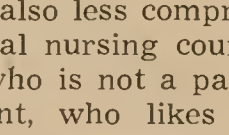
1. The 4-year collegiate course leading to B.S. degree and top level jobs. This is the most costly, but also the most rewarding in personality development, leadership training, and job opportunities.

2. Diploma schools in hospitals, usually a 3-year course, and less expensive than the collegiate course. Graduates may become staff nurses but do not move up to head nurse positions as fast as collegiate nurses.

3. Community college nursing program. 2-year course. Gives a broader education than diploma school, and is less expensive than 4-year college course, but also less comprehensive.

4. Practical nursing course. Ideal for a girl who is not a particularly good student, who likes to work closely with people, and who may be planning to marry soon. Usually a 1-year course, and salaries are good.

Girls who want to be nurses, said Miss West, should investigate all of these possibilities and consult their guidance counselor in high school. "But by all means," she added, "guide the good student into a collegiate nursing course. That means the type of girl who has done very well in high school, graduating in the upper third of her class. If she is a good student, and if she can finance a college course — either through her family or scholarships —it will pay her to take the college course."



Five of the sixteen members of the New York State Council of Rural Women at Keuka College: (left to right) Mrs. Wilburn Potter, Truxton, Rural Church Institute representative; Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr., Marietta, State Grange Service & Hospitality Chairman; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, American Agriculturist Home Editor; Mrs. Vertrees Ackerly, Middletown, president N. Y. State Home Bureau Federation; and Council President, Mrs. William Walker, Cobleskill, N. Y.

—Photo: Dick Eisenhart

Anyone interested in learning more about the Keuka College course in nursing, or its other courses (Liberal Arts, Teaching, Business, Christian Education, Sociology, Psychology, Journalism-Advertising, and Retailing) may write to this address: Dean Margaret Conway, Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.—and if you are in that area, do take time to go and see this beautiful college campus.

The Workshop

The afternoon of the second day of our meeting was spent at the Workshop in Penn Yan, the largest arts and crafts center and hobby shop in Central New York. Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are familiar with this name, as for many years the two operators of the Workshop, Florence Wright and Elsa McMullen, wrote a column under this heading for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Together they answered our readers' questions on crafts, antiques, and refinishing furniture, and offered a reliable source of craft and hobby supplies to people who could not buy locally.

When the Workshop was first established in 1953, we ran a feature article about it and Miss Wright tells me that that was the start of their large mail-order business. Since then they have moved to a larger shop at 122 Main St., in Penn Yan. It was fun to visit it, and a temptation to stock up on craft and hobby materials, which included everything from colored aluminum trays to coin collectors' books.

Both Miss Wright and Miss McMullen are expert craftsmen from the days when they were prominent in New York Extension work. We saw Florence's workroom where she refinishes antique chairs and restores their original stenciled patterns. Elsa's specialties are framing pictures and putting pressed cane seats in chairs.

Many helpful books are available

(Continued on Page 22)



Qualified Keuka students can work overseas during the summer, gaining experience and earning college credit at the same time. At right are two students in Amsterdam, Holland.



The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9054. Romantic teen-timer with wide notched collar, breezy skirt. Lovely in plaid gingham or handkerchief pique. Printed Pattern in Tecn Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. 35 cents.

9479. Scallops curve neckline interest on this slimming sheath and companion jacket. Choose cotton, linen, rough-textured silk for these pretty partners. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

9233. Feminine without frills! Sew this pretty version of the shirtdress in slubbed cotton or cotton shirting. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

4599. Half-sizers look slim and smart in this comfortable shirtdress. Casual in cotton, dressy in shantung. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

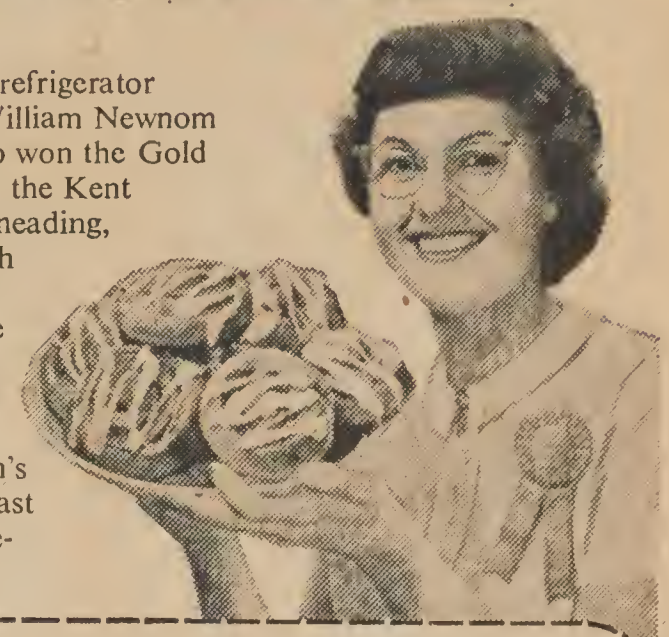
9020. Step-in casual with cardigan buttoning, bow-softened bodice. Plaid gingham or solid linen are pretty fabric choices. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.

PATTERN 9020 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9054, 9479, 9233, 4599 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coins) to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 25c for our full-color catalogue of smart summer fashions.

Gold Ribbon Winner from Houston gives you an easy Refrigerator Recipe for

Crispy Cookie Coffeecake



"You'll love this easy new refrigerator way to bake," says Mrs. William Newnom of Houston, Delaware, who won the Gold Ribbon for yeast baking at the Kent Sussex Fair. "There's no kneading, no fuss. You mix the dough and leave overnight in the refrigerator. Next day bake crispy cookie coffeecake with that wonderful flavor only yeast can give. Of course, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast . . . it's fast and easy, the kind we prize-winning cooks like best."

Crispy Cookie Coffeecake

1 package or cake Fleischmann's Yeast, active dry or compressed
¼ cup warm, not hot, water (cool to lukewarm for compressed yeast)
4 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1¼ cups sugar
1 cup (2 sticks) Blue Bonnet Margarine
2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk scalded and cooled to lukewarm
1 tablespoon cinnamon

In a small bowl, dissolve yeast in water. In large bowl combine flour, salt, lemon rind, ¼ cup sugar. Cut in margarine with fork. Combine eggs, milk, dissolved yeast and add to flour mixture. Combine lightly. Cover tightly. Refrigerate overnight. Divide dough in half. On floured board roll each piece into 18 x 12 inch rectangle. Sprinkle with remaining sugar mixed with cinnamon. Roll up tightly beginning at wide end. Cut each roll into 1 inch slices. Place cut side up on greased baking sheet. Flatten with palm of hand. Bake at 400°F. about 12 minutes. Makes 36.



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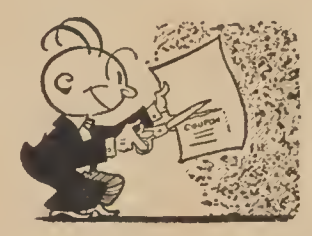
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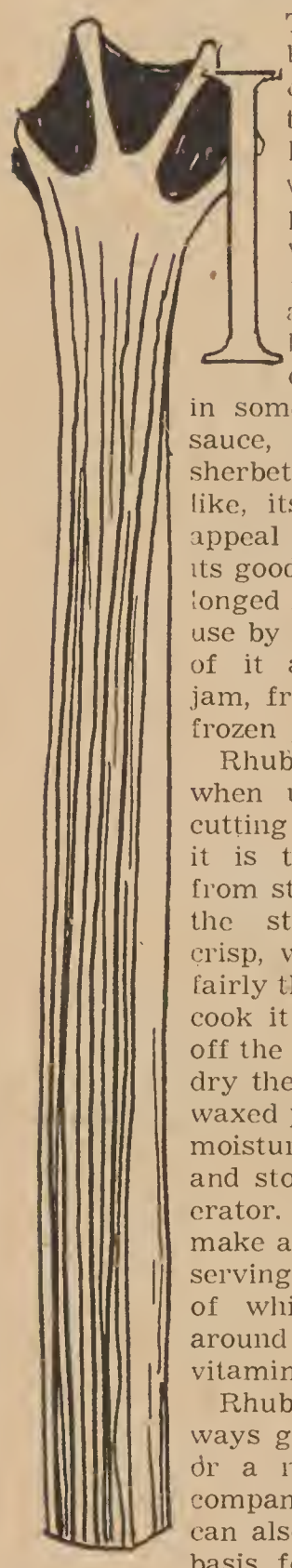
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Springtime Is Rhubarb Time

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



IT WOULDN'T be spring without rhubarb and the wonderful lift it gives to winter-weary appetites! Alone or with other fruits — fresh pineapple, strawberries, oranges, or bananas — or in some tasty dish, as sauce, shortcake, pie, sherbet, crisp, and the like, its eye and taste appeal rate high. And its goodness can be prolonged for out-of-season use by preserving some of it as juice, sauce, jam, frozen fruit, or in frozen pies.

Rhubarb is at its best when used soon after cutting or buying, when it is tender and free from strings, and when the stalks are firm, crisp, well colored, and fairly thick. If you can't cook it right away, cut off the leaves, wash and dry the stalks, wrap in waxed paper or place in moisture proof bags, and store in the refrigerator. One pound will make about four ½ cup servings cooked, each of which will supply around 1/10 of the daily vitamin C needs.

Rhubarb sauce is always good as a dessert or a main course accompaniment, and it can also be used as the basis for many dishes. Make it by the saucepan, double boiler, or oven method, as follows:

Combine about 1½ pounds rhubarb cut in 1-inch pieces, 1 to 1¼ cups sugar, depending on how sweet you like it, and a dash of salt. **To cook in saucepan,** add ⅓ cup water and simmer covered, about 10 minutes or until tender, stirring once or twice. Or, combine the sugar and water, using ½ cup or more, and bring to a boil, add rhubarb all at once, mix well, remove from heat, cover, and let stand until cool. (Rhubarb cooks in the hot sirup without getting mushy.)

For double boiler cooking, cook combined rhubarb and sugar in top of boiler, covered, over boiling water until tender.

To bake rhubarb, place rhubarb and sugar and 2 to 3 tablespoons water in a 1½ quart casserole and bake, covered, about 30 minutes or until tender. Baked rhubarb seems to hold its shape best.

Sauce variations. Add a couple of cloves and a stick or two of cinnamon (or ¼ cup red cinnamon candies) to rhubarb while cooking. Or add 1 tablespoon grated orange rind to cooked sauce. For special eating, add 1 pint fresh hulled strawberries or 1 cup fresh pineapple wedges when sauce is taken from stove. Use the cooked sauce for shortcake, to top yellow or white cake or sponge cake; or as a topping for ice cream. Or top sauce with biscuit dough and bake as a **cobbler.**

For Rhubarb Fluff, add to sauce 1 tablespoon gelatine softened in 2 tablespoons cold water, stir until dissolved, and cool until partly set. Fold in 1 cup heavy cream whipped, and mold. Chill and unmold to serve.

RHUBARB STRAWBERRY MERINGUE

1 recipe baked rhubarb with fresh strawberries
3 egg yolks beaten
3 egg whites
¼ teaspoon cream tartar
6 tablespoons sugar

Combine beaten egg yolks with the hot fruit mixture and place in a 1½ quart casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 10 minutes. Beat egg whites until foamy, add cream tartar and beat until stiff. Beat in sugar gradually and beat until stiff peaks are formed. Drop meringue from a spoon in mounds on top of fruit in casserole and return to oven for 5 minutes or until meringues are lightly browned. Serves 6.

DEEP DISH RHUBARB PIE

4 cups rhubarb cut in 1-inch pieces
1⅓ cups sugar
3 to 3½ tablespoons flour OR 2½ tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
Pastry for 1 crust pie to which 1 tablespoon grated orange rind has been added

Combine rhubarb, sugar, flour or tapioca, and place in a shallow baking dish or deep 9-inch pie pan. Roll pastry about ½ inch larger than dish or pan. Fold over and cut small slits to allow steam to escape. Moisten edge of dish with cold water. Place pastry over dish, folding edge of crust under and pressing double edge firmly against moistened edge with fingers or tines of a fork. Glaze by brushing pastry lightly with slightly beaten egg whites or cream or water and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot oven about 45 minutes or until crust is lightly browned and filling tender. Serves 6.

RHUBARB SPONGE CAKE

2 cups baked rhubarb
2 eggs, separated
1 cup sugar
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup hot milk
1 tablespoon butter

Place rhubarb in 9-inch deep cake pan and put in preheated moderate oven (350°) while preparing cake. Beat egg whites very stiff. Beat yolks until thick and combine with the whites. Beat in the sugar gradually and beat until thick. Fold in the flour, baking powder, and salt sifted together. Stir in the hot milk to which the butter has been added. Mix well and pour over the rhubarb in the cake pan. Return to oven and bake about 40 to 45 minutes or until the cake tests done. Cut in wedges and turn fruit side up to serve warm, with or without extra rhubarb sauce or whipped cream. Serves 7.

Freezing Rhubarb

Choose early spring varieties for best results. Wash, trim and cut into 1 or 2-inch pieces. Blanching in boiling water for 1 minute and cooling quickly in cold water is thought by some to give better color and flavor in the frozen product. Whether you blanch or not, pack rhubarb tightly into containers without adding any sugar OR cover with a sirup (3 cups sugar to 4 cups water), leaving about 1-inch head space, seal, and freeze.

To freeze **rhubarb juice** for later use in punch, bring to full boil 4 quarts of diced rhubarb and 1 quart water, press hot fruit in jelly bag to extract juice; cool, sweeten (½ cup sugar per quart juice), pour into containers, leaving head space, seal, and freeze.

CORRECTION

We regret the error which occurred in the printing of the recipe of "Baked Rhubarb Pudding" in our May 7 issue. The amount of baking powder should have been two teaspoons.

AT THE SUPER MARKET

By Inez George Gridley

Fields in a basket, glowing and green,
The fresh smell of rain and its gusty sound. . .
The four winds for sale, and the seven seas,
Weighed in a scale by the measured pound!

Capping Weekend at Keuka

(Continued from Page 20)

at the Workshop, including Florence Wright's classic manual, "How to Stencil Chairs." This is a complete guide to decoration and restoration of furniture and is illustrated. It costs $1.50 plus 9 cents postage. (Order from The Workshop.)

Another one of Florence Wright's publications is Cornell bulletin 672, "Three Centuries of Furniture," which may be obtained for 25 cents by writing to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. This fascinating booklet is a must for all lovers of antiques.

Miss Wright is also the author of one of the chapters in a new book published this spring by the Guild of Early American Decoration. The title of the book is "The Ornamented Chair; Its Development in America," and it will be of great interest to everyone who decorates chairs, especially those who want pictures to guide them and to show them what the authentic decoration is for each type. It's a picture book with just enough writing to describe each chair pictured and to give its history. The price is $10.00, and if you cannot get it locally or see it at your public library, it may be ordered from The Workshop.

Price lists are available for the craft and hobby supplies carried by the Workshop, including:

Chair Caning and Basketry, 5¢
Leathercraft, 5¢
Furniture Refinishing and Decorating, 5¢
Catalog No. 58, Arts and Crafts Supplies (very complete) 35¢

The address to write to is: THE WORKSHOP, 122 Main Street, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Sixteen Council members, including representatives of Grange, Home Bureau Federation, Dairymen's League, and Rural Church Institute, attended the meeting. In addition to the five members shown in the picture on page 20, these women were present:

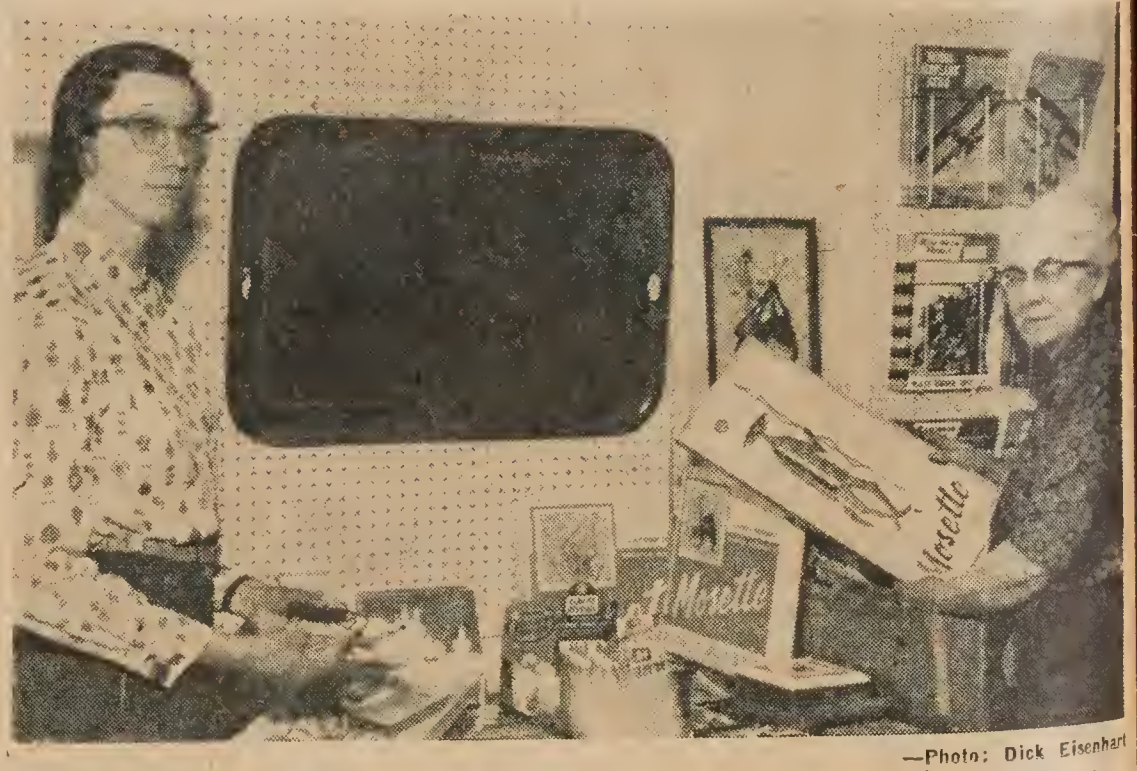
Grange: Mrs. Frank Elliott, New Paltz; Mrs. Eleanor Vanderbeck, Rochester; Mrs. Lorenzo Palmer, Williamson; Mrs. Eugene Daley, Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

Dairymen's League: Miss Genevieve Judy, Dairymen's League home service director, and Mrs. Clarence Carl, Copake, N. Y.

Home Bureau Federation: Mrs. William Mix, Horseheads; Mrs. Bertha Hulle, Middletown, N. Y.

Rural Church Institute: Miss Evelyn Hodgdon, Oneonta, N. Y.; Mrs. Dutton S. Peterson, Odessa, N. Y.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in New York City, December 6-8, at which time members will spend a day at the United Nations.



—Photo: Dick Eisenhart

A magnet for every craftsman and hobbyist is The Workshop in Penn Yan, N. Y., operated by two well known former New York State Extension Service workers (left to right in picture): Miss Elsa McMullen and Miss Florence Wright, formerly on the staff of the New York State College of Home Economics.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cruise-Tour

Oct. 6 - Nov. 21



HAVE YOU wished all your life to take a Mediterranean cruise and see the great Rock of Gibraltar, the French Riviera, beautiful Naples, the Isle of Capri, Rome, Venice, sunny Sicily, Athens and Istanbul, the "Pearl of the Bosphorus," with its 500 mosques and palaces of the sultans of Turkey? You will do all this and much more if you come with us on our American Agriculturist Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, which leaves New York City on October 6 and follows the Sun-Lane to our first stop, Lisbon, Portugal. Here, very briefly, is the schedule of this fascinating 6-weeks' vacation:

CRUISING THE SUN-LANE, Oct. 6-11: Six relaxing, pleasure-filled days aboard our ship the SS INDEPENDENCE of the American Export Lines.

PORTUGAL and SPAIN, Oct. 12-14: We'll see Lisbon, the fabulous Pena Palace in Sintra, and Estoril, famed seaside resort. On the 14th, in Gibraltar, sightseeing and shopping.

SICILY and ITALY, Oct. 16-26: Sightseeing in Palermo, Sicily; arrive in Naples on the 17th for the start of 9 wonderful days in Italy, seeing Pompeii, Sorrento, Capri, Rome, Pisa, and Florence.

GREECE and TURKEY, Oct. 26-Nov. 6: Two days in Athens, then to Piraeus to board the luxurious cruise ship, "Stella Maris", for a never-to-be-forgotten week's cruise of the Greek Islands and visit to Istanbul, one of the most fascinating and exciting cities in the world.

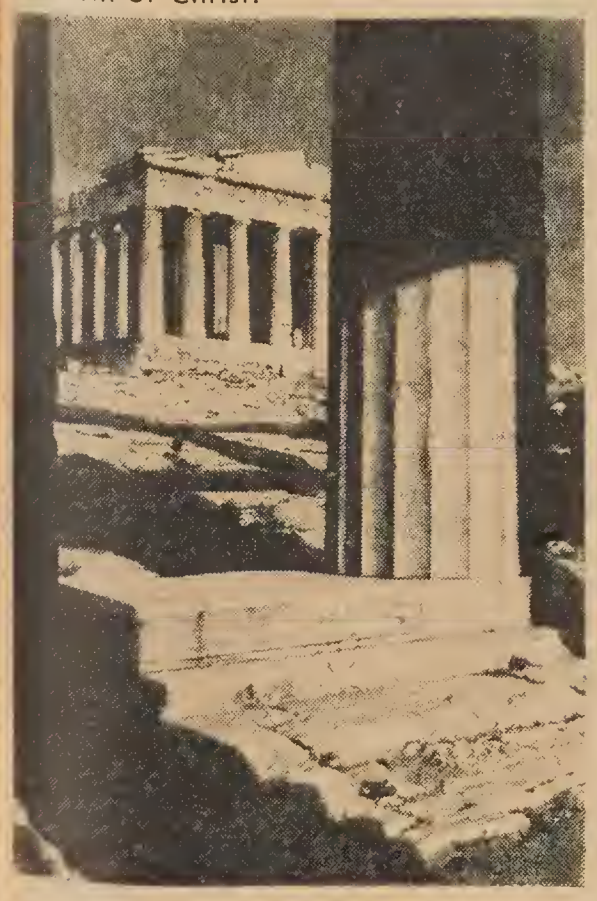
ITALY and FRANCE Nov 7-12: Returning to Italy, we'll see Venice, Milan and the famous "Last Supper" painting; Genoa, Columbus' birthplace; then across the border to France, visiting Monte Carlo; Grasse, the center of the French perfume industry, and, finally, fashionable Cannes, where once again we board our ship the SS INDEPENDENCE.

CRUISING HOMEWARD, Nov. 13-21: A short stop at Gibraltar on the 14th, and the next day at Madeira Island, where we'll enjoy sightseeing and shopping for bargains in lovely Madeira lace. Every day on shipboard is fun. We'll hate to leave our ship and part from our friends when we reach New York!

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this will be an escorted, all-expense trip, with everything included in the price of your ticket: transportation, hotels, sightseeing, baggage handling, all meals (except beverages at lunch and dinner in Europe), and tips, including tips on ships. Our very competent tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts, will handle all travel arrangements and make this a completely carefree vacation for everyone who goes.

Write us today for full details and cost (use coupon on this page); and if you decide to join our party, send in your reservation soon, as over half of the space has already been sold. A deposit of $200 per person will hold your reservation now, and will be refunded if you have to cancel later.

The Parthenon on the Acropolis at Athens, built nearly 500 years before the birth of Christ.



Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21.

Name

Address

Please print name and address



GOING UP!

In our March 5 Issue, we announced that the subscription price of your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would be raised on July 1. (The first raise in 108 years!)

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Use the coupon below to let us know how long you want to be assured of the low rate. Print your name and address and mail us the coupon with payment. The term you check will be added to your present subscription. New and gift orders will start in June.

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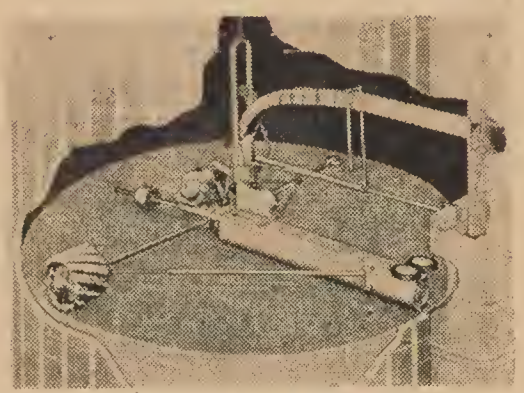
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A new, improved BADGER Silo Unloader will fit silos from 10 to 30 feet in diameter. Chief features are a frost cutter in the end digger section with blades of special hardened steel for digging frozen silage away from silo walls; auger assembly with large 9-inch flighting on 2-inch tube and double-spiraled slighting at outer edge to assist in digging frozen silage; flexible spout enabling unloader to lower two doors effectively without lowering the spout; and husky motor that delivers low-cost power to drive blower and transmission.

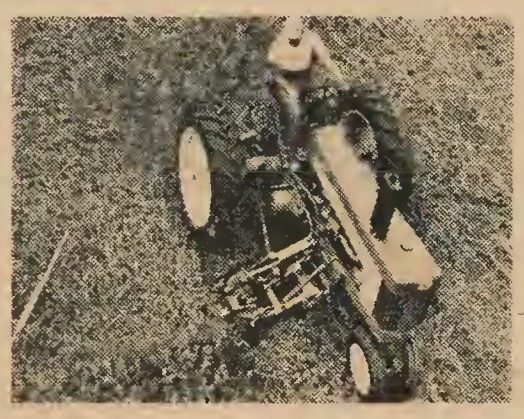
Aaron T. Eckel, Blossvale, N. Y.; G. H. Elder, Centerville, Penna. and David B. Elwell, Elmer, N. J., have been named top winners in the Magic Carpet Lime Contest sponsored by COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE. Their entries were selected as the best of several thousand 50 word essays submitted by G.L.F. members stating why farm acres should be limed to pH 6.8.

Forty acres of the farm of each top winner will be limed by G.L.F. to full profit level, as part of the prize. In addition, the three winning contestants and their wives will enjoy an all expense paid trip to Haiti.

Ten second place winners will receive ten acres of their farms limed to full profit level and have also received portable RCA television sets. Second place awards went to: James Lesch, Fredonia, N. Y.; Norman W. Allen, Schaghticoke, N. Y.; Thomas J. Snyder, Jermyn, Pa.; Mrs. Earl E. Lupold, Palmyra, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Burrell, Genesee, Pa.; Leslie C. Lamb, Darien Center, N. Y.; Benjamin Worth, Freehold, N. J.; Bert Crawford, Wayland, N. Y.; Fred R. Bennett, Cuba, N. Y.; and Carl D. Persun, Trout Run, Pa.

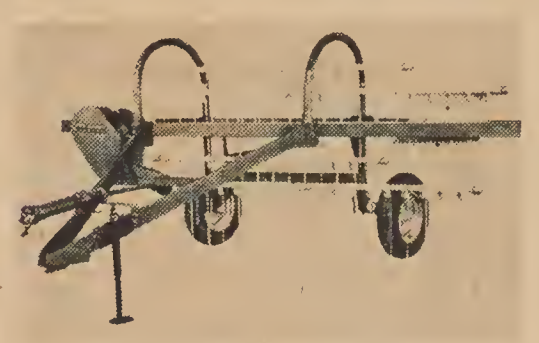
Grants totalling more than $1,300,000 have been awarded to 143 universities and colleges in the DU PONT COMPANY's annual program of aid to education.

The program is for fundamental research by universities, for strengthening the teaching of science and related subjects, and for facilities for education or research in science and engineering.



JOHN DEERE has a new addition to its power mower family—the 10 Side-Mounted Mower.

It provides an "up front" view of the cutter bar for excellent work in all conditions. All that's needed for a simple, low-cost Hay Conditioner hookup are extensions for the tractor PTO shaft and drawbar. The drawbar is always free when using the 10 to permit using the tractor for other jobs.

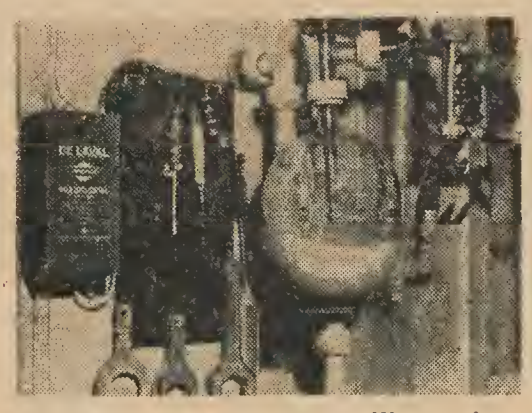


The new "Sweepstake" Side Delivery Rake developed by RAY CUNNINGHAM & SONS of La Crosse, Wisc. brings hay handling gentleness to the all-important raking operation. Long flexible 21" teeth rake hay with a gentle "sweeping action." The "Sweepstake" does not have stripper bars. P.T.O. drive gives controlled raking action, in heavy or light hay, or any crop requiring raking.

The new OLIVER Model 101 Baler, designed especially for commercial growers and custom operators whose large operations require a convenient means of keeping track of production, has been equipped with a Durant Model "X" counter that makes an accurate count of bale production during the run. Because the baler produces firm, uniform bales, the total production can be quickly calculated from the tally of bales at the end of each run.

The BRADY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Des Moines, Iowa, offers the 1960 Brady Precision Haymaker. The Brady Haymaker has a heavy duty gear box, large wheels centered with the rolls for better flotation, safety shielded drives, built in fluffer, height adjustment to fit any tractor drawbar and positive twin-drive crimping action that crimps the stems and saves the leaves.

A V trough which will accommodate water depths up to 1¼ inches is a feature of new type suspended trough waterers being produced by the H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago. Hard-to-clean corners have been eliminated by a flat, narrow bottom and trough edges which flare out. The waterer frame has built-on "flapper" bar which discourages roosting. Height of the frame and flapper above the trough is adjusted by spring clips which lock on U bars to which the trough is bolted.



Two new components, a milk receiver jar and a milk level control, have been introduced by THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY for use with their Combine Milker. The receiver jar represents a completely new concept in design for pipeline milkers. Its rounded sides handle milk more gently and prevent excessive foaming. The new DeLaval electronic milk level control is the first ever designed specifically for milk rather than general liquids. Probes are of two types. The upper probe is activated by foam, which prevents the jar from overflowing and eliminates the problem of foam "carry-over." The lower probe is liquid respondent, which prevents air-binding of the pump and results in less agitation of the milk.

Truths, Untruths and Half-Truths

(Continued from Page 1)

too little volume to meet the needs of large buyers.

"I believe," said Dr. Hedlund, "that the changing market structure makes it more necessary that farmers engage in cooperative marketing. But yet cooperative marketing will not be easy. Farmers must market through cooperatives if they want them to continue. They cannot expect the cooperative to live if they use it to sell only the products that they themselves cannot sell. Nor should they expect their cooperative to return higher prices for every lot of produce than they could have obtained elsewhere."

UNTRUTHS

The following ideas were labeled by Dr. Hedlund as untrue:

(1) Declining prices caused farmers to increase production.

One might ask if the reverse is also true, that increased prices cause farmers to decrease production? "I believe that both statements are untrue."

For example, consider the hog situation this past winter. An early prediction was that we would have a large hog crop in 1960, and that prices would be low next fall and winter. But hog prices fell during late fall and winter, and farmers changed their plans. Actually, the spring pig crop is expected to be 12% lower than a year ago. Prices dropped, but farmers did not increase production; they decreased it.

The long-time trend in food production is up, and the trend per farm is upward at a more rapid rate. We confuse this with what farmers do when prices decline.

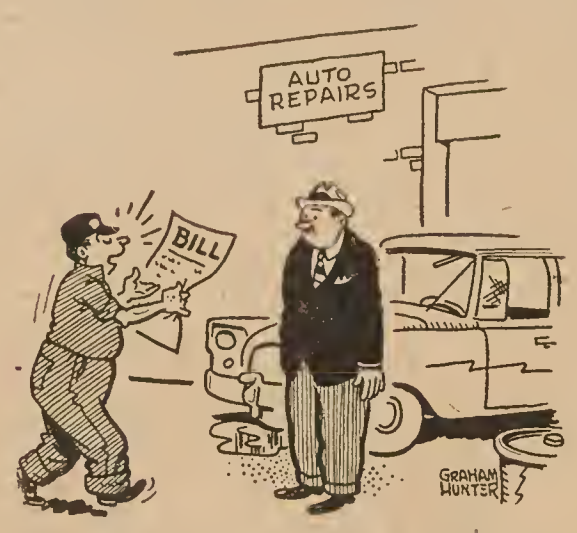
I suspect that in special cases farmers with few or no alternatives tend to increase production when prices fall, but at the same time other farmers would be shifting out of this product entirely, so that total production would decrease.

In a market economy, the surest cure for low prices is low prices, because production will be less and consumption will increase.

(2) There are few inefficiencies in present-day marketing agencies.

This untrue statement may not be stated so definitely, but it is frequently implied. Ed Babcock once said that business men, particularly big ones, liked the public to believe that they make few mistakes and manage exceptionally well.

I believe it is fair to say that there is as much variation in the efficiency of marketing farm products as there is in the efficiency of producing them. Therefore, the opportunities for improving efficiency in marketing are just as great, if not greater than they are in production.



"Of course in figuring your bill I've tried to forget you are income tax collector for this district."

(3) The New York market should be reserved for New York State producers.

Another way to say this untru statement would be that since large share of most farm product consumed in the State are importe from other areas, therefore Ne York producers would do well to e pand their production.

In the long run, if other areas ca produce and market more cheapl than we can, then they will get th market. However, if we can pr duce and market more cheaply tha others, we will get the market.

(4) The great population explosio here and abroad will create s much demand that production not marketing, will be our re problem.

According to Dr. Hedlund, thi statement is untrue, at least in th near future. In this country we hav always had a growing population During part of our history it grew at a more rapid rate than it i growing today. But in recent year production has expanded more rap idly than population, and promise to do so for some years to come If prices should improve, produ tion could be expanded even mor rapidly.

HALF-TRUTHS

Here are a couple o half-truths discussed by Dr. Hedlund:

(1) Buyers don't care how much they pay for products so long as it is not more than others pay.

This is a subtle way of saying tha farmers could just as well receive higher prices so far as buyers are concerned.

You may not agree, but I believe it is a more accurate statement to say that marketing agencies do not care how much they pay so long as it is a little less than the other fel low pays. This is no criticism of them. They are acting as they are expected to act in the market economy, and the same way you and I would act in their business.

Marketing agencies do compete in buying, and every cent of advantage they gain in buying is just as important as a cent gained in wages efficiency, or in any other way.

(2) The chain retailers use their economic power to hammer down prices below what they otherwise would be.

Frankly, I am in no position to appraise the correctness of this statement. However, the idea is becoming general, and is used frequently to urge farmers to organize appropriate sales agencies with economic power equal to that of buyers. If there is truth in the statement, I suspect that in time strong selling organizations will be formed or the public will insist on more government intervention than now exists.

During recent years we have begun to recognize the importance of marketing. Our need now is for more knowledge and understanding of marketing, to the end that farm products will be marketed more efficiently. We need efficient marketing and efficient production. Having both will redound to the benefit of producers and consumers as well as to those engaged in the big business of marketing.



LITTLE GARDENERS

Let Them Get Dirty

By Bett Mager

EVERY CHILD should have a little garden of his own." I believed the tender little article that spoke dreamily of the pleasures and knowledge a private garden will give a child, and decided that my children shouldn't be denied. My only mistake was multiplied by five, five children, that is.

The article was full of suggestions for a child's garden. "Let it be close enough to the big folks' garden for security and far enough away to learn the utter loveliness of grubbing the ground alone." Following these instructions we had their five garden patches fifteen feet from ours. That's just far enough to hear the screams over property lines and tools that are "mine-mine-mine". Also far enough for the youngest,



age three, to learn the utter loveliness of consuming everything from lumps of dirt and pebbles to worms and insects without being discovered.

"Let it be his kingdom," continued the article. But kingdoms do not live in close association peacefully. Their radishes and weeds, lettuce and weeds, string beans and weeds, even their worms and weeds, were in constant competition. It was also quite difficult to prevent them from carrying bits of their kingdoms in their pockets, to the eventual detriment of the "bits" and the washing machine. Have you ever washed a worm?

"Let his equipment be his own."



Ah, yes, his own. Don't ask the busy little gardeners to share any tools, it disturbs them. Putting names on the individual tools helps to settle arguments, but it would help more if they could read. We have two that CAN read, but they have a tendency towards favoritism which colors their reading ability. As for the care of the tools, why, our children always store theirs away! They store them either in the driveway, to be run over regularly, or on the basement or back porch steps.

Plenty of seeds are needed, "to open and spill, and strew in wobbly rows." We were generous with seeds. One has to be if a packet gets strewn in a six inch row before anyone can say "don't". Plus the seeds planted in wobbly rows down the driveway and into the neighbor's kitchen. She has cookies.

"They should be lively seeds, eager to grow." The seeds were lively and the children were eager for them to grow, even dug them up to find out what was taking so long. And it is difficult to distinguish seedlings from weedlings. What a thrill of excitement to hear the shout of pride, "MY garden's up. It grew! It grew!" But, "Tis not up, it's only weeds," usually followed, then argument followed, then screams followed, and then Mommy followed. Ah yes, the utter loveliness of grubbing the garden alone.

"Let the child get dirty." Let him?

"Let the beetle bugs come so the child may learn their way of life." The beetle bugs did come and the children did enjoy them. All is fair in love, war and gardening, and that seems to include pulling legs off grasshoppers, squeezing worms and slugs and squashing beetles.

"Let the child reap the results of his efforts." It was almost worth the whole summer of gardening to prepare and eat the vegetables so proudly harvested. The hot little radishes, the skinny carrots and slightly split tomatoes, all produced by ambitious little boys, tasted wonderful. Only number two son



didn't bring in his harvest. He doesn't like vegetables. We looked in his garden and the produce was gone. It was simple to follow the trail from his patch, a bit of this and that down the driveway to the neighbor's kitchen. She has cookies!

CONTROL OF THE ALFALFA WEEVIL

(Continued from Page 6)

parathion. Use 8-12 ounces of the active ingredient per acre; the heavier dosage is recommended if dusts are used. Allow at least 15 days between treatment and harvest, and if possible, delay treating until about May 25.

This method has the disadvantage that toward the end of the 15 day interval, reinfestation by larvae may occur. Parathion has poor residual action. Also, alfalfa cut during June, except during late June, will require that the stubble be treated to avoid damage to the new growth.

2. Treat during the late fall with a granulated insecticide. Dieldrin applied at a rate of 1 pound actual material to the acre has given excellent control in New York, as well as many other states. Treatment with dieldrin appears to kill the overwintering adults so that larvae are no problem the following spring.

Equipment

Weed sprayers applying 15-20 gallons of spray per acre, containing the necessary insecticide, at 35-40 pounds per square inch of pressure are ideal for use with liquid type insecticides (emulsifiable concentrates) for the control of the alfalfa weevil.

Potato-type sprayers that use high pressures and high gallonages are excellent if a good, ready supply of water is available. Unlike most weed sprayers, these high gallonage piston-type sprayers can use wettable powders as well as emulsifiable concentrates without damage to the pump.

Granulated insecticides can be applied with a wheelbarrow seeder, cyclone seeder, a grain and fertilizer drill, or even sown by hand.

Fly MOHAWK



GOLDEN Metropolitan SERVICE!

MOHAWK serves every major market in New York State . . . a total of 34 cities in the upper United States. MOHAWK Golden Metropolitans offer fast, comfortable, convenient transportation . . . and make connections to take you anywhere in the world! Look in the Yellow Pages of your Phone Book for your nearest MOHAWK representative . . . or call your travel agent.

THE ROUTE OF THE AIR CHIEFS



Ed Eastman's Page

Build A Greenhouse

ALL OF US who love to grow flowers share a feeling of sadness when, just as we get our flowers at their very best, old Jack Frost destroys them. That's why I built a greenhouse some years ago. It gave us a small garden the year round and more fun than we have had in almost any other way.

A greenhouse is within the financial means of almost anybody who has the land. And if you give flowers and such small vegetables as you may want to raise in a greenhouse plenty of water and heat, you will be surprised at how easily your plants will grow and flourish.

With a greenhouse you can have a wide variety of flowers or you can specialize in some one kind like géraniums. You can grow all of your plants for transplanting outdoors and have beautiful bouquets for your living rooms the year round.

It is not possible here to go into detail on what kind of a greenhouse to construct. The size will depend on your situation and what you want. If you are handy, you can build most of it yourself, or you can buy it from a greenhouse manufacturer.

If you have the right place, a greenhouse can be attached to your dwelling on a southern or western exposure, or you can build it in your yard near the house.

Your most difficult problem will be to heat the greenhouse. This can usually be arranged easily by taking heat from your central heating plant if your greenhouse is attached to your dwelling. If not, you will have to arrange for automatic heating and there are several kinds available.

For detailed information on how to build and heat greenhouses for amateurs, write to your state college of agriculture. When writing to your college, ask also for information about plastic greenhouses.

Also, you can get information from greenhouse manufacturing companies, some of which are listed here:

LORD & BURNHAM
"Orlyt Greenhouses"
Irvington, N. Y.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE COMPANY
Pana, Ill.

L. N. Roberson Company
1539 E. 103rd St.
Seattle 55, Wash.

L. B. WHITE CO., INC.
(greenhouse heaters)
Onalaska, Wis.



With a greenhouse you can exercise your green thumb the year around.

HELP FOR ALCOHOLICS

THE METROPOLITAN Life Insurance Company issues regular statements to help people maintain their health. One of the recent ones was on **alcoholism.**

People usually get to be alcoholics because of emotional difficulties like too much worry, guilt, and feeling of inferiority. Then they start "gulping" alcohol and going to all sorts of excesses.

An alcoholic can recover if he has the determination. Having once stopped, **he must never touch the stuff again.**

To recover, he needs both medical and spiritual help. His family and his friends should be sympathetic and not critical. Alcoholism is a disease. The family should help the alcoholic to get aid from the family doctor, a clergyman, a social worker; or to talk the matter over with a trusted friend.

An organization known as Alcoholics Anonymous has helped hundreds to conquer their compulsion to drink. There is no charge, but the patient must have an honest desire to quit drinking. Somewhere near you there is a branch of this splendid organization.

In addition to Alcoholics Anonymous, in many communities there are special clinics for the treatment of alcoholism.

Yes, it is possible to help to conquer the disease and get a fresh start in the world.

FOOD IS A GOOD BUY

THE NEXT time somebody begins to complain to you about the high cost of food and the money that farmers must be making, just remind him or her of the following facts:

The average family income in the United States has tripled since 1940, but while food prices have increased, their relation to income have actually gone down. The worker's average hourly wage today buys more of almost any food than it did before World War II. For example, here is a table taken from the U.S.D.A. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1959:

Food Bought By One Hour's Wages

	1940	1957
Steak	1.7 lbs.	2 lbs.
Milk	5 quarts	7.5 quarts
Eggs	2 dozen	3.5 dozen
Bread, lb. loaf	8 loaves	10 loaves
Oranges	2 dozen	3 dozen
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	7 cans	15 cans

A GOOD PHILOSOPHY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is very proud of our approximately 40 field men who call on you occasionally to acquaint you with the many services which we provide, and to renew your subscription.

At a recent conference of these salesmen, different ones gave reasons for their success and happiness on their job. Their reasons will work for everybody. Here are a few:

Faith in others—Harold Fohlin

Spiritual inspiration — Bernard Virkler

Smile—Ray Ennis

Be careful with your words that they cannot offend or be misconstrued—George Ellingham

Avoid slumps by reviewing canvass often—Don Russell (This principle applies to any business. We constantly need to review our work to see how we can do a better job.)

Work full time—Sky Mondore

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PROBLEM?

ON THE CANDID camera part of Gary Moore's television show, several people who did not know that they were going to be interviewed were asked to divide ⅞ by ¾.

The question was put to a butcher, a carpenter, a housewife, and several others. Although they were permitted to use pencil and paper, if they wished, not a single one of those adults got the right answer.

Then a 12-year-old boy, without any preliminary notice, was given the problem and he immediately solved it.

Can you?

Of course this is only one case. But with all the criticism we now hear of the schools, I would be willing to bet that a class of teenagers could defeat any average group of adults in either arithmetic or spelling contests.

As a suggestion to Grange lecturers or others who plan meeting programs, why not arrange an arithmetic contest or spelldown with adults on one side and teenagers on the other? If you do, I think you'll be surprised at the results.

Here, also, is something for you to puzzle over. How can you divide a fraction into a fraction and come up with an answer more than the original fraction?

Example: One-half divided by one-half equals one.

After you have puzzled your family or your friends with the problem, read the answer printed bottom side up below.

Answer: One-half divided by one-half equals one-half times two over one or one. This is true because the answer shows the number of times the second fraction will go into or divide the first one.

* * *

The article, UP FROM DRUDGERY, on Ed Eastman's page recently is a masterpiece and is worthy of reprinting in publications such as the *Reader's Digest*. It should be of interest to the entire country.

—*C.T.W., Ocean City, N. J.*

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A PROSPEROUS businessman went South on a hunting trip and vacation. He rented a dog for $5 at a lodge and sallied forth. In no time at all, he'd bagged the limit and had greatly enhanced his reputation as a hunter.

The next year, he demanded the same dog. "Oh, you mean 'Salesman'. The price is now $10," said the lodge owner.

The following year, the dog's name had been changed to "Supersalesman" and the price had gone up to $20. The businessman grumbled but just had to have that dog.

On his next trip to the lodge, he was met with despondency on the part of the lodge owner. "You can't have that dog any longer, Mister. It's our fault. We ruined him for hunting. We named him 'Sales Manager,' and from that moment on, all he has done is sit on his tail and growl!"

SERVICE BUREAU

NORTH EAST DEVELOPERS

Last May we ran a letter from a subscriber who had paid almost $500.00 to North East Developers for a tract of land at Fulton, N. Y., but had been unable to get the deed. As a result of this item, we received letters from over forty other subscribers.

As a consequence, we wrote the Attorney General's office and were advised that our letter had been referred to the Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection, and the matter was currently under investigation. We also contacted the Fulton Chamber of Commerce who told us they had been following the operations of this outfit for over two years and had reported their suspicions to several governmental departments. We wrote the Attorney General's office that the local Chamber of Commerce could probably be helpful; they were contacted and forwarded their file on North East Developers. Also, the Fulton Chamber of Commerce and the Syracuse Better Business Bureau appealed to the Department of State, Division of Licenses on the matter.

This company was operated by a man named William R. Beem. We understand that on January 6, 1960 he and Cecil E. Feester were indicted by an Oswego County Grand Jury on charges of grand larceny and violation of New York State's Real Property Law. They were arrested in Clinton, Iowa and are free under $5,000 bail. The indictment claimed they sold lots valued at $8.00 each for $400 to $600 by means of a lottery.

Most of the people who had written us had filled out a card at the State Fair without realizing what for and later received a letter from this company, offering them a tract of land at very low cost. When they went to see it, they found an unimproved lot near a railroad track, and many of them were talked into buying a better lot for a great deal more money.

The dealings of this company were considered to be in violation of the New York State Property Law which prohibits anyone selling subdivided land on an installment plan without State approval.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Florice Nickerson, formerly of Auburn, Me. She may have moved farther south, perhaps to Penna. Her cousin would like to locate her.

Arthur Milton Huntley, whose last known address was 3220 Arkansas St., Oakland, Cal. He had three sisters and a brother, and one of his sisters is anxious to locate him.

PASSING THE BUCK

"Last fall I loaded a cement truck for Mr. X and have never been paid the $40.00 due me. Could you please help collect this?"

We wrote Mr. X who told us he had not hired our subscriber; that he was hired by a company in Pennsylvania. We then wrote the company and were advised that our subscriber was never employed by them; that he was employed by Mr. X who for a period of time worked for their company as a leased operator; and that any wages were due from Mr. X not the company since they are not responsible for paying drivers employed by their leased operators.

This is not the first complaint of this kind we have had, where a man is hired under a subcontractor or, as in this case, a leased operator, and when it comes time for pay each denies the responsibility.

If you are hired for any job where there may be a question, it would be wise to get in writing the name of the person for whom you are working and who is responsible for your wages.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mr. Owen Slocum of Susquehanna, Pa. would like to buy a set of Dr. Frank Crane's Four-Minute Essays

Mrs. Floyd McCabe of Fort Covington, N. Y. would like to locate a copy of "Little Ships", by Kathleen Norris.

Mrs. R. Miner, 100-12 35th Ave., Corona 68, L. I., N. Y. would like the words or music to "Where the Sweet Magnolias Bloom".

YOUTH'S BILL OF RIGHTS

The following petition was written by a group of teen-agers. Pretty amazing, isn't it, the wisdom and insight they have shown?

1. Stand by us, not over us. Give us the feeling that we are not alone in the world, that we can always count on you when we are in trouble.

2. Make us feel that we are loved and wanted. We want to love you not as a duty but because you love us.

3. Train us by being affectionately firm. You really will achieve more with us through patient teaching than by punishment or preaching. Say "No" when you feel you have to, but explain your rules. don't merely impose them.

4. Bring us up so that we will not always need you. Teach us how to take on responsibility and become independent of you. We will learn faster and better if you will let us question you, your ideas and standards.

5. Don't act shocked when we do things we shouldn't. It is going to take us time to learn how to grow into life properly.

6. Try to be as consistent as possible. If you are mixed up about what you want from us, why shouldn't we be mixed up too, in what we give you?

7. Don't try to make us feel inferior. We doubt ourselves enough without your confirming it. Predicting failure for us won't help us succeed.

8. Show interest in what we're doing. Even though by your standards our activities may not be important or interesting, don't reduce them in our eyes by your indifference.

9. Treat us as if we were normal, even though our conduct seems peculiar to you. All God's children have problems. That doesn't mean that we're all problem children.

10. Make us feel that our home belongs to us. We are at least as important as the furniture. Don't protect "things" at our expense by making us feel like intruding bulls in a china shop.

11. Prepare us to lead our lives — not yours.

12. Let us make our own mistakes.

From Erie County (N.Y.) Extension Service Letter

SIRE OF CHAMPIONS

SKOKIE BENEFACTOR

Very Good



Benefactor's daughters in the great Elmwood and other herds continue to prove him to be one of the Holstein breed's most outstanding sires of high production and pleasing type. His first 8 daughters average 19611 lbs. Milk—3.9% test—765 lbs. Fat ME. Increase over dams: + 3284M + .02% + 132F. Daughters include:

Skokie Good Nan (Ex) Res. All-American Jr. Yrlg. 1956 2—2 365d—2x—25001—3.9%—984. National Champion for Milk and Fat 2—2 305d—2x—20996—3.9%—819. National Champion for Milk and Fat.

Skokie Good Papoose (VG) Res. All-American Sr. Yrlg. 1956 2—5 365d—2x—21354—4.2%—906. Former Nat'l. Champion for Fat.

Skokie Good Hillside (GP at 2y) 5th Hfr. Calf, DCC, 1956 2—4 365d—2x—17603—4.0—711.

Skokie Good Nick 3y 314d—3x—21604—3.8—805 (inc.)

See your nearest Curtiss distributor or technician for service.

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Improved STUD SERVICE CURTISS FARM

Otto Schnering, Founder

CURTISS

Improved Stud Service, Inc.

Curtiss Farm—Cary, Ill.

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Five Dairy Breeds

Three Beef Breeds

One—Dual Purpose

Reduce mortality losses

clean up

your poultry house

with

Carbola

the disinfecting white paint

• Cut poultry mortality losses! Clean your brooder house and laying house, then spray Carbola—the Disinfecting White Paint.

Carbola's powerful germicide kills poultry disease germs. It contains Lindane and Malathion to kill flies, lice, mites and keep cobwebs down. Carbola dries white.

Also: used as a dust, Carbola neutralizes ammonia fumes.

Ask your dealer for Carbola today or contact your Certified Carbola Sprayman. Send for free Poultry Management Bulletin and the name of your nearest Carbola Dealer or Sprayman. Dept. AA-65.

Carbola

CHEMICAL CO., INC.,

Natural Bridge, N. Y.

Serving the Poultry Industry for 53 years

FIVE SEASONS OF PROVEN PERFORMANCE

CUT HAY DRYING TIME UP TO 1/2!



GRIMM'S *New* TEDD-AERATOR

HAY CONDITIONER

Tractor operated. Rubber tires. Turns hay in swath or windrows . . . shortens haying season. Non-tangling pick-up forks. Makes better hay—faster. Write for Circular

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G. H. GRIMM CO. INC., RUTLAND, VT.

MAN-SIZE SILO for MAN-SIZE PROFITS



Daily feeding chores go *down* in a hurry wherever a big CRAINE CONCRETE STAVE SILO goes up! These husky giants can hold up to 1500 tons of high-quality silage—adapt perfectly to *any* modern automatic feeding equipment — including the newest center-feed systems.

Your Craine Man is a specialist in silos and in the latest labor-saving, money-making ways to store and feed out all silage crops. His advice can be worth thousands of dollars to you — yet it costs *nothing* to get.

Mail The Coupon by all means, before you spend hard-earned dollars for *any* silo or feeding system. See what CRAINE offers—in silos, systems and skills designed to make more money for you...

Better Feeding Begins with a . . .

CRAINE concrete silo

Free silo book

CRAINE, INC., Norwich, N.Y. Dept. A-560

Send me facts on Craine Concrete Silo and modern feeding systems. I am feeding head.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

OUR 58TH YEAR



TIME FOR POWER TOOLS AGAIN

With Spring upon us, it's time to start using all those work-saving power tools. And *Atlantic Outboard Motor Oil* will help you get the most out of your equipment.

Atlantic Outboard Motor Oil is designed for use in *all* 2-cycle *and* 4-cycle engines whether it's for outboard motors or the very latest in farm equipment.

Atlantic Outboard Motor Oil is a heavy duty oil, proven in rugged outboard championship races from the Thousand Islands to Florida—and on countless farms.

Atlantic Outboard Motor Oil helps to:

- **Reduce engine wear**
- **Eliminate spark plug fouling**
- **Minimize exhaust smoke**
- **Clean pistons**
- **Eliminate exhaust port plugging**

Atlantic Outboard Motor Oil comes in an *easy-pour* can with a helpful guide on the back. Order a case now from your Atlantic Rural Salesman or your local Atlantic Dealer.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

LOOK TO ATLANTIC FOR THE BEST IN FARM SERVICE

Plan to see the 1960 Thousand Island International Outboard Marathon on June 11 and 12 at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

FOUNDED 1842 JUNE 4, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

MORE MILK

...from the cows you have

By Charles Chance

ONE of the best ways to improve milk production and income is to improve the quality of forage raised and fed. Haying season is just around the corner; in fact, some may have started by the time this article reaches you. For many years, the colleges, feed companies and leading farmers have encouraged farmers to improve their soil, plant good seed and manage their forages for maximum yield. Also, cows should have the opportunity to eat all the good quality roughage possible every day of the year.



CHARLES CHANCE

In the past 10 years greater emphasis has been placed on maximum yield of TDN. To do this farmers in the Northeast have to start cutting in early June. Still, two-thirds of the hay harvested in the Northeast is cut after June 15. The following table reviews the TDN content of first-cutting forages harvested at different dates, the rate of roughage intake per 100 lbs. body-weight and a rating for forages harvested at dates indicated. Farmers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey may harvest a little earlier and get a slight advantage in TDN content. The rating applies to both TDN and rate of consumption.

Date of first cutting	TDN content	Rate of consumption	Rating
	(%)	(lbs. per cwt.)	
June 1	63	2.8 +	Excellent
June 15	57	2.3 — 2.8	Good
July 1	50	1.7 — 2.3	Fair
July 15	44	1.2 — 1.7	Poor

Second and other cuttings compare with June 15 first-cut material for TDN and rate of consumption.

The main point is that cows eat more of early-cut forage than they do of forages cut at a later date. They also produce more milk from early-cut forage.

Since cows eat more early-cut forage, it is likely a question has come to your mind as to how much forage a farmer should have to support a cow to her appetite for early-cut forage for a year. The very minimum should be 5 tons of hay equivalent (H.E.) per cow. You should also consider 2 tons H.E. additional for each replacement being raised. This should begin to give you an idea of the size of storage area needed for modern dairying.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRANSFORMS

Cornfields To Canal

By GORDON SMITH

A FEW New York farmers have seen battle-rigged U. S. Navy destroyers plowing across their cornfields, oil barges anchoring in their pastures, and freighters from the seven seas emptying bilge water in their barnyards. And no one questions their soundness of mind or drinking habits.

They just happened to be in the path of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Now the Seaway is there, and they are not. They are, for the most part, refugees from the 19,000 acres of U. S. land that became part of 28-mile-long Lake St. Lawrence. This body of water now provides water-power and at the same time silences rapids that held up navigation for centuries.

In St. Lawrence County, New York, entire eommunities were removed from the Lake's proposed basin. Home-owners were given good prices for their lost land and first choices on new lake-side lots.

Farmers owning river frontage in the three-town area tell a different story. In the town of Waddington only two farmers out of the eleven that had to move stayed in farming. One local dairy plant went out of business rather than move.

The neighboring town of Louisville had six full-time farmers that had to move. None eontinued as farmers. Some retired; others found different occupations.

Massena, at the lower end of the Lake, lost 25 farms and two dairy plants. More than half the cows in the area were moved out.

Inundation was not the only reason for farm disappearance. New industries — such as an aluminum plant that engulfed six farms in one bite—have claimed much former agricultural space. Gravel pits, bathing beaches, boating marinas, wildlife and recreation areas, too, have devoured farm acreage.

Reasons Given

Uprooted farmers, themselves, say several factors caused them to quit following the land. Locating a new farm at the right price with good soil—in a minimum amount of time — proved a discouraging task. Although paid well for such real values as their land and buildings — costs of moving farm equipment, cattle and re-fitting new land were not part of the bargain offered by Seaway authorities.

Robert Fregoe lived near what is now Massena Beach. He had a 360-acre dairy operation and a milk route for the Dairymen's League. "I lost my milk route job and had to buy a 200-acre place on poorer soil near Canton. It will be a long time before I get back to match what I had. In spite of it all, I guess the project will help us all in the long run," says Mr. Fregoe.

Earl Carr lived on the old family farm on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Waddington. His problems started a year before he had to move. A new highway, replacing the old river road, cut his barn off from most of his pastures. Later, moving from one farm to another cost Carr most of a year's crop. Settlement money for the old farm got held up for months. The family reluctantly bought a small farm near Madrid. Nothing else was available at the time. A heart attack just after moving put Carr out of active farming.

Fortunately, his son, James, had just finished high school and took over the farm. "We didn't really want to sell our old place for any price. It was good land and we liked the river next to us. But I guess it's all part of progress. We were in the wrong place at the wrong time," Carr comments.

On the other hand, Charles Fobare of Coles Creek got a real blessing from the project. He had a large pieee of almost useless wet land. Now it's a lake-like cove covering almost 200 acres. Fobare was paid over $30,000 for it. Now he makes good use of the water for irrigation, fire protection and reereation.

Generally, the Seaway people have been fair about individual problems they created, according to local sentiment. For example, Leon Boyce, a Louisville farmer, had drainage troubles. He called in Bob Dwyer, U. S. Soil Conservation Service technician, to eheck his ditches. Dwyer saw the proposed lake level would be several feet higher than the field needing drainage. He advised waiting to see what the Power Authority would do about it. They solved Boyce's problem the next summer by reversing the grade of the ditch, turning the water to the other side of the farm where the Grasse River picked it up. It cost more money, but the Authority paid the bill.

Agriculture leaders note that local farmers—though reduced in numbers—have become more aggressive and forward-looking as a result of the pressures exerted by the fabulous Seaway. Sweeping land-use changes and radical problems in soil and water controls prompted them to organize New York's largest county as the St. Lawrence Soil Conservation District.

Another big land-use change is the Wilson Hill Game Management Area. This wildlife project, numerous camp sites along the Lake, picnic groves, bathing beaches, boat basins and the Seaway itself are making the area a major tourist attraction.

"There are more people visiting at one of the new locks in one day than visited this area in a whole summer before," says Leo Martin, ex-town supervisor of Louisville and past chairman of the St. Lawrence County Soil Conservation District. Martin, a lifelong farmer in the county, has seen much of the growing up of his North Country. Reflecting on past history, he remarked, "We've been shipping milk to New York City most of my life. The long haul cut priees to the bone for us. A farmer needed a big herd to make any kind of living. None of us ever got rich on the farm."

The future, aecording to Martin, holds brighter promises for farming along the new Seaway. He notes, "Many of the farmers that had to move had a rough time. Most of them will make out in the long run. Most of the land we lost is better under water anyway. The soils maps show that only one-third of it was true farmland. The new electric power is already attracting new industries. Our population will build up fast now.

"Soon we'll have a good market for milk here. We'll need more vegetables and meat. We've still got a lot of good farmland that hasn't been touched. When we get through with these growing pains we'll see better times than this North Country ever saw before."



Several feet below the surface of this water lies soil only recently removed from farmland by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Suppose the sailors ever draw a bead on a woodchuck or passing crow?



Behind the cold statistics of change there are always people involved. Meet the Carr family — Earl, Jane, Mrs. Carr and son Jim. Water covers land they previously farmed.



Leo Martin, left, and Bob Dwyer look over land changed from cow pasture to fish pasture on the Charles Fobare farm.

COUNTRY STORIES

Out in the Cold, Cold Night

BEING a city gal married to a farmer I did not know many of the expressions used, such as "prime the pump," "put the vittles away," "a poke of sugar," "heat the soapstone," etc.

At my first party, one of the neighbors asked my husband, "Any cows in yet, Herb?"

"No! Not for another two weeks," he replied.

It was a bitterly cold January evening, bright moonlight, so I spoke up:

"Herbie, dear, you don't mean to say you have all those poor cows out in a cold night like this!"

Poor Herbert!

—*Mrs. H. Rogers, Ashville, N. Y.*

Not Stuck Bad

I WAS MIRED axle deep on a muddy Vermont road. A farmer came out with shovel and farm tractor to help get me out, and as he dug a few shovelfuls of mud away from the back wheels of my car I said to him, "It's mired pretty deep. Do you think you can pull it out?"

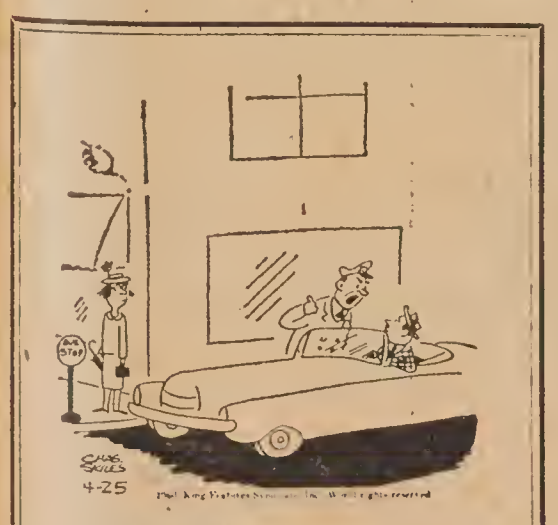
He replied, "Heck yes, ya ain't stuck bad yet! If the roof of that 1959 Ford Hardtop yer back wheels is settin' on don't cave in, I'll get ya out of there quicker 'an ya can say 'Scat'."—*Olive Wiley*

Good Deal?

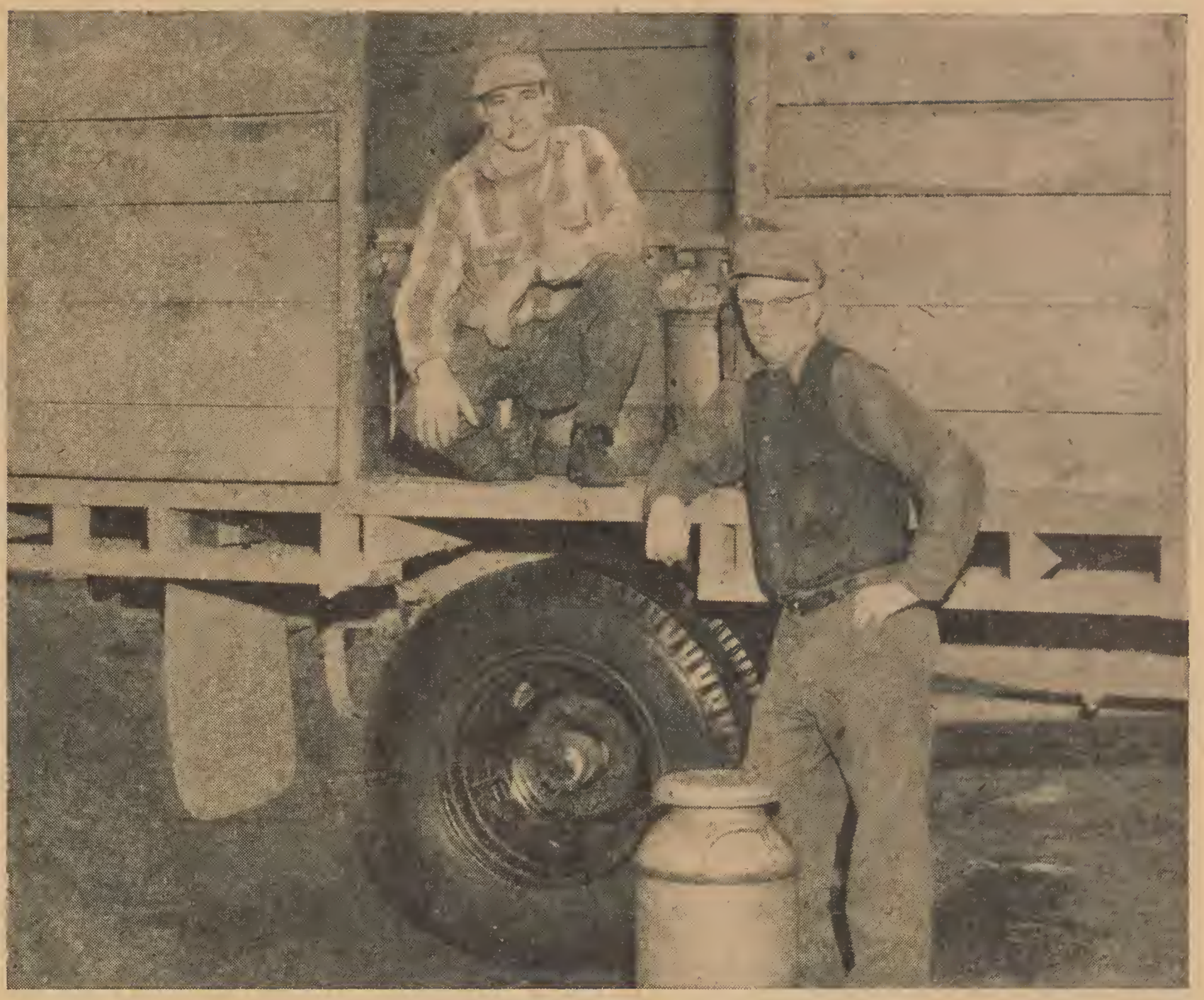
WHEN rich Mr. Blum from the city bought an abandoned place in the country which had a good sugar bush on it he made a deal with Old Abe, one of the natives, to have the "sugaring" done on halves.

Word reached Mr. Blum that he probably wasn't getting his half of the syrup, so he decided to pay an unexpected visit to the sugar house; which he did.

He arrived just in time to meet Old Abe coming out of the sugar house with two pails with syrup, one half full and the other about three-fourths full. Caught red-handed so to speak, Old Abe calmly handed Mr. Blum the fullest pail saying, "Good evenin', Mr. Blum, glad you dropped by. It'll save me a trip over to your place, and you see you're getting a good deal. I give you more than half."—*Mrs. Olive Wiley*



"I heard you whistle at that young lady. You'll have to surrender your driver's license until your eyes are checked!"



Chester Betts (right) and son Edward.

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



BUY LAND?

YOU may feel that your farm business is too small to give you and your family a satisfactory living. And you may be right. But before you rush out and buy more land and enlarge your farm, why not canvass thoroughly the possibilities of increasing the size of your business with what you have.

There are many possibilities. Here are a few:

1. Add enough lime to your fields to meet needs fully.

Production will be increased, fertilizer will be used more effectively, roughage will be of higher quality. You may find you can produce as much for less cost than you could on additional purchased land.

2. Zero grazing can increase available feed.

Less is wasted, cows use a smaller percentage of their intake for body maintenance when they are fed in bunks.

3. Feed the cows you have better.

We are learning that most cows have the potential to produce more milk than they are giving. Many cows could use more feed than they get.

4. Keep better cows.

Results are slower than from improved feeding, but a herd with below-average production is unlikely to provide its owner with a satisfactory income.

5. Sell at retail.

This is by no means a universal solution to low incomes. But a few relatively small producers under the right conditions can get all the consumer's dollar.

6. Spend more time at a desk.

Management is increasing in importance. Organization of buildings, enterprises, equipment, hired labor, and other management factors pays off.

I have no argument against size. Some farm businesses are undoubtedly too small and should be increased. But more land, more cows, and bigger buildings are not the answer for everyone. Land may not be available. Someone may not have the ability to handle a big operation. A better plan may be to capitalize on what you have. At least, it's worth thinking about!

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GROWING BIG

BECAUSE Mother always "allowed for" winter underwear plus an optimistic estimate of my probable growth, clothes, in my youth, provided plenty of opportunity for growth.

But I'm not sure that equal encouragement was always given for mental growth to fill larger responsibilities. Neither am I positive that we provided such desirable stimulation for our own son and daughter. I hope we did, but if we failed there is one consolation. No single one of us, child, parent or grandparent, need feel that learning is over.

A keen desire to find the facts; analyze them, and reach conclusions based on them rather than on misinformation or prejudice, can bring continued mental growth regardless of the size of the shoes, hat or suit you wear.

FOOD MARKETS CHANGE

STARTLING changes are being made in the marketing of foods. While some new developments do not directly affect food producers, others do, and all new processes and methods will bear close watching. For example:

1. **Around three-fourths of all food sold is processed or manufactured in some way.**
2. **Consumer packaging of fruits and vegetables has jumped from about 3% in 1940 to nearly 50% in 1960.**
3. **Frozen sea foods have jumped 40-fold in ten years.**
4. **Pre-baked pies, cakes and TV dinners jumped 27-fold in ten years.**
5. **About 10% of all meals are eaten away from home.**
6. **Today consumers average to buy 12% less fresh vegetables, and 50% more frozen and canned than they did twenty years ago.**

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

A STUDY recently completed by a national research organization indicates that ice cream is the favorite dessert of the U. S. consumer.

It was found that most ice cream is eaten at home, usually as a supper dessert or after-supper snack; that people who buy it in larger containers eat more ice cream annually than those purchasing smaller containers. Younger folks eat the most ice cream per person, with the teen-agers being heaviest consumers. Consumption was correlated to income level, with presence of frozen desserts in the home varying from 63% among upper level income families to only 25% in lower income groups.

Judging by the huge number of children who are growing toward the teens and the predictions of higher per family income, ice cream looks like a good bet to jump in consumption.

Traditionally, and for good reason, sales of fluid milk have been emphasized by dairymen. Figures indicate, however, that per capita consumption of fluid milk has remained almost the same for the past 10 years, while sales of cream show a long-time downward trend. Could it be that ice cream will provide an ever-increasing sales outlet for northeastern milk?

Regardless of what is sought by the producer of **any** commodity, the consumer is the one who calls the tune.—**G.L.C.**

EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE

MUCH has been said about the shortcomings of labor unions. But let's never forget that industry and management have equal responsibilities which they sometimes fail adequately to meet.

I feel sure that some individuals in industry would "bust" the unions if they could. That would be a tragic mistake, because unions are essential to workers.

It doesn't follow, however, that unions can be permitted to exercise unlimited power to the detriment of the public. Neither should leaders be allowed complete control of union members.

In past years, industrial giants were in the saddle and legislation was passed to curb them. Actually it reacted to their own good. Now labor is "top dog." Recent legislation will help union members (perhaps not union leaders) as much as it will help the general public.

CONTRACTS OR COMPULSION?

I can't understand why so many people are horrified at talk about how to control production when surpluses are ruining us. There are other less offensive words—specification marketing, marketing agreements, contracts, and others...

There is no profit in producing more than can be utilized at a profit, and a contract is a better, more civilized way to decide who will produce than to have no contracts, with the industry open to all, who would then slug it out in an economic duel, to the detriment of all — for the winners must fight again and again.

—E. K. Schubert, Methuen, Mass.

FEWER people would be "horrified" at compulsory production controls if they could be shown one single instance where such controls have worked.

The production of food on contract to definite specifications will grow. But I'd like to point out that there is a vast gulf between such voluntary contracts and government production controls!

Certainly there is no point in producing more than consumers will buy. This is seldom if ever done in a free market system. Attempts to manage by laws and regulations which ignore fundamental economic principles get us into trouble, and then we try to cure the ills caused by regulation by piling on more regulation.

Competition, which some do not like, is essential to the free enterprise system. It has its faults, but the faults of any alternative that has been presented seem to me to be far more serious.

They Say - - - - -

IF SOME people would use as much caution in opening their mouths as in opening their pocketbooks, they'd have as much sense as dollars.

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

ADMINISTRATOR BLANFORD REPORTS THAT APRIL MILK PRODUCTION WAS UP 5.33% FROM APRIL, '59, and sales of fluid milk were down 1.07%.

Prices to milk producers for April in various markets are as follows. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $3.86, 14 cents less than April a year ago, and 29 cents below March, 1960. Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.02; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $4.14; Rochester, f.o.b. city, $4.23; Connecticut, $4.95 at city plants for nearby zone farmers; Philadelphia, f.o.b. city, $4.47.

NOTHING IN THE FIGURES ENCOURAGES INCREASE IN LATE POTATO ACREAGE. Price of old potatoes has been good, partly due to bad weather, which is likely to cause overlapping of potatoes from different areas and tend to keep summer prices moderate. EARLY SPRING potato crop is forecast at 2,894,000 cwt., 16% below April 1 forecast and 8% below '59 production. And first forecast of LATE SPRING crop, at 26,180,000 cwt., is 11% above '59 and 7% above average.

TO KEEP NORTHEASTERN POULTRY INDUSTRY VIRILE AND PROFITABLE, production costs must be kept as low as in other areas. More attention to low housing cost per bird, and especially housing that reduces labor per bird to a minimum without lowering production, may be a partial answer.

SECRETARY BENSON RECENTLY ANNOUNCED REVISED STORAGE RATES AND HANDLING CHARGES FOR GOVERNMENT-OWNED SURPLUS GRAINS. Rates have been reduced from about 16½ cents to 13½ cents a bushel, an average reduction of 19%, bringing a probable reduction in Commodity Credit Corporation storage and handling costs for the year of from $85,000,000 to $100,000,000.

AROUND 71% OF PRODUCERS ACTUALLY CONTACTED BY THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION AND DAIRY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK have agreed to deductions of 3 cents per cwt. of milk for a promotion and advertising program.

RECENT SUPREME COURT RULING ON FARMER COOPERATIVES COULD BE IMPORTANT. Farm co-ops can be subject to anti-trust action when buying competitors to get control of a market. Co-ops can still band together to fix prices and market normally. There is some feeling that decision hampers bargaining power of cooperatives when dealing with concentrated buying of farm products.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I THINK my reputation for avoiding ev'ry kind of chore just doesn't very acc'rately reflect my real philosophy. In spite of what my critics state, it isn't work itself I hate; my peeve is that what most jobs need is handling with the utmost speed. Now, I don't mind the sweat and strain, and backaches with a lot of pain, that come from plain old-fashioned toil in tending stock or tilling soil; no matter how tired I might be, I am the first one to agree, the feeling of a job well done is satisfying and it's fun.

But I don't wear out happily if there's a stop watch held on me; if I can't take my own sweet time, there is no reason or no rhyme in sweating over anything, however big or challenging. I'll gladly tackle any task as long as no one tries to ask that I must do it speedily unless I am prepared to be accused of shameful laziness. That is a lot of silliness; there's nothing that I can't get done at least as good as anyone if I can have two hours or three to do a one-hour job, by gee.

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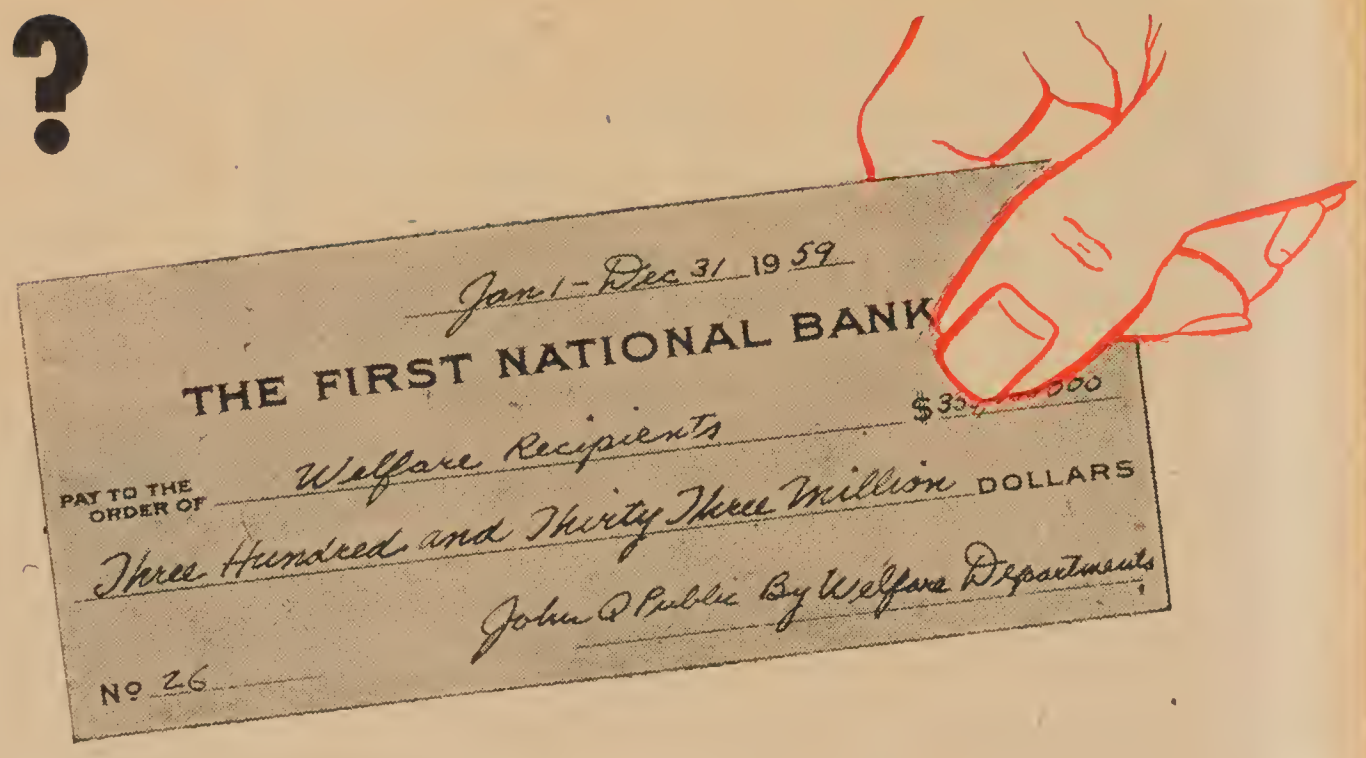
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WELFARE ?

SURE !

BUT



Let's Plug the Leaks

By JAMES FINKE*

MORE PEOPLE were receiving public assistance than were working on farms in the United States in 1959. The approximately 7,000,000 persons on public assistance rolls in the average month last year exceeded the 5,836,000 persons working in agriculture by more than 1,100,000.

That is one indication of the size of the welfare problem now causing nationwide public concern.

Public assistance consists of five welfare programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the disabled, and general assistance or home relief.

THE CASH GRANTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR CARE PROVIDED UNDER THOSE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1959 TOTALED $3,676,970,000.

Part of that money was raised in federal taxes, since the federal government shares in the cost of the four specialized public assistance programs. The remaining cost of those four programs and the entire cost of general assistance or home relief was raised by state and local taxation.

In New York State last year, $333,547,000 was distributed to or spent for the care of public assistance recipients. Federal taxes provided $127,200,000 of that amount, state taxes, $105,987,000, and local taxes, $100,360,000.

Public expenditures in New York last year for locally administered programs in addition to public assistance totaled $168,486,000, excluding costs of administration.

The 65 local welfare departments in New York spent an additional $50,121,000 for administration of public assistance, making the total cost of those programs $383,668,000 in this State.

Local administration costs also were shared by the three levels of government, with $19,883,000 from federal taxes, and state and local taxes each providing $21,514,000 in New York.

IN THE AVERAGE MONTH OF 1959 THERE WERE 518,637 PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THIS STATE.

In New York State, public welfare traditionally has been considered a responsibility of local government. Until well into this century, care of the needy was provided chiefly by the smallest governmental units — the towns and cities. The State government had exercised its powers of regulation and supervision, but it did not undertake a permanent major role in financing welfare and relief until the economic depression period of the 1930's.

Federal Aid

During that period also, the federal government entered the field—first through temporary, emergency and work relief programs and then, by provisions of the Social Security Act of 1935, on a permanent basis of financial aid for public assistance accompanied by federal rules, regulations and supervision.

The rules and regulations imposed by the Bureau of Public Assistance in Washington—governing the determination of who is eligible for assistance and the amount of assistance to be granted, requiring payment to recipients in cash and forbidding restrictions on the way the recipient spends the money — all supplemented, expanded and outlined in voluminous detail by rules and regulations laid down by the State—leave little room for the exercise of local discretion, and less opportunity for special provisions in individual cases.

Enormous administrative machinery extending from Washington through Albany to the county seat and down to the welfare caseworker has been set up to get the money into the hands of the recipient of public assistance. Whether he spends the money wisely or wastefully receives little attention and no effective action. This is not due to failure of the caseworker, but rather to rules and regulations intended to "preserve the dignity of the recipient."

Professional welfare thinking expresses great solicitude over "preserving the dignity and self-respect" of the welfare recipient. There are others who feel that the actions stemming from that thinking are directed more toward establishing welfare as an accepted, respectable and dignified way of life than toward rehabilitating the recipient and preserving his dignity by restoring him and his family to a self-supporting, self-respecting status in the community.

The widespread criticism of welfare policies on these grounds was summed up in the findings of a Grand Jury which investigated welfare administration in Clinton County, New York, in 1951-1952 and, in its final presentment declared:

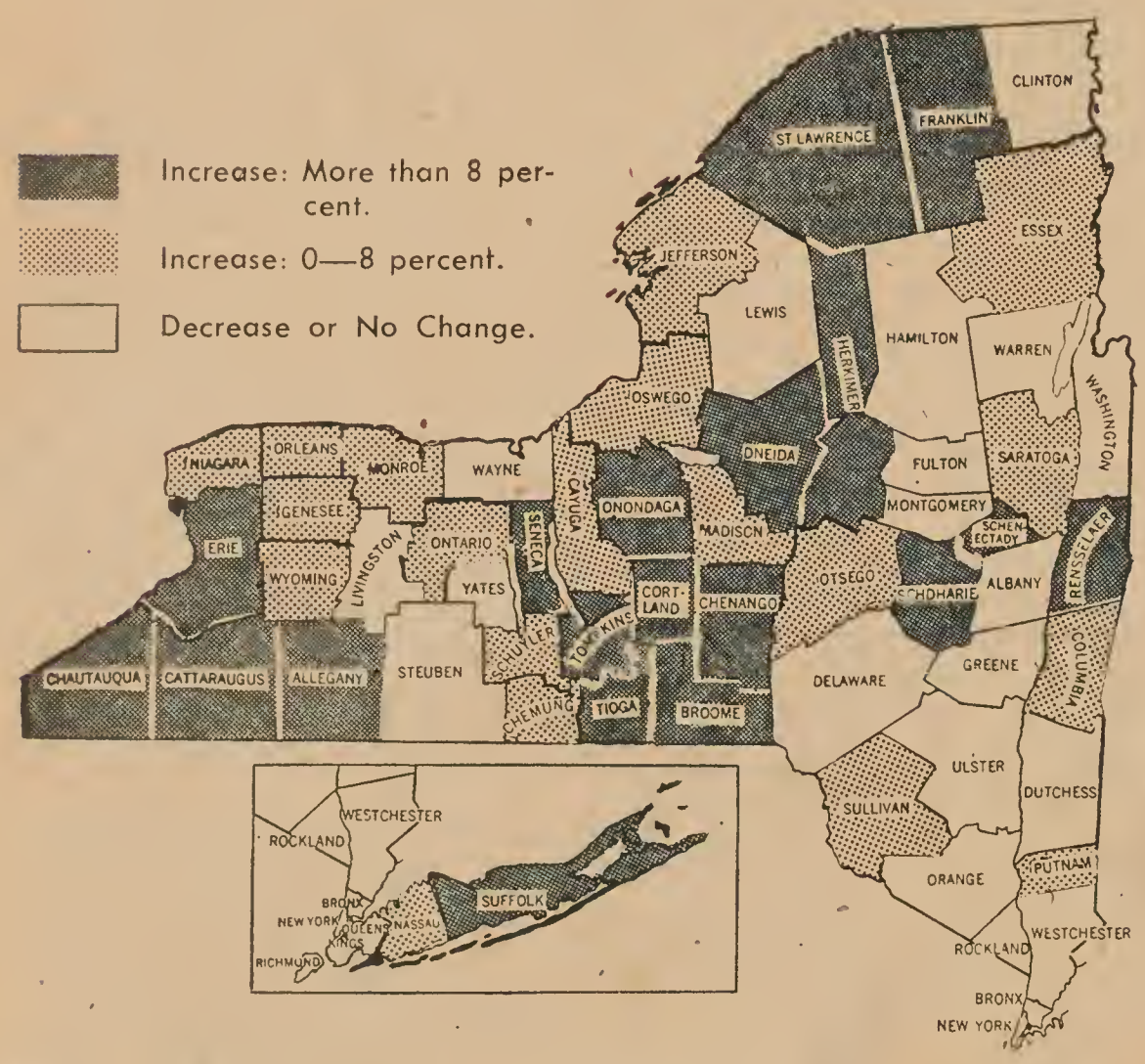
"There exists at federal, state and local levels a tendency to forget that the right to use public funds carries with it a corresponding obligation to see that they are properly and economically used. WE BELIEVE THAT THERE EXISTS TODAY THROUGHOUT THE WELFARE FIELD, PERHAPS LARGELY BECAUSE OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT, A TENDENCY TO CODDLE THE RECIPIENT AND WE SO REPORT.

Whose Rights?

"The placing of all of the emphasis on the individual recipient's rights with little if any regard to the rights of those whose money is being spent and the community at large, leads to a feeling on the recipient's part that the money he is receiving is something to which he is entitled without any corresponding obligation on his part to spend it carefully and wisely and to reduce the amount of it as he can, eventually removing himself and his family from the relief rolls altogether.

"This leads to waste and in some cases dishonesty; but perhaps more seriously to lack of initiative and lack of self-respect on his part and the part of his family.

"We deplore this tendency, which has been established to our satisfaction by the evidence which we have heard, and venture to suggest that our local agency, along with other welfare agencies and other legislative bodies throughout the country and the public at large should, in examining the entire problem, bear



PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY COUNTIES: The map shows the percentage change from 1958 to 1959 in the number of persons receiving assistance per 1,000 population in each county. The 19 counties in black represent increases ranging from 8.1 percent in Tioga to 27.1 percent in Schenectady. The 19 counties in gray registered increases ranging from 0.9 percent in Madison to 7.7 percent in Nassau. Of the remaining 19 counties shown in white, 18 registered decreases ranging from 0.6 percent in Warren to 27 percent in Hamilton. Fulton County registered no change. Statewide, the number of persons receiving assistance increased from 30.7 per 1,000 total population in 1958 to 31.1 per 1,000 in 1959, a rise of 1.3 percent.

*Director of Research, Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, Inc.

in mind that as the individual rights and self-respect of the recipient should be protected, so also should his obligations and duties as a user of public funds be enforced."

Those conclusions of the Clinton County Grand Jury appeared to keynote subsequent investigations in other counties in New York.

In a number of counties, special citizen committees were appointed to investigate local welfare practices. In others, management consultant firms were hired by the county board of supervisors to survey local welfare administration.

Counties which have completed welfare surveys to date are: Allegany, Essex, Jefferson, Oswego, Yates, Seneca, Erie, Oneida, Onondaga and Ontario.

Medical Care Costly

The findings of the studies generally reported areas for improvement in performance of administrative functions and opportunities to effect savings in welfare costs. Practices in providing medical care for welfare recipients were the subject of some of the most severe criticisms.

The most recent county survey was conducted by a private management firm employed by the County Board of Supervisors in Ontario County in 1959. When the consultants reported that $128,000 (about 10 percent of the county's annual welfare spending total) could be saved each year, the firm was retained to supervise the putting of its recommendations into effect in 1960.

The extent to which recommendations of the earlier study reports have been adopted in the various counties has not been reported, but the proposals for changes in operating practices have been received by welfare administrators with a conspicuous lack of enthusiasm.

If the suspicion is valid that there has been a "dragging of feet" by administrators on putting into effect proposed changes in their operations, the cause may not be solely at the local level. In at least one instance, an area director of the State Department of Social Welfare has gone to great lengths in attempting to prevent the hiring of an outside consultant firm by a county to make a welfare study, although the State Board of Social Welfare and the State Department itself — as a matter of policy — do not oppose such studies.

More Local Authority

The undertaking of those studies in recent years evidences a reassertion of local government authority in welfare operations in line with traditional New York State policies of strong local government and home rule.

The direct administration of public welfare in New York State still remains a function of local government now consolidated principally at the county level. New York City is a single welfare district. In the remainder of the State only the town of Union in Broome County and the cities of Binghamton, Jamestown, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Auburn and Oswego operate as welfare districts separate from the county.

Comparison shows wide variations from county to county in the proportion of the population receiving public assistance and in the proportional cost of public assistance, some of which are shown in the accompanying table. Data for the separate town and city districts have been combined in the table with that for the remainder of the county in which the separate districts are located.

Check Your County Costs

In New York City in 1959 there were 42.2 persons receiving public assistance in each 1,000 persons in the total population. That number was nearly double the 21.4 persons per 1,000 population in the remainder of the State as a whole. Two upstate counties, however, Jefferson and Seneca, had a higher proportion of the population on public assistance than in New York City. The lowest proportion was the 5.6 persons per 1,000 in Nassau County.

The proportion of the population receiving public assistance increased from 1958 to 1959 in 38 counties, remained unchanged in one county and decreased in 18 counties and in New York City. The percent of change ranged from a decrease of 27 percent in Hamilton County to an increase of 27 percent in Schenectady County.

This wide variation across the State in percentage change from 1958 to 1959 is shown graphically on the accompanying map.

The table also shows the per capita cost of public assistance in each county. Per capita cost is computed by dividing total public assistance expenditures by total population and represents the average cost for every man, woman and child in the county.

The per capita cost measurement also shows a wide range across the State, varying from $5.17 per capita in Nassau County to $24.41 in Cayuga County and $27.71 in New York City.

The table combines the number of recipients and costs for all five programs of public assistance—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, the blind, and disabled and home relief. The year-to-year changes in the totals for the five programs combined, however, were not uniform for the separate programs.

In explanation of the variations, Dr. David M. Schneider, research director of the State Social Welfare Department, said:

"In the programs aiding the aged, blind, and disabled, where the development of the social insurances is an important determinant of the size of the caseload, recipients declined by 4,400, or 3.3 percent, despite the growth of the aged population of the State. In the family programs, aid to dependent children and home relief, where labor market and social conditions are the principal factors in the size of the caseload, recipients increased by 17,500, or by 4.7 percent.

"Although there was noticeable improvement in employment conditions in the latter part of 1959, during the year all of the major industrial areas of the State, excepting Rochester, were classified as having had from moderate to substantial labor surpluses. Particularly affected was the important Buffalo area. Most of the smaller industrial areas also had poor labor market classifications."

Questions That Need Answers

THE LARGE numbers on relief after years of relatively plentiful job opportunities, the enormous cost of welfare programs and the social implications of long-continued, widespread dependency give rise to a number of questions.

Are all the people on welfare rolls entitled to support at public expense, and must that expense be so high?

Does home relief tide an unfortunate family over a temporary period of illness or inability of the breadwinner to find work? Or does it reward indolence and create a permanently dependent population group?

Is aid to dependent children a method of keeping a widow and her small children together as a family or does it subsidize illegitimacy and enable fathers to shirk their responsibilities?

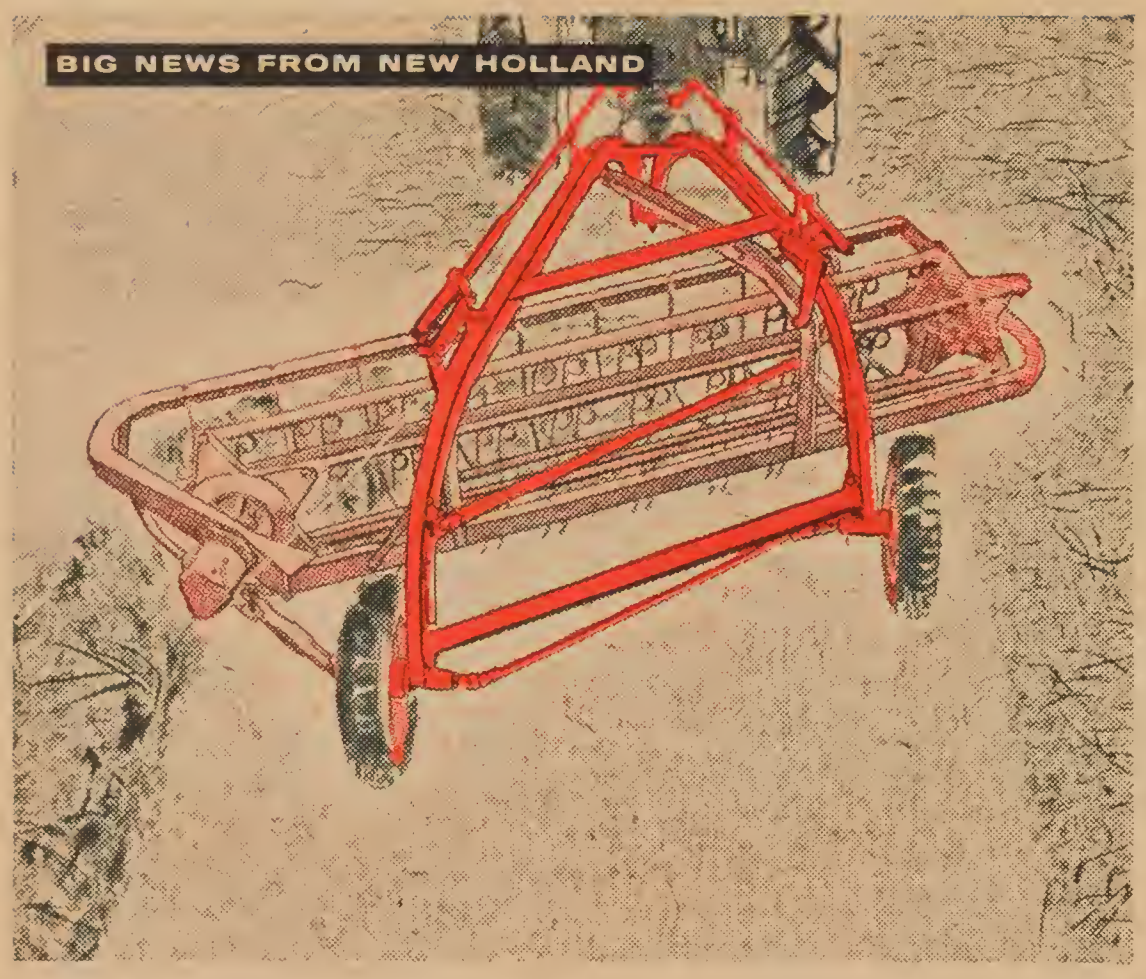
Is old-age assistance tangible proof of a higher regard for the elderly and a greater willingness of the younger generation to provide for their needs by a better method than in the past? Or does it evidence a deterioration of family ties and a disowning of filial duties?

Answers to those and other questions on welfare operations may result from the sweeping probe of welfare administration in New York State authorized by a law passed at the 1960 session of the State Legislature.

Public Assistance Expenditures In New York State By Counties

County	Number of Public Assistance Recipients 1959	% Change From 1958*	Total Public Assistance Expenditures 1959	% Change From 1958	Per Capita Cost of Public Assistance** 1959	% Change From 1958	Rank 1959 High-Low
Albany	4,360	1.3	$ 3,275,355	4.6	$11.39	2.6	41
Allegany	1,178	9.1	628,586	6.5	13.37	5.9	27
Broome	3,278	11.1	2,338,927	12.5	11.16	10.8	45
Cattaraugus	2,207	12.0	1,472,865	14.7	17.33	13.9	16
Cayuga	2,968	3.7	1,864,950	6.6	24.41	5.5	2
Chautauqua	3,224	12.8	1,728,861	9.8	11.37	8.5	42
Chemung	2,471	9.0	1,261,129	18.7	12.35	16.6	33
Chenango	1,076	13.1	509,842	11.0	11.82	9.9	38
Clinton	2,260	— 1.5	1,070,382	0.7	17.83	— 0.6	14
Columbia	727	3.6	620,781	6.7	13.44	5.7	26
Cortland	873	20.4	455,511	14.4	10.88	13.0	46
Delaware	857	— 2.3	488,092	0.1	10.11	— 0.7	49
Dutchess	2,137	— 4.3	1,292,277	0.1	8.22	— 2.6	56
Erie	36,301	23.5	21,087,588	23.0	18.71	20.1	12
Essex	1,489	4.2	714,615	3.8	19.23	3.2	10
Franklin	1,455	13.1	667,653	9.2	14.29	8.6	22
Fulton	1,718	0.5	1,038,706	2.1	19.03	1.5	11
Genesee	1,080	5.5	508,733	0.2	9.64	— 0.8	51
Greene	560	— 0.5	401,431	— 1.0	13.66	— 1.5	25
Hamilton	55	—26.7	39,159	—11.8	9.29	—11.9	54
Herkimer	1,389	12.6	632,338	5.6	9.72	5.0	50
Jefferson	3,865	2.4	2,114,742	3.7	23.64	3.2	4
Lewis	721	— 4.8	370,655	— 0.9	15.63	— 1.5	19
Livingston	968	— 2.4	518,764	— 3.6	12.33	— 4.6	34
Madison	1,866	2.8	947,023	11.7	17.63	9.9	15
Monroe	14,511	4.9	10,314,411	4.5	17.03	2.1	17
Montgomery	1,044	— 2.7	642,590	1.4	10.44	1.4	47
Nassau	6,933	10.3	6,396,206	14.8	5.17	1.3	58
Niagara	4,780	3.9	2,707,723	4.3	11.29	1.7	42
Oneida	7,806	13.9	5,136,178	14.6	21.17	13.0	8
Onondaga	13,037	11.2	7,434,388	14.3	17.99	12.0	13
Ontario	1,794	4.5	835,092	5.4	12.64	4.0	30
Orange	2,536	— 3.1	1,538,114	1.0	8.65	— 0.9	55
Orleans	1,235	4.3	716,869	4.1	21.51	2.7	7
Oswego	3,305	6.4	1,925,355	7.2	22.40	5.9	5
Otsego	1,077	5.9	714,642	2.0	12.83	1.0	29
Putnam	462	4.8	283,205	9.7	11.21	7.0	43
Rensselaer	3,604	20.8	1,884,559	19.9	12.86	18.6	28
Rockland	1,556	1.2	1,199,292	11.1	10.82	7.1	46
St. Lawrence	4,969	18.9	2,603,141	16.8	22.06	14.2	6
Saratoga	1,198	4.0	583,823	4.5	6.69	2.8	57
Schenectady	2,768	28.7	1,612,027	29.6	9.55	27.7	53
Schoharie	401	12.6	241,104	12.2	9.60	11.0	52
Schuyler	463	6.7	219,756	10.6	13.75	9.2	24
Seneca	1,316	15.4	707,574	12.2	23.71	10.6	3
Steuben	1,892	— 2.7	1,712,630	— 2.3	11.78	— 3.4	40
Suffolk	11,545	14.3	6,763,147	15.5	11.94	9.6	36
Sullivan	900	2.5	640,491	— 8.0	14.61	— 8.9	20
Tioga	1,356	9.8	724,727	10.9	20.04	9.2	9
Tompkins	1,567	13.1	939,772	18.2	13.88	16.3	23
Ulster	2,080	— 0.6	1,389,855	2.0	12.24	— 0.5	35
Warren	1,411	0.4	748,174	7.5	17.01	6.3	18
Washington	1,318	— 3.0	704,919	— 3.7	14.51	— 4.3	21
Wayne	1,332	— 1.0	738,675	0.8	11.88	— 0.7	37
Westchester	11,219	— 1.6	9,335,647	5.2	11.79	2.6	39
Wyoming	619	4.4	424,776	1.1	12.56	0.1	31
Yates	384	— 7.9	244,338	— 3.0	12.41	— 4.0	32
Totals							
Upstate	189,501	—	$117,572,164	—	$13.09		
N. Y. City	329,136	—	215,975,184	—	27.71		
Averages							
Upstate		9.7	—	10.9	—	8.7	
N. Y. City		— 1.1	—	4.8	—	4.8	1
State							
Averages		2.6	—	6.9	—	5.7	
Totals	518,637	—	$333,547,348	—	$19.88	—	

*— indicates decrease, otherwise figures show increase.
**Total public assistance cost divided by total number of persons living in county or N. Y. City.



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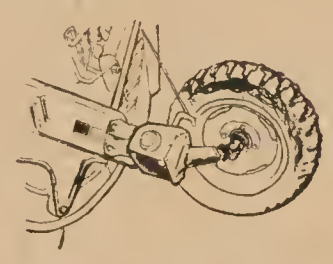
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Mower Adjustment

By TOM CLAGUE

NO MATTER what's going to happen to our method of handling hay—pellets, wafers, cube bales, or whatever—we're still going to have to cut it. So we expect to have the mower with us, in some form, for some time.

But things are happening to mowers. There are new mowers that don't have a pitman, eliminating the problem of how many extra pitman sticks you should keep on hand. There are mowers with nine and ten-foot cutter bars, which speed the job of cutting. And there are "self-propelled mowers", really windrowers that can be equipped with hay-conditioning rolls. Available in 10, 12, 14, and 16-foot widths, they are an adaptation of a machine originally developed for cutting and windrowing small grain for drying before combining. Some manufacturers offer a "hay head" or a "grain head" on their windrowers.

The use of windrowers is more prevalent in "hay country", where commercial production is common. In general, curing is not a severe problem, so a wide swath put into a fairly heavy windrow will dry satisfactorily. One advantage is that the quality of the hay is likely to be better because it is not handled when partially dried, as is the case when raking. And, of course, the big capacity of a windrower may also be a real advantage.

More capacity is the primary reason for buying one of the 9 or 10-foot mowers, too. They are much the same as the other power take-off mowers, except for the extra cutter bar length. So far, one manufacturer has offered a mower with a ten-foot bar and two offer nine-foot bars as an option.

Pitmanless Design

The pitmanless mowers are not exactly new, but there are only four manufacturers offering them, so they are still the "exception rather than the rule." The pitmanless design appeared because of the basic problem of durability in the machines using a pitman drive. In the days of the ground-powered horse-drawn mower, the pitman drive was fairly safe. But the advent of the power take-off changed all that. It became possible to apply much more power and speed to the machine, and failure occurred at the weakest point—the pitman.

While this was not so severe a problem with the operator who had relatively few acres to cover per year, it became much more critical in the minds of those with many acres to cut. What they needed was a heavy-duty mower that would go out and keep running until the job was done.

The pitmanless design provides this extra durability. Precision bearings and careful balancing translate the rotary motion of the power take-off shaft into the back-and-forth motion of the knife in the cutter bar, without use of the pitman. Although pitmanless mowers are somewhat more expensive, one manufacturer has discovered that the knives last longer because the up-and-down motion of the knife-head has been eliminated. Experience indicates that with this machine, the savings due to longer knife-life will about offset the extra cost of the pitmanless design in five years. However, this depends on how many acres there are to be cut.

Adjustment Important

Of course, no matter what the type of drive, the cutter bar still has to do the cutting job, and the finest design job in the world can't overcome the disadvantages of having a cutter bar in poor condition. Mowers still work just like scissors, and the best way to get good results is to keep the cutter bar in good condition. In fact, keeping the cutting parts in top condition will reduce the possibilities of trouble with a pitman mower.

A cutter bar in top condition and adjustment will have guards in alignment; good ledger plates; the knife sharp and in good condition, held down close to the ledger plates; enough lead in the bar so that the guards move "straight into" the crop; and shoes that ride lightly upon the ground.

The best way to begin getting your mower in shape is by reading your manual. If you don't have one, ask your dealer, or write the manufacturer, mentioning the model of your machine.

After removing the knife, sight along the guards, checking alignment. Straighten them, so that led-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Parlor to Stanchion

KATRINKA'S possible trip from "Parlor to Pool" by Gordon Conklin (Feb. 20) struck a responsive chord in us. It seems that in the land of Right Here and Now, we have fortunately acquired a Katrinka—A.D. Inka Katrinka Doug, to be exact. Our Katrinka, however, was retrogressed from parlor to stanchion milking — she couldn't care less.

While in the parlor, Katrinka soon learned to whirl the feed levers with her horn and thereby better her starved lot a little, but she never could make those ten inch hummocks in that old pen stable any softer to lay on. Neither could she see much difference in taste between the hay in the mangers and the sparse bedding under hoof.

Ah! But then a great change came into the life of Katrinka and three of her stablemates. They were sold and came to live at our old fuddy-duddy farm. Here, to her surprise, Katrinka found hay, grain, and silage placed before her, a milking machine placed behind her. All she had to do was to stand and chew.

Was it any wonder that upon being turned out to pasture the first night here, Katrinka and her friends became frantic at the thought of leaving a barn where the food and service were so good? But, like Mr. Conklin's Katrinka, ours was not one to stand still and let the world pass by. So, by taking a circuitous route over neighboring lawns, fences and fields, she brought her three companions from the far pasture back around to the barn door and stood there on the wrong side of the barnyard fence waiting for us at 4:30 a.m.

We have no Pound Sweet tree to satisfy Katrinka's more delicate tastes, yet she seems happy to stick to a diet prescribed by a colleague of county agent A. Wayland Knights. Katrinka also has discovered that if she shoves her head far enough through a small window into the shed connecting silo and barn, where the loaded silage cart is stored, she can triple her silage intake on her own. Naturally, a cow with Katrinka's brains has only one thought — to put more milk in the pail so she will get a bigger pile of grain and more of that delectable alfalfa hay.

From parlor to pool, you say—not for our Katrinka. She's been around, and she's afraid many of those pools may just turn out to be nothing more than big mud puddles.

—G. Decker, Brewster, N. Y.

Mower Adjustment

(Continued from Opposite Page)

cutter plates are all in a single, straight line, to provide a flat surface for the knife to operate upon. Check the ledger plates, put in new ones if you need them. Since they make up "the bottom half of the scissors", this is a most important part of your check-up. Go over your knives, straightening, and replacing broken sections. You may need to start with all new sections.

Check the lead of your cutter bar. This is simply a matter of measuring how much the outer shoe is ahead of the inner shoe. With the mower hitched to the tractor, run a line across the edges of the rear tires, and then measure back to the shoes. The outer shoe should be ahead of the inner shoe, about ¼-inch for every foot of length of the bar. Thus, a 7-foot bar should have 1¾ inches of lead.

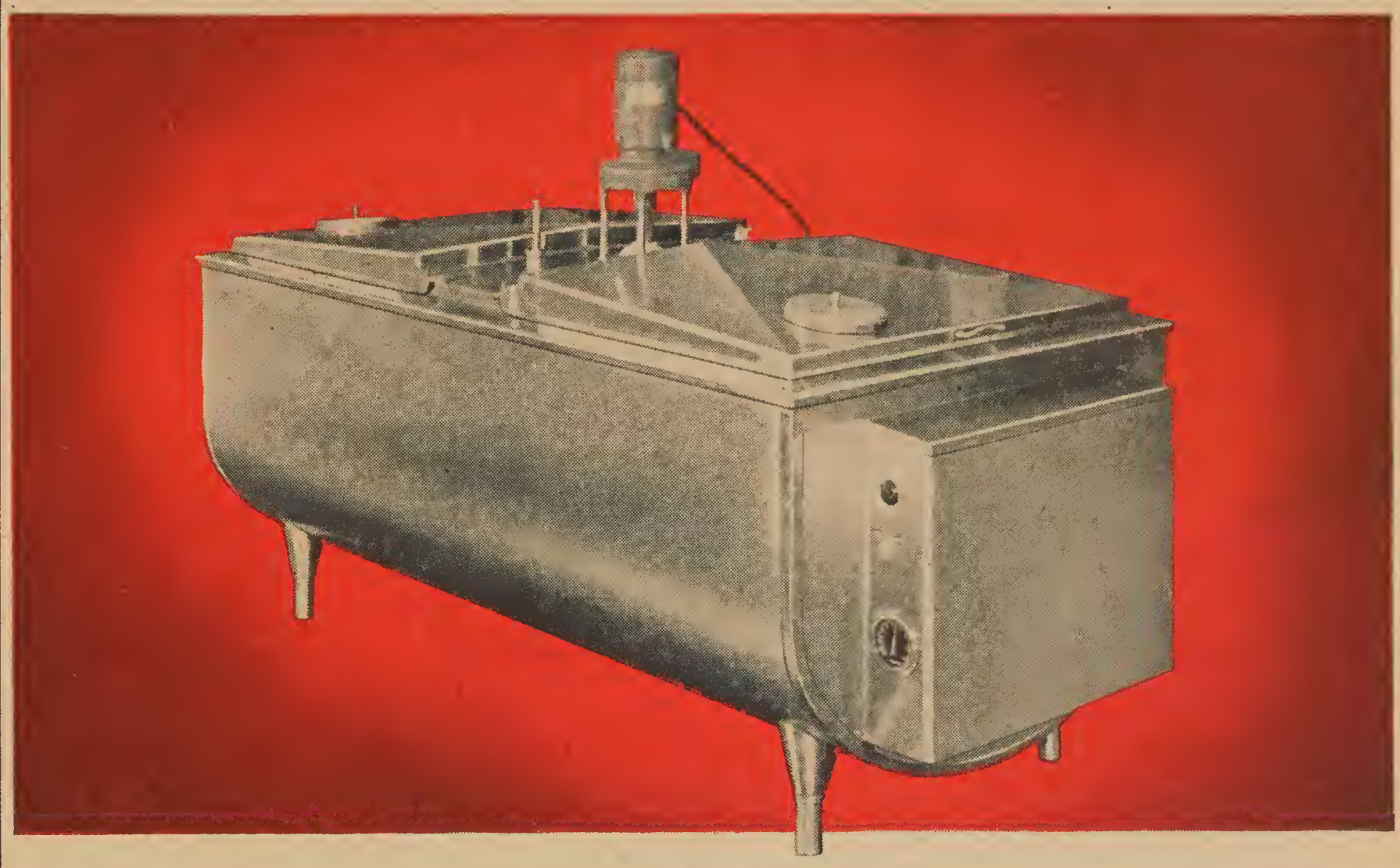
Lead is important because it takes care of the tendency of the bar to swing back slightly as it moves through the material it's cutting. With your bar set properly, it actually operates perpendicular to the direction of travel, so that the guards always point straight ahead, for easiest passage through the material to be cut.

Before installing the knife, be sure that both the bar and the knife are clean. Build-up of material can tend to raise the sections, and destroy the scissors-action. You know what happens when you try to use wobbly-jointed scissors — that's what goes on in your mower when the sections do not operate closely against the ledger plates. Thus, you can see why it's also important to adjust the hold-down clips carefully.

Check Shoes

With your mower properly attached to your tractor, check the shoe adjustment. Set them so that both just touch the ground lightly. This will decrease the drag, and also help keep the cutter bar flat—since the adjustment which tends to reduce the drag of the outer shoe will also reduce the sag in the middle of the cutter bar. The more level the bar can operate, the better your cutting action will be, with less wear on both bar and knife.

Of course, the better the condition of the cutter bar, the less wear and tear there will be on the whole machine — pitman included — so it is good business to keep the bar in good condition. Lubricate the whole machine carefully, by the hook, and operate according to instructions. Keep the tractor throttle set so that the power take-off shaft runs at about 535, even if it would run faster. Higher speeds will just cause you more trouble quicker, especially with pitmans.



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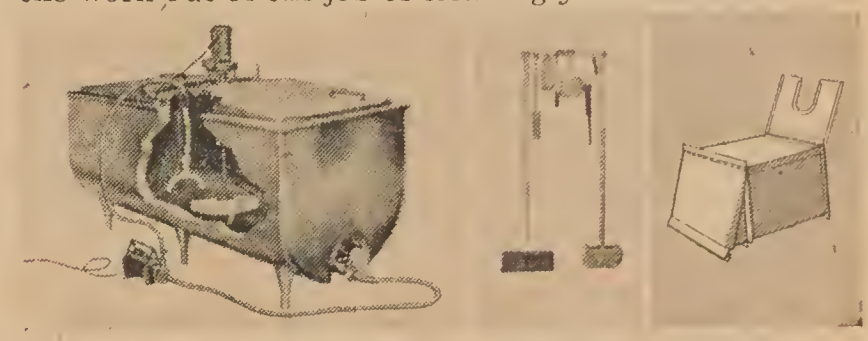
Countless hours of research, study and testing have kept the Sunset Milk Cooler ahead of competitive equipment. Much of this research has been devoted to working out ideas that have come from users of Sunset Coolers.

Many Sunset firsts have resulted from these ideas that originated on the farm. Field research and study caused Sunset to pioneer such things as *Positive Refrigerant Control*, automatic controls mounted on the cooler, built-in fast drainage pitch and nickel-bearing stainless steel construction inside and out.

Talking about Sunset... Sunset's leadership has caused talk. First of all our customers talk about us. They like Sunset's dependable performance. Our competitors talk about us. They tell why their coolers are equal to Sunset's. Yes, some even incorporate Sunset features in re-designing their cooler.

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Growing and Selling

Fresh Market Tomatoes

By Philip A. Minges *

FIREBALL, Valiant and Moreton Hybrid are the principal early varieties grown for the fresh market in New York. Glamour, Longred and more recently Cardinal Hybrid are later varieties.

Its ability to set fruit under low night temperatures and its tendency to concentrate the crop makes Fireball a dependable early variety. Fireball has lost favor with many growers, however, because of low yields, small fruit size, weak foliage which exposes the fruit to sunburning, and its susceptibility to the gray wall or blotchy ripening disorder. The first three weaknesses can be corrected to a large extent by using young transplants and making certain other adjustments in cultural practices.

With Valiant and Moreton Hybrid, older plants with flowers on at the time of field setting will still produce both early and satisfactory total yields. The Fireball variety, however, which tends to produce a great many flowers early with relatively few leaves, should have no flowers on at the time of setting in the field. If one or more flowers set soon after transplanting, most of the food goes to maturing the fruits, resulting in severe restriction of root and top growth.

These stunted plants yield very little. Also, the size of fruit of the Fireball variety is closely correlated with age of plant. The younger the plant at the time it is set in the field the larger the average fruit size. Unfortunately, using younger plants tends to cause a slight delay in the start of the harvest season. Under most conditions, however, the increased yields and fruit size will more than compensate for the few days delay.

For the early fresh market crop, Fireball transplants, 40 to 50 days old from seeding seem best. They should be bushy and relatively tender, with the first cluster in the bud stage. Extra space in the flat (4 to 8 square inches per plant) and holding night temperature at 60° F. or above during the plant growing period appears advisable. Such transplants will then produce yields almost as early as older plants that have flowers on at the time they are set in the field, and will produce several times the yield with much better fruit size. If plants have developed flowers it is best to remove them before field setting.

With most of the larger-vined varieties of tomatoes such as Valiant and Moreton Hybrid, the nitrogen that is applied in the complete fertilizer before or at the time of planting usually will be sufficient. However, with the early determinate varieties such as Fireball extra nitrogen as a sidedressing will usually increase plant size and foliage cover, leading to better yields and less sunburning of the fruit. Two applications of 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate each at 2 and 5 weeks after field setting are suggested.

A plant population of 5,000 to 6,000 plants per acre or even higher may be desirable with the Fireball variety. This means plant spacings of 15 to 20 inches in the row. Higher plant populations tend to increase the yields per acre of the early pickings without serious sacrifice of fruit size. Growers will have to determine which is the best spacing for their particular situation.

It is highly important to control leaf and fruit diseases with a good spray program. This is so important with the Fireball variety that growers who do not have satisfactory spray equipment probably should not try to grow this variety. With all varieties the spray schedule should start when the first fruits begin to size.

Best Soils

Soil selection is very important for tomatoes. In so far as possible deep, fertile, well drained, permeable soils that take moisture well should be selected. Rotations that involve alfalfa or other forage crops are highly desirable because of the improved soil structure, which means the soil will absorb rain or irrigation water better. In general the medium to fine sandy loams are preferred for the early crop while heavier soils are satisfactory for later crops. Very light sandy soils and heavy clays should be avoided, as should shallow or poorly drained soils.

Recently there has been some interest in the staking of tomatoes grown for fresh market. Apparently part of this interest stems from the fact that some buyers claim staked tomatoes are firmer than unstaked. A test was conducted during 1959 at Ithaca to try to obtain some information on this question as well as to determine which varieties seem to be suitable for staking.

Moreton Hybrid, Glamour, CRT Hybrid, and Fireball were included in the test. Firmness at both the pink and table ripe stages was determined at several different picking dates by a machine used to test firmness in various vegetables. Little difference was found between staked and unstaked tomatoes. Since staking is a very costly operation it is doubtful that firmness alone could justify the practice. Differences in firmness were noted between the varieties, with Fireball being the most firm of the four in the test.

In the trials at Ithaca the Moreton Hybrid, CRT Hybrid, and Glamour all performed as satisfactorily on the trellis as on the ground. There was no increase in yields from staking, but the first picking was a little earlier from the staked plants and the harvest season was prolonged. There were fewer culls on the staked plots and, of course, the picking crew much preferred to pick the trellised tomatoes.

Comparisons between pruning versus no pruning indicated that pruning tended to lower yields without affecting maturity when the same plant spacings in the row were used. For this reason it is suggested that growers who are interested in staking try a system that does not require pruning in order to tie up the tomatoes. Pruning adds extra cost without any advantages except perhaps the possibility of using slightly closer spacings.

Plastic Mulch

A few growers have found that the use of black plastic mulch on their tomatoes has increased early and total yields while also reducing the number of culls due to rots. There have been a number of trials, however, where the results have been questionable. This suggests that plastic mulching may be useful in some situations and not in others. Therefore, interested growers are advised to try this practice on a small scale for 2 or 3 years before going into extensive use of plastic mulch.

In recent years New York tomato growers have had difficulty in competing with tomatoes from other states in spite of the fact that an excellent quality tomato can be produced in New York. All of the reasons for this are not yet clear, but it does appear that the type of container used may be an important factor.

The current trend is towards a flat or lug, either cardboard or wood, that can be stacked easily in the truck or in the warehouse and can be conveniently handled with hand trucks.

The half bushel basket is a very poor container for tomatoes, and is disliked by most buyers, particularly the chain store people. Excessive damage to the tomatoes, difficulty in stacking, and extra work in handling are the chief complaints against it. The handle-type basket is better, but those with fixed handles in particular require more labor in handling. All tomato growers in New York should consider changing to suitable flats or lugs. An exception may be made for roadside stand sales, where a half or full bushel basket might be satisfactory in selling tomatoes for home canning.

An excellent container for tomatoes is a corrugated box with inside dimensions of about 15 x 11 x 5 inches that will hold 15 pounds net. This type of container can be "loose packed," but is most popular with buyers when tomatoes are packed in two layers with a divider between the layers. A larger corrugated box holding 20-22 pounds in two layers has been used successfully by some growers. The one-layer corrugated box holding 10 pounds net can be used for "tube pack" as well as loose pack. An acceptable used container for local markets is an 8-pound corrugated basket, in which grocers' tomatoes are commonly packed. The type with the collapsible wire handle appears to be easier to use than the fixed-handle type. For a larger used container the grape lug might be tried. **Careful grading to provide uniform size and quality is also essential if good returns are to be obtained with better containers.**

Most fresh market tomato growers give much consideration to getting the first early tomatoes. Not enough attention is given to getting good yields of high quality tomatoes over a long season. The tomato grower who is going to compete successfully in the fresh market must keep his cost per unit at a minimum by efficient production. He must be able to make a profit at the prevailing price over the entire marketing season rather than relying on a few early tomatoes to make his crop.

*Cornell Dept. Vegetable Crops

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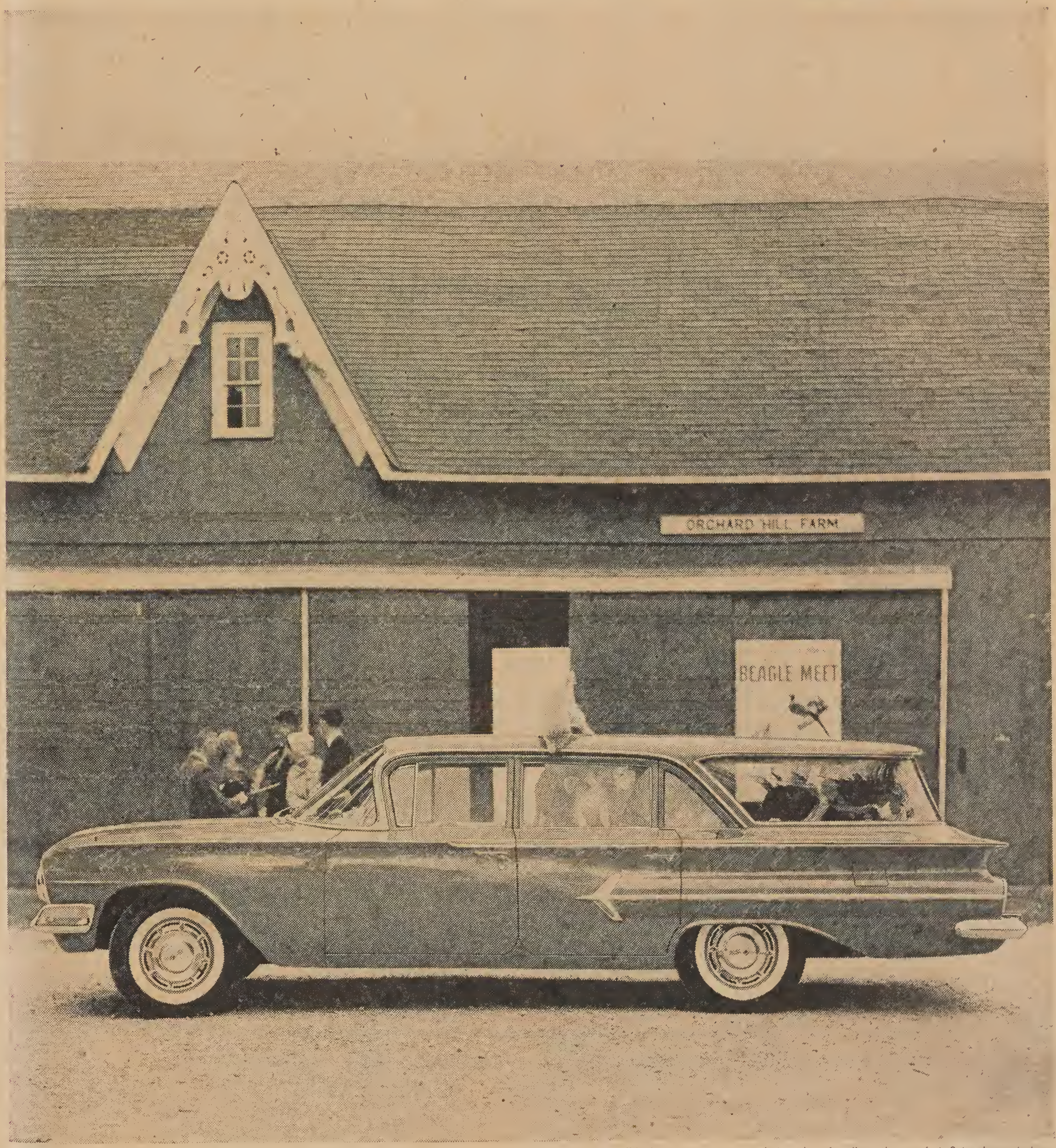
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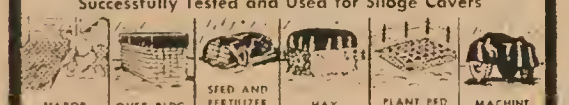
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More Tractor Power



HERE'S some information that can save you money. It comes from Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, where a performance study on 50 typical farm tractors was completed recently.

Failure to maintain an engine properly can cost the owner **more** fuel to produce **less** power. The average tractor in the Kansas State test was producing only seventy-five percent of its maximum power and it took one-third more fuel than normal to do it. Improper preventive maintenance is the primary culprit, with the following four points topping the list:

(1) **Air Cleaner**

Of the tractors tested, one out of ten had air cleaners that were choked with dirt and chaff. Servicing their cleaners resulted in an average power gain of 7.6% and an 11.4% decrease in fuel consumption.

(2) **Carburetors.**

Adjustments were needed in almost 75% of the cases. On 23 engines found running "rich," proper adjustment increased fuel consumption by 9.5%. (In some cases, however, excessive leaning of the carburetor may actually increase fuel consumption at full load.)

(3) **Ignition Timing**

Over half the tractors were found to need timing adjustment. This produced an average gain in maximum power of 5.3% with fuel consumption decreasing by the same percentage.

(4) **Spark Plugs**

New plugs were installed in 90% of the tractors for an average power gain of 5.3% and 6.1% decrease in fuel consumption. In seven of the test tractors plugs were found to be in such bad condition they caused misfiring under load. In these engines new plugs increased power 21.5% and decreased consumption 14.2%. Governors on 80% of the tractors were poorly adjusted; adjustments or repairs increased horsepower 9% and cut fuel consumption by 5%.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Bloat of Cattle

THERE'S STILL a lot that we don't know about bloat of cattle, but in recent years we've learned a great deal about how to prevent this trouble. At the present time the feeding of penicillin is highly regarded as a preventive measure. The efficiency of this method depends on slowing down or stopping of bacterial action in the rumen.

Investigational work with penicillin was rather disappointing in some areas, but it was discovered that feeding different kinds of oil would also prevent bloat. This method depends on another factor for effectiveness, and that is the increasing of surface tension in rumen liquids. This makes it possible for accumulated gases to merge so they are easily expelled by belching.

Otherwise the gases are imprisoned in millions of tiny bubbles in the form of a froth that can't be released. Old-time remedies like kerosene and turpentine depended on this principle, and so do the commercial preparations that have silicones as the active agents.

The same thing is true of the household detergents or "wetting agents." The feeding of linseed oil meal also depends on this principle, for the mucin in the meal acts as an oil when it reaches the rumen.

Choices Available

Modern methods of preventing bloat give an owner a choice of several procedures. He can:

1. Add commercial penicillin mixtures to the grain ration so that each animal gets 100 milligrams of penicillin daily during the bloat season. These mixtures are available through veterinarians.

2. Feed a commercial salt block that contains penicillin. These blocks are available through feed dealers.

3. Mix procaine penicillin with loose salt at the rate of 50 milligrams per ounce of salt and supply it free choice. The penicillin can be obtained from veterinarians.

4. Give each animal about 4 ounces of linseed oil meal daily.

5. Spray some kind of vegetable oil on green forage so that each animal gets about four ounces daily.

In addition to the above, these management practices will help a great deal in the prevention of bloat:

1. Use a half and half mixture of grass and legume seed for pastures in order to provide forage that is capable of irritating the stomach wall to induce normal belching that will regularly release gas.

2. Leave old stack butts in pastures to provide a supplement that will encourage such belching.

3. Make hay available free choice for the same reason.

4. Fill cattle with hay or straw before they're turned to dangerous pastures. Turning hungry cattle into lush pastures must always be considered as highly dangerous.

5. Avoid turning cattle into wet pastures on the first day. Extra water means extra fermentation and extra gas formation.

6. Change to pasture gradually by starting with a half hour the first day, an hour the next, and so on.

7. Keep animals on pasture day and night after a change-over is completely made. Keeping cattle in a dry lot overnight may give them a chance to get hungry before they go to pasture again.

8. Keep salt and minerals available on a free-choice basis. This helps to prevent bloat through promoting digestive efficiency.

—Dr. J. W. Bailey

Bugs and Diseases

Home Garden Remedies



MANY garden bulletins start off with a description of a crop, then list each of the insects and diseases that affect it, with a separate recommendation for the control of each.

I don't know how you feel, but I haven't the time or the patience to do it that way. What I want is one material which will kill all the bugs and insects with one application. The only thing better would be varieties that are resistant to all bugs and all diseases!

I don't expect to see either of those things in my lifetime, but a lot of progress has been made. You can now get a general purpose dust or spray—and I always feel that for the home gardener dusting is so much easier — which isn't toxic to humans and which, used frequently and liberally, will keep the garden pretty clean.

There is this difference between commercial gardening and home-grown vegetables: a vegetable with some slight insect injury, or perhaps just the beginning of a disease, is still quite usable. In other words, it isn't essential that you get perfect control in the garden, or grow vegetables that will stand being shipped to market or displayed in the retail stores.

Then, in my opinion, too little attention is given to other insect and disease control methods. I am referring specifically to the proper preparation of the seedbed and the addition of sufficient lime and fertilizer to get a crop off to a rapid start. This to me is one of the easiest and most successful means of controlling pests in the home garden.

But few things are perfect, and this is far from perfect. You will need to use the general purpose dust frequently (at least once a week and oftener if needed) with especial attention to certain crops. Here, as is true in so many cases, prevention is better than cure when you get a bad outbreak. Take the Mexican bean beetles, for example, which can absolutely riddle your beans if you let them get started.

To sum up, watch your garden for signs of pest injury and disease, control conditions so that you will get rapid growth, harvest the vegetables early, if necessary use your general purpose dust regularly, and you will be well repaid for the time you put on your garden.—*HLC*

Reflections of a Country Pastor



Victors, Not Victims

THE GOOD God intended that we should be victors, not victims. "A victim of circumstances," we've heard said of many a person's misfortunes. Why does this happen, when we are naturally organized to combat circumstances and to conquer our difficulties?



ARTHUR MOODY

Sometimes the conditions can be modified to favor the project or to make progress possible. Even an unfavorable climate yields to man's genius and inventiveness. If a mountain stands in the way and we cannot remove it—or tunnel through it —let's climb it. And if the ascent is impossible up one face, let's try another. There's a way to overcome the obstacle. Faith **and** works often accomplish what "couldn't be done."

You and I have been given power to rise above circumstances. Test it. One of the famous Wesley brothers said to the other:

"Charles, why does that cow look over the stone wall?"

"I don't know, John, do you?"

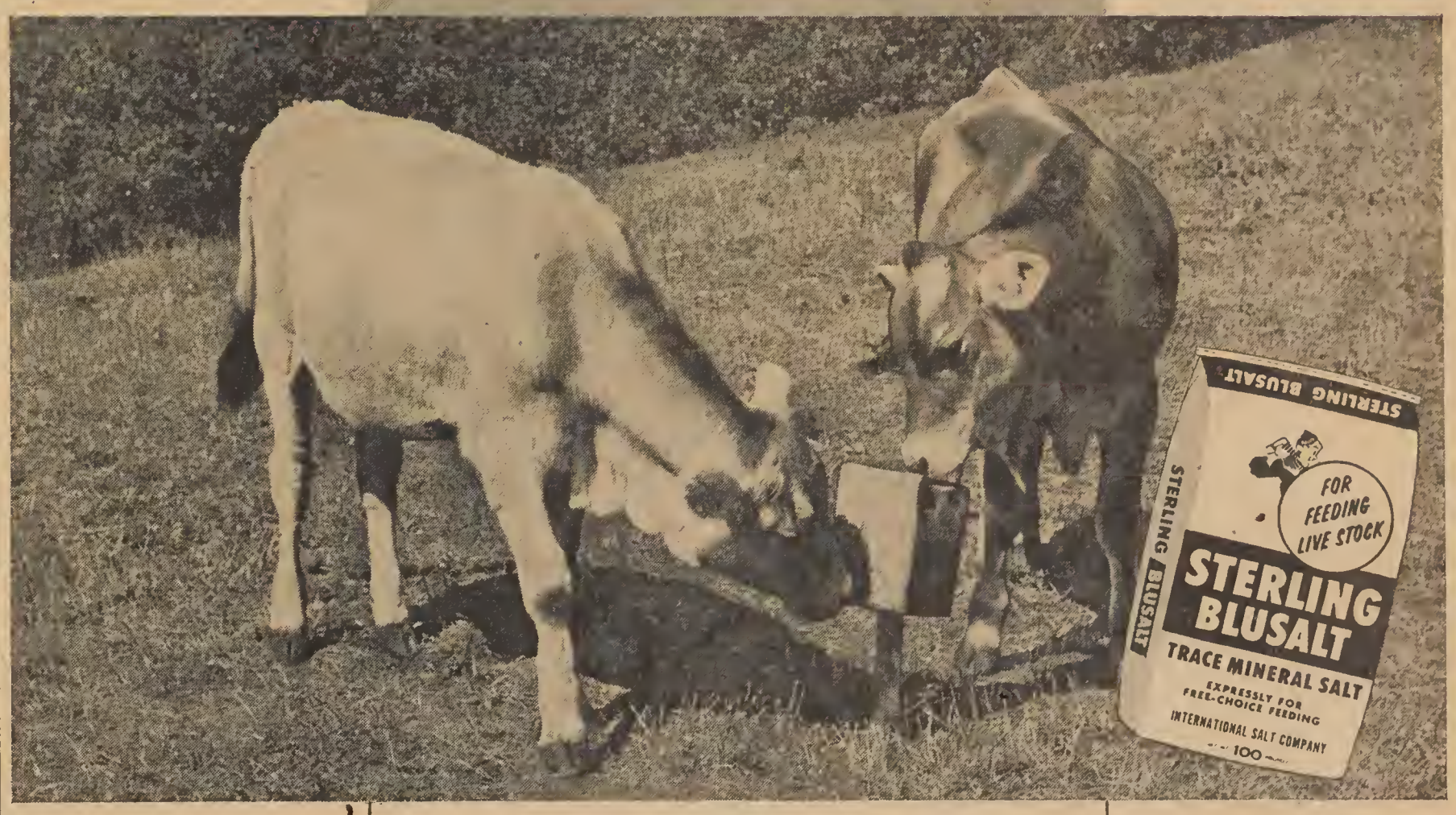
"Because she cannot see through it," was the terse reply.

Not as easy as that, often, but the idea is there. Go around, over, under, if not through the thing that stands in the way. We can "circumvent" our difficulties; handle them a different way. That's why brains are given us as well as brawn. The stratosphere, the bathysphere and the atmosphere — have yielded up their secrets to the Columbuses, even the one who proved the earth a sphere.

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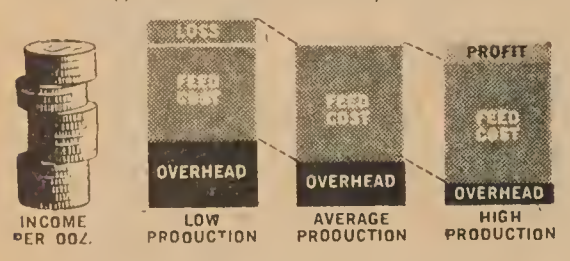
—by Cy Watkins



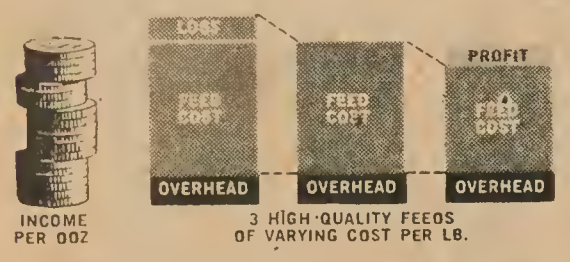
Soon you'll be housing your new hens and switching to a layer ration. So now's a good time to take a fresh look at layer "eggonomics."

EGGONOMICS

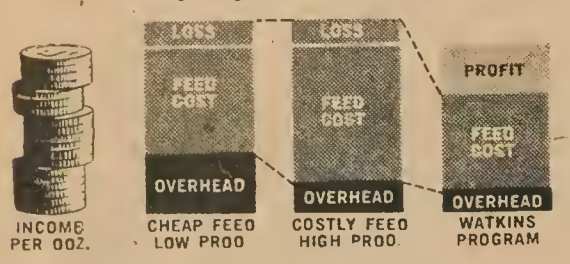
To make a profit on eggs you need *both* high production and low feed cost per dozen. That means that you have to feed a top quality ration that supplies all the "makings" a good bird needs . . . and you have to buy those "makings" at the lowest possible cost.



Here's what happens to profits when you consider three feeds that cost the same per pound, but *vary in quality*. The top quality feed tends to give you higher production. This reduces your overhead per dozen and that alone can produce a profit.



Here's what happens when you consider three feeds of *similar quality*, but vary in cost per pound. The production (and overhead) will be about the same, but if you pay too much for a top quality ration, you will take a loss at today's prices.



Let's put this all together . . . consider these three possible feeding programs.

1. LOSS! You can feed a "cheap" feed that doesn't supply the "makings." Production drops and overhead eats up any savings you may have made on a "bargain-basement" feed.
2. LOSS! You can feed a top quality feed and get high production . . . but if you don't buy *shrewdly*, top quality prices will eat up your profit.
3. PROFIT! On the Watkins Program, you can get the high production that only top quality feeds can give . . . yet the feed cost per dozen stays low. The Watkins recommended ration costs less than other top quality feeds cost because you "mix your own" from locally purchased proteins and Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers. Surveys of Watkins customers show they average 78.6% production, 6.4¢ out of pocket cost . . . about 12¢-13¢ per dozen total feed cost.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

TRESPASSERS UNPUNISHED

My friend and I have about 2,000 acres of posted land. We also have a nice catch of trespassers during the hunting season. Every year it has been more difficult to get any help from the game protectors.

This year we have had two calls from them, and to date no arrests. Will you kindly advise us how to go about getting a little cooperation in protecting our land and game. We understand posting is against the Conservation Department policy, but I was under the impression the law is the law. Have others received this treatment, too, or are we exceptions? From the way I see the set-up, the individual and land owner has no rights, but can be used as the mob sees fit.—*R. M. Robbins, Otselic, New York*

MISINFORMED?

Please cancel my subscription to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Your article, "Food Faddists on the Rampage" shocked me, and I can put no confidence in your paper ever again. You have been misinformed on the question of food, and on the relation of food to the soil and to the health of the American people. I suggest that you read the books of Sir Albert Howard and educate your editorial writers. Please cancel my subscription promptly.

—*Mrs. Russel Morehouse, Sennett, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: If I cancelled all the publications whose editors said something with which I disagree, I'd very soon have nothing left to read!

OPPOSITES

I think one of the biggest wastes of money is this Soil Bank business. My neighbor puts his farm in the Soil Bank and then they pay us for lime or for other ways to improve our farm to raise money. This is one hand working against the other.

—*E. L. Button, Melrose, N. Y.*

FAVORS CONTROLS

I do like your editorials, though I often question them in my own mind. And I am from Missouri. Until such time as we can grow enough people to eat what we produce, we will have to limit our production—or else liquidate a million farmers. Most of them might have to be on a dole. So I see no other way than to control production—and how can it be done other than some sort of government control? Of course, acreage control is no control of production. The control should be so many bushels of wheat, so many pounds of cotton, etc. etc. — *J. B. Creswell, Stanfordville, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: I agree with you that the population increase isn't going to solve the problem. But while the adjustment would be difficult, I personally feel certain that a free market would do a much better job of balancing supply and demand than any other method. In fact, I don't think any other method will do it.

Because we have departed so far from a free market, the return to it must be gradual. In particular, I have never seen any case where production controls worked, and I am very skeptical that they ever will, with the possible exception of a few specialized products where the growing area is limited.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURE

The dairymen in the Northeast ought to take a leaf from Florida's experience with citrus. The State Citrus Committee spends over $2,000,000 a year on publicity on TV shows like Gary Moore and "What's My Line?" and money is raised on a tax per box of fruit. This year this pays off, with some 15% more frozen juice and concentrate being produced than in 1959—and being sold, too.

Did you ever hear of a potato grade called "Creamers?" Well, they are the little fellows which you and I, when we worked digging potatoes, didn't bother to pick up—or which when sorted out went to the pigs and cows.

Now the supermarkets feature these in nice plastic bags at 3 lbs. for 29¢, which in my book figures out at $1.45 per peck, or $5.80 a bushel — retail. And regular grade potatoes, No. 1's, sell for 49¢-59¢ for 10 pounds. Smart merchandising, eh?—*James D. Pond, Ithaca, N. Y.*

CUTWORM CONTROL

In your March 5th issue "Question Box" I noticed one of your readers is troubled with cutworms in his garden. Although you have explained a remedy, it may be helpful to hear of my experience with these pests.

I take a large empty instant coffee jar and punch the top full of holes similar to a salt shaker. I fill the jar with chlordane and soon after my vegetables appear above the ground I shake the chlordane generously along each row as the plants appear. Also, immediately after setting out my tomatoes I shake chlordane around each plant.

It will not harm the plants if the powder gets on them. It is best, however, to be a bit careful in putting around canteloupes and not get too much on the plants when real young. I have never had any bad effects on any of the vegetables or on any flowers I use it on, but is best to try to get it on the ground as near the plants as possible.

I am never troubled with cutworms or any other grub in the soil where I use the chlordane 10% dust, and a 5 pound bag more than supplies my needs for a whole season on all of my garden and lots of flowers, by using the above method of applying.

Except for the tomato plants, I rake along the vegetable rows after applying to get it down a couple or more inches. —*Clarence H. Gillis, Clemons, New York.*

OTHERS HAVE SUBSIDIES

In answer to "Farmer Frees His Mind" item by Ernest F. Donahue, I have farmed for 45 years. I am not in favor of supports, but I can't understand why there is so much written about farm supports but never anything about supports for other business, of which there are plenty, and cost a great deal more than farm supports.

All of this writing about supports on farms only has the public believing that farmers are supported by the government while other businesses support themselves. — *Alton Pierson, Perry, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: Mr. Pierson is quite correct, but it is very difficult to estimate exactly the amounts of subsidy given to other types of business. We should remember, too, that there is nothing inherently wrong with a subsidy if it is used to encourage the production of something we need. That is the basis for the subsidy, for example, for airlines.

We certainly don't subsidize food because we need more of it. Also, when it comes to farm subsidies, an impartial look indicates that in the long run subsidies hurt farmers rather than help them.

FAVORS STANDARD TIME

We have received thousands of signatures in support of Standard Time Bill HR 1354. But with all of this support by our citizens—not all farmers, either — we can't expect much action, if any, from the Committee at this session of Congress, as they have had a very heavy schedule, with adjournment for the summer not far away.

With the circulation of petitions going on indefinitely, we feel that the next session of Congress, with election over, will give the Committee a better chance to consider discussion on this Bill.—*J. T. Johnson, Harpursville, N. Y.*

LITTLE ALTERNATIVE

May I compliment you and Tom Milliman for his article appearing in the January 16 issue, entitled "Good or Bad?" He has put into words and print what many of us know, but cannot express as he has. "Chain food marketing" has become a monopoly, which today is very materially contributing to our farm problem of low income and high costs. Their bargaining power dictates price paid, type of package, type and extent of service, etc., which leaves the farmer the victim and very little alternative but to yield.

And may I add that as yet there is no indication that farmers are meeting or will meet this challenge by their own **united** action. Let's hope that enough farms and consumers will read and analyze Mr. Milliman's article that it may bring about our awakening. — *Harry M. Fuess, Waterville, N. Y.*

KEEPING CONTACT

I noted your editorial about long distance phone calls to the younger people in the Cosline family. Here is what we did. On Christmas Day we asked the telephone company to set up a line to Marjorie and family in Wenonah and to Burton at St. Johns, Newfoundland. With four phones (2 at our home) we had an exciting 15 minutes for a total cost of around $12. Not bad to keep alive the family contacts.—*Amos Kirby, Mullica Hill, N. J.*

Hay Drying As I See It

By CARL B. BENDER*



THE HAY plant should be properly selected to fit the soil type and climate conditions of the area, nurtured through sound fertilizer practices, protected from insects and other pests and grown to the proper stage of maturity. Then all you have to do is to process this plant in such a manner as to economically conserve most of the plant nutrients while outguessing the weather.

You can readily see if you live right, don't irritate your wife, go to church regularly, sell your cattle, don't grow hay crops, and reforest your farm you will have eliminated your forage problems and can go fishing.

I think we should look at this subject of processing hay crops for our livestock in an extremely objective manner. We want a quality forage at the lowest possible cost — not quality regardless of cost.

As most of you know, I am a quality forage enthusiast and I know you folks appreciate good forage in the feeding of livestock.

Research Results

I attempt to keep abreast of some of the literature on this subject, and I would like to expose you to some of the ideas of eminent research workers in this field:

1. The feeding of high quality forages offers a practical means of stepping up feed intake and yet of combating lower returns.

2. Palatability, intake, digestibility and protein content of a forage are definitely related to leaf content of the plant and to the time of harvesting.

3. A dry matter digestibility of about 70 percent is apparently required for the cow to utilize pasture forage as the major source of nutrients for milk production.

4. Quality forage must be cut early, well preserved, free from insect and disease damage.

5. Cows fed late-cut hay for 20 weeks declined in milk production to 14 lbs. per day. At the end of this period they were switched to full feeding of early-cut hay. Within 5 weeks, production increased to 27 lbs. of milk per day with no increase in rate of grain feeding and this was in the 7th and 8th month of their lactation. Cows fed silage cut in early June produced 48 percent more milk than cows fed hay cut from the same field, but one month later in maturity.

6. Digestibility of dry matter in forage drops ½ to 1 percent a day from May 20th to July 15th; on May 20th digestibility was 77 percent, June 20th—67 percent, and July 15th—52 percent. Second cuttings after 20 days of regrowth had 65 percent dry matter digestibility, 61 percent after 40 days of regrowth.

When harvesting for quality forage, I believe it's very important to make the 1st cutting into silage (or silage and hay) and the 2nd and 3rd cuttings into hay. Use the 4th cuttings, if any, for hay or refilling silo, depending on the weather.

Both grass silage and hay drying are tools of farm management and economical milk production. Drying hay is a good way to get better quality forage into your cattle, but not regardless of cost. When you are bucking inclement weather in the spring, ensile to get the crop off the field so that you can get your harvesting rotation established and to take advantage of the high digestibility of the dry matter in the early-cut hay.

In that kind of weather it's easier by using the mower-crusher to wilt 15-20 percent moisture out of your crop than 30-35 percent. In this kind of weather I have seen too many loads of insufficiently wilted material put into wagons where it took $18.00 worth of oil to dry a ton of hay.

Those of you who are extremely carotene conscious should know the longer the hay lies in the field and the longer it takes you to dry it out, the less carotene you have in the end product. Furthermore, the slowly drying plant respires until it is dry enough to keep and that means it is burning up carbohydrates, reducing the digestibility of the dry material.

Like Heat Driers

Under our climatic conditions, I am against drying hay with unheated air. It takes too long to do the job. It slows up field operations and the digestibility of the hay is lowered markedly when it takes over a week or longer to dry. I have seen farmers blow unheated air through hay for 30 days before the batch was dried.

I am in favor of having a humidi-

(Continued on Page 21)

*Sperry Rand Corporation

IT'S TIME NOW...TO PROFIT LATER





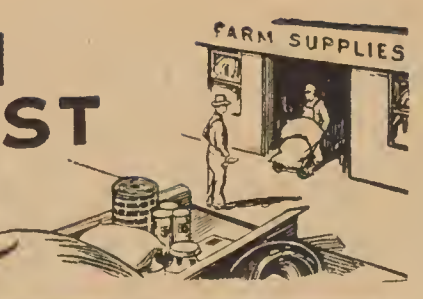


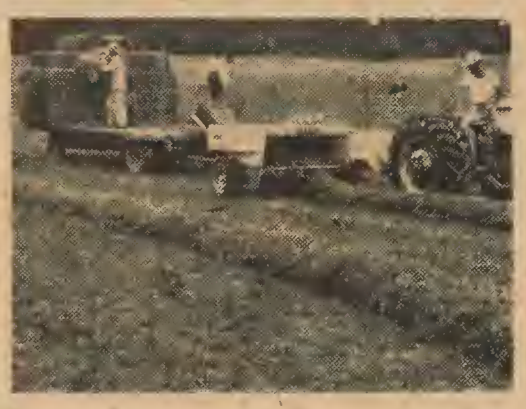
American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. ®*AEROPRILLS is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for its Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer.*

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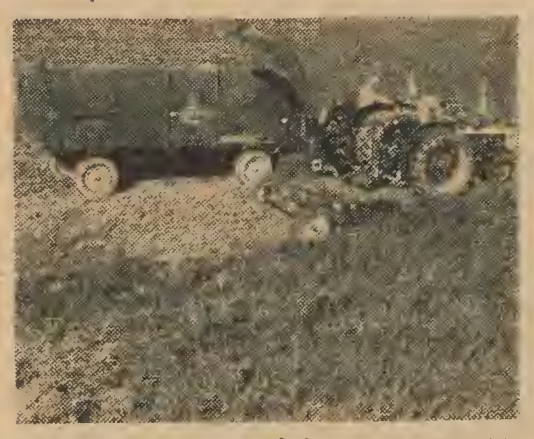
CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





A twine pick-up baler with a capacity up to 10 tons per hour is being introduced by the J. I. CASE COMPANY. The new Case 200 features a sweep-feed mechanism and simplified power train with fewer moving parts. Bale size is 14 x 18 inches, from 12 to 52 inches long. The baler is 7' 10" wide, stands only 49 inches in overall height.



Auger-blower model of INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER's new McCormick No. 5 field chopper is equipped with 56 double-edged "L" shaped reversible knives mounted on its rotor. With a full 60-inch cutting width, the No. 5 is built to make hay silage and green chop feed. Unit is also available in direct-throw and shredder models.

LENNOX INDUSTRIES INC. of Des Moines, Iowa, manufacturers of crop drying and aeration equipment, have added two new products. A new heat section using natural gas is now available for use on the Lennox Super 600 recirculating dryer. Another new product is the GB1-75 supplemental heat dryer. Outstanding feature of this dryer is a completely automatic humidistat on-off control. This control solves a problem in drying by shutting off the heat when relative humidity falls below a preset level and turning it on when relative humidity goes up to a maximum.

RAY CUNNINGHAM & SONS of La Crosse, Wisc. recently announced the addition of the new "Ranger" Hay Conditioner to their rapidly enlarging line of hay making equipment. The "Ranger" has large wheels for "floating ride" action over rough terrain. In addition, a 3 Joint P.T.O. is standard equipment, allowing close turning and excellent field maneuverability. The crimping reels of the "Ranger" are fully guaranteed against any and all breakage for 1 year or 3000 acres of operation.

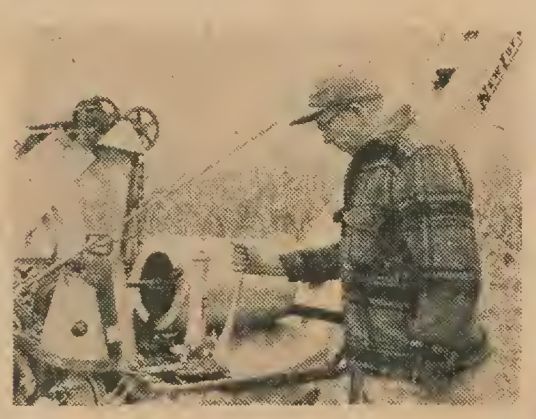
The 10th edition of "Profitable Turkey Management" has been released to eastern turkey growers by THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, a division of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc. The new edition is again authored by S. W. Hamilton, Beacon turkey specialist with more than 30 years experience in this field. The 160 page book is available without charge to turkey raisers in the Beacon distribution area (the 13 northeastern states).

CUCKLER STEEL SPAN COMPANY has prepared plans for 17 different farm buildings, which they are offering free of charge to farmers and stockmen. These plans were prepared by Norval Curry, formr Farm-Structures Specialist at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Individual plan booklets have been prepared for each of five types of farm structures: Loose-housing barns for cattle, poultry houses, grain storage buildings, machinery storage buildings and hog production buildings. To obtain copies of these helpful Farm Building Plans, write Cuckler Steel Span Company, Monticello, Iowa.

The use of an aerosol-type pressure container permits the quick and easy application of "Bovaspray", an external antiseptic dressing for cattle produced by the G. C. HANFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Syracuse, New York.

"Bovaspray" is soothing and promotes healing of affected teats and udders, and is used chiefly to relieve discomfort and hasten recovery of minor cuts, bruises, scratches and abrasions.

Back-up, hook-up and you are ready to spray with the tractor mounted Trak-Pak sprayer unit introduced by HANSON EQUIPMENT COMPANY. Designed to save time and reduce work during the rush of the growing season, the new unit mounts on any standard 3-point hydraulic hitch and can be attached or detached from the tractor in minutes. The 100-gallon fiberglass tank of special compact design is completely inert to all agricultural chemicals and will not rust or corrode. The large 14-inch top opening provides easy access to the tank interior. Interior walls are smooth for easy cleaning. Chemical level is always visible on the gallonage gauge molded into the translucent tank wall.



Now available as an optional feature on NEW IDEA's popular two row pull-type corn picker is a new factory installed "oneshot" centralized lubrication system. A single stroke of the grease pump lever after each wagon change gives positive lubrication to every bearing in the picker except universal joints. A small indicator located on the pump shows if all bearings are receiving grease through the system.



STARLINE has an Auger Feeder featuring tapered lead-in flights and reversible auger to deliver continuous flow in either direction through straight, "T", or "L" shaped bunks. Teamed with a Starline Silo Unloader, it makes feeding cattle a simple speedy operation.

COWS KNOW QUALITY

By Hugh Cosline

ALTHOUGH I knew better, I succumbed to temptation and bought a beautiful shipped-in melon early in the season. It hung around for several days, and part of it finally found its way into the garbage. Later I bought a homegrown melon, and its fragrant odor and delicious taste caused it to disappear like magic.

Cows react the same way to hay. Careful tests show that they will eat 50% more hay when it is really cut early and cured properly. In addition to eating more, they get more nutrients, some early-cut hay showing as much as 1,400 pounds of TDN per ton.

These facts are truly startling, and open up an entirely new concept of roughage as a feed in the Northeast. To cut at the most palatable and nutritious stage, hay crimpers will be used to crush stems and hasten uniform drying; hay driers will be installed in increasing numbers.

Fifty per cent more acres will be needed to grow the roughage to furnish the increased consumption, and more fertilizer and lime will be applied to make growing conditions more favorable.

Less purchased feed will be fed per 100 pounds of milk, but, as is always the case, total feed used will decrease little, if any.

Hay of the quality described will do much to encourage beef raising in the Northeast. It will lower costs and increase returns.

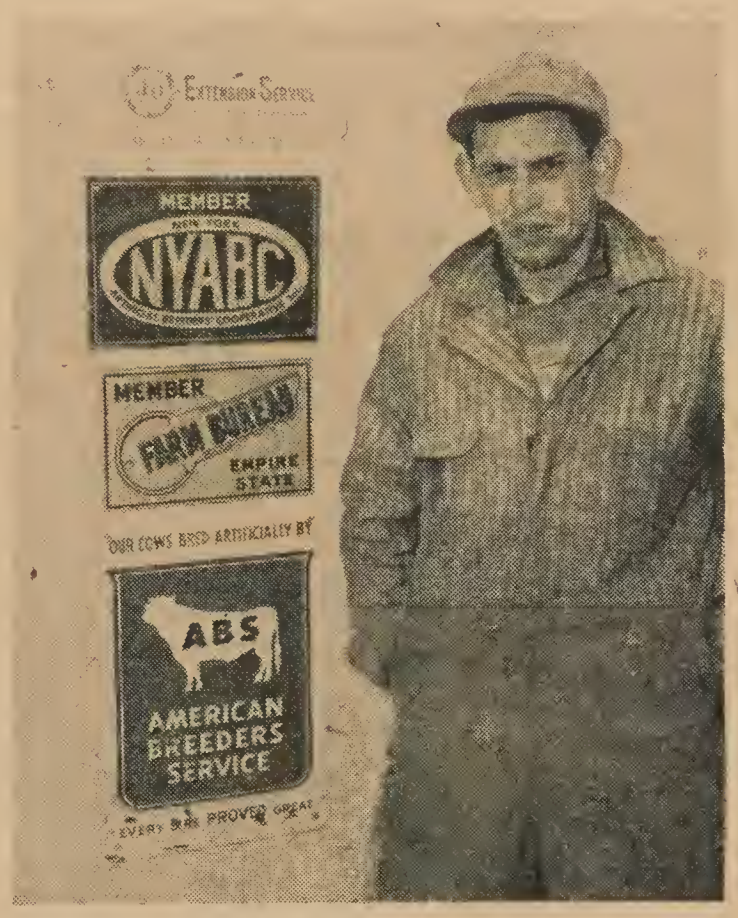
But to take advantage of the possibilities of better hay, some old ideas must be forgotten entirely and new ones substituted. For example:

Hay with 1,400 pounds of TDN per ton is worth the cost of drying with heat.

Cows won't increase consumption by 50% unless you give them the hay to eat.

It will be necessary to revise ideas about early-cut hay. June 1 may become the acceptable date in the Northeast.

Aiming at A 12,000 lb. Average



Jim also had a shiny new American Agriculturist sign posted, but when our fieldman called he tacked it on a nearby barn door. The two signs at the top which are indistinguishable are those of the Schuyler County Extension Service and the Yates County Holstein Club.

JIM BANNISTER of Montour Falls, New York, has for ten years been running a one-man dairy of 200 acres with 29 milkers. He was born and brought up in Elmira, but liked farming and found the opportunity.

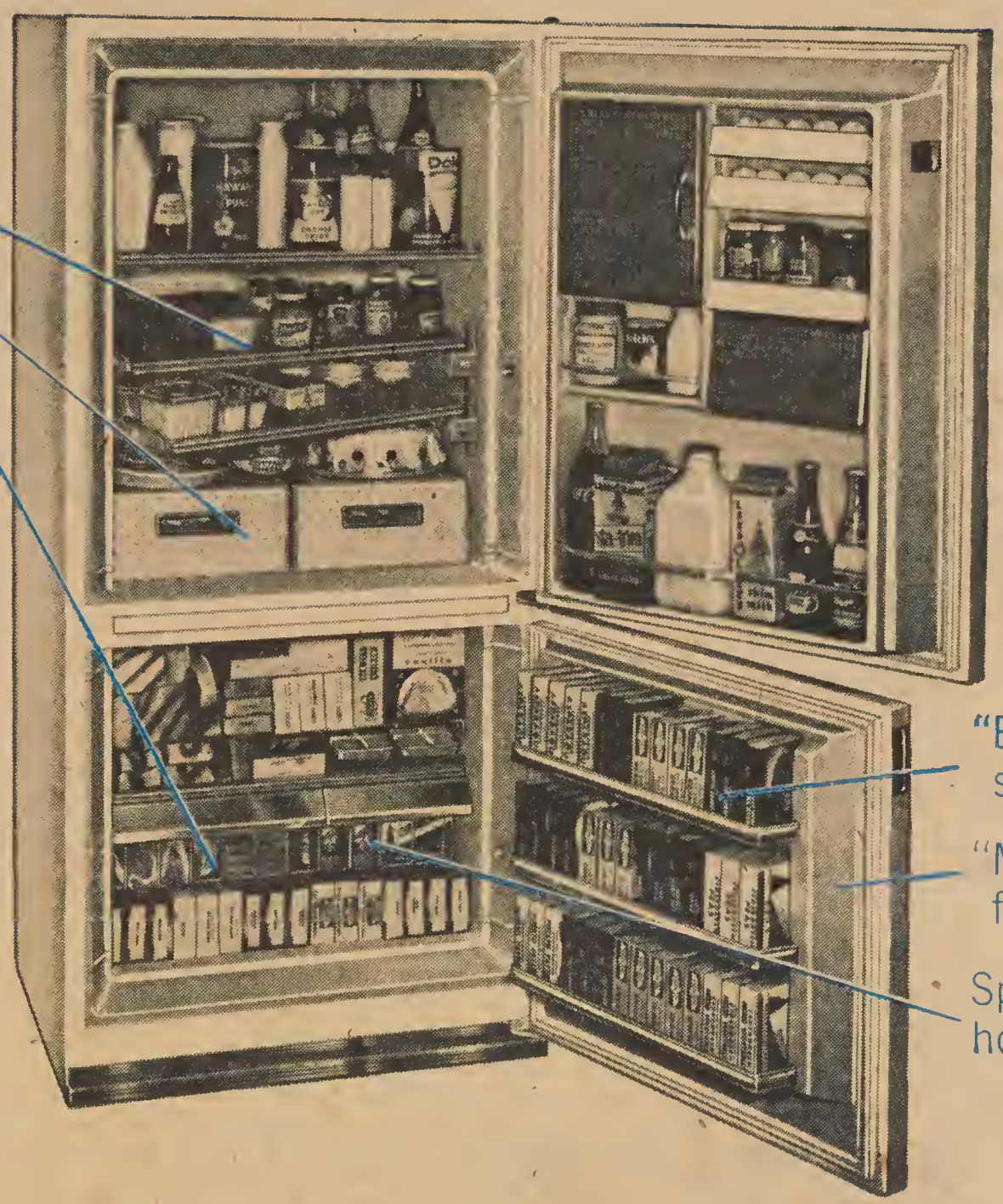
With a herd average around 10,000 pounds, Jim isn't planning any increase in size. In recent years the calves have run to bulls, but now Jim has a nice bunch of heifers coming along from dams artificially bred, which he believes will bring up his milk production.

The acreage has been increased from 100 to 200, but, as Jim says, he has enough now to keep him busy.

"But I'm not satisfied with the production," said Jim, "and I'm hoping to bring that up to an average of 12,000 pounds."

The roughage for the herd is mainly alfalfa and bromegrass, plus some birdsfoot trefoil and corn for silage. He raises 20 acres of oats plus some corn for grain, but also buys some corn, and has a 16% protein mixture put together from oats, corn and a protein supplement, which he feeds at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk.

A G.L.F. 40th Anniversary Special



. . . DURING JUNE

$369.95

MONTHLY TERMS WITH ONLY $37.00 DOWN

This new 16 cu. ft. Unico Combination Refrigerator-Freezer, is one of the special items offered as part of G.L.F.'s 40th Anniversary celebration.

It takes up only 6½ sq. ft. of kitchen space, and includes a 10 cu. ft. refrigerator, and a 6 cu. ft. freezer.

The cabinet is welded into one piece; outer case sealed against moisture; and rust-proofed inside and out. Interior is acid resistant porcelain enameled; outside enamel is baked on bonderized steel.

The freezer section, which holds 200 lbs. of food, is sealed from the refrigerator—no cold air loss in freezer when you open refrigerator door.

. . . REGULAR PRICE

$432.75

Arctic Air Cooling—a new forced air cooling method used in the refrigerator section keeps foods in top flavor, and eliminates defrosting.

OTHER COMBINATION REFRIGERATOR-FREEZERS IN THE G.L.F. LINE:

14 cu. ft. . . . 10.6 cu. ft. Refrigerator section—3.2 cu. ft. Freezer section
21 cu. ft. . . . 10 cu. ft. Refrigerator section—11 cu. ft. Freezer section.
G.L.F. Freezers: Chest type—13 cu. ft. capacity . . . 17 cu. ft. capacity . . . 21 cu. ft. capacity. Uprights: 14 cu. ft. capacity . . . 17½ cu. ft. capacity . . . 21½ cu. ft. capacity.

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GLF Quality 40th Anniversary 1920-1960

June is Freezer Month at your G.L.F.



June's Best

Meal Ideas

start with

Dairy Foods!

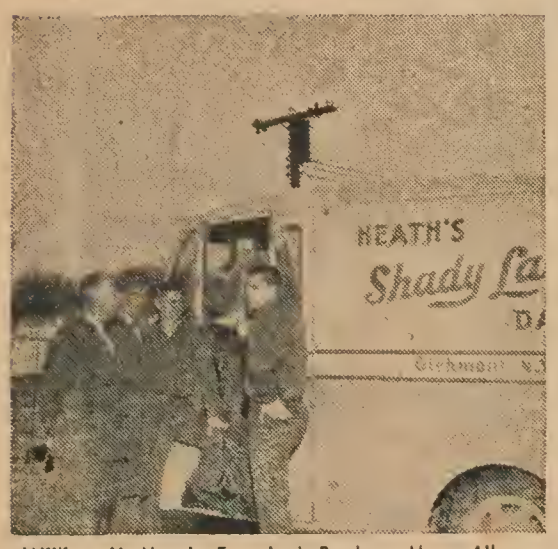
PROGRESS IN DAIRY BREEDING NYABC

20th ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST 5 - 6, 1960

220 technician units serving 47,000 members' herds in New York and Western Vermont affiliated with:

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 528-A, Ithaca, New York

Need Farm Credit? See a Specialist



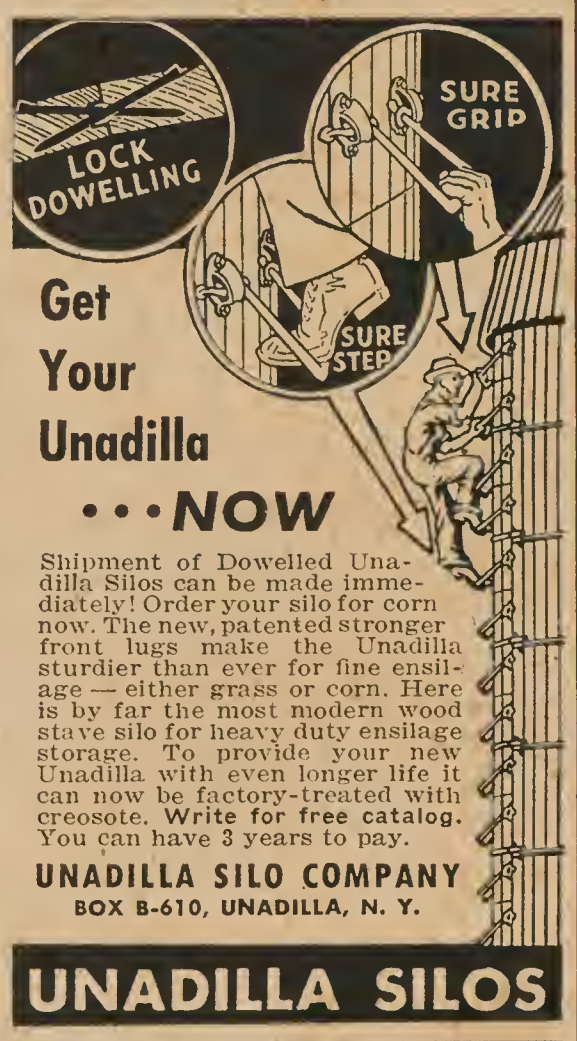
William H. Heath, Francis J. Bookey, Mgr., Albany N. Y., Jerold Heoth, Richard Thayer and William L. Heath, standing by one of the three trucks which are used to deliver 1,500 quarts of milk daily.

Your Co-Op Farm Credit specialist knows farmers and their problems. He's the logical man to see when credit is the logical solution. Ask him whenever you need help on farm financing. You'll get the best possible deal.

For *complete, expert* credit service, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-131, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

FARM COOPERATIVE CREDIT — Federal Land Bank Loans

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ $3.84; 7x9 @ $5.04; 8x12 @ $7.68 Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes.
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Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. **Write for free catalog.** You can have 3 years to pay.

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SUMMER SORES*

Chafed Udders, Cracked Teats, Wire Cuts, Fly Sores, Cowpox*

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*Blu-Kote covers the wound with a penetrating coating to reduce pus formation, dry up secretions, control secondary infection and promote clean, rapid healing. 4 oz. bottle $1 at drug & farm stores or write: H. W. Naylor Co., Morris 3, N.Y.

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

MONEY FOR YOUR TREASURY

Over 2,000,000 Sunflower Dish Cloths

Were sold in 1959 by members of Sunday Schools, Ladies Aids, Young People's Groups, etc. They enable you to earn money for your treasury, and make friends for your organization. Sample FREE to Official.

SANGAMON MILLS
Established 1915 Cohoes, N. Y., 23



Modern tiling machines install up to 1,500 feet per day on a uniform grade

TILE DRAINAGE

By C. S. WINKELBLECH*

WHEN John Johnson of Geneva, N. Y. installed the first tile drainage system in the United States in 1835, he probably didn't foresee all the benefits that would accrue to future generations from this practice.

Early tile drainage work clearly demonstrated that good crop yields could be obtained from otherwise worthless swamp land, but it was not until tractors and modern tillage methods were invented that tile drainage assumed its rightful importance.

Nearly all the agricultural areas of the Northeast have scattered wet spots that delay tillage and planting operations. As we reach for higher yields, more attention must be given to timeliness of planting. The growing season is relatively short; every day counts.

Wet Soil Problems

Machinery can be operated more efficiently on large fields which are free of obstructions. The consequences of working soil that is too wet are many—none of them good. Wet soil has a low bearing strength; machines bog down, traction is reduced. Wet soil is cold; seeds germinate slowly or rot. Wet soil packs easily; it becomes cloddy rather than granular when tilled. Drainage problems are likely to become progressively worse with repeated tillage.

If tillage is delayed until wet spots dry out naturally, the knolls and other better drained areas of the field are likely to become too dry to develop good soil tilth.

Some people have the erroneous idea that tile drains rob the growing crop of needed water. The truth is that tile remove only the excess — that which would fill the larger pore spaces and choke off the air supply needed for bacterial and chemical activity. The roots of most farm crops will not enter saturated soil.

A random system of tile drainage is used most frequently in the Northeast. This system has no particular pattern, but the main lines follow natural draws and the laterals extend into the larger wet areas. Within the more extensive wet areas a uniform pattern of parallel lines might be used. The distance between lines is determined by the type of soil, the amount of water to be removed and the crops to be grown. The range is generally from 30 feet to 100 feet apart.

Tile drains, properly planned and installed, become a permanent farm improvement that needs little maintenance. Although the initial cost might seem high, when spread over the 50 years or more that the tile should be effective, it is one of the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Associate Professor and Extension Agricultural Engineer, New York State College of Agriculture.



Removable iron bars on tile outlet keep small animals from entering the line.

Tile Drainage

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ost profitable investments a farm- can make. Not all soils respond to le drainage, however; water moves ry slowly through heavy clay sub- il. When these conditions are en- untered it is necessary to backfill e tile trench with porous material ch as gravel or organic material accept a less convenient system of ainage such as open ditches.

The need for a complete drainage an, regardless of the size of the ainage problem, cannot be over- phasized. To overlook any one of veral important factors may cause e system to fail prematurely or re- lt in unnecessarily high mainten- ce costs. Good design includes a ee and open outlet adequately pro- cted from erosion and rodents; ntinuous grade with no low spots the line; adequate tile depth to event crushing with heavy equip- ent; tile large enough to remove e excess water in a reasonable me; and the correct horizontal po- tion to be effective in collecting e water. Horizontal position is fre- uently given less attention in de- gn than it rightfully deserves.

It is much easier now to get a od job than it was thirty years go. The Soil Conservation Service as trained personnel who will sur- y the farm, obtain soil and drain- ge area data, determine the outlet nd the amount of various sizes of le that are needed; establish the ade and supervise construction to e that the plan is followed. County gricultural Agents, ditching con- actors and private engineers will also perform this service or some part of it where SCS personnel are not available.

Tile drainage contractors, using modern machines, are growing in numbers, and are interested in performing a service that is satisfactory in every respect. The digging depth of modern tiling machines can be controlled hydraulically to cut a uniform grade up to 5½ feet deep.

Better quality tile are available in a choice of clay, concrete and bitumenous fiber pipe, as a result of more accurate quality control at the manufacturing point.

There are also ways to take the edge off of the high initial investment in a tile drainage system. The installation of tile is considered a farm operating expense by the Collector of Internal Revenue. This means that the entire cost can be charged to farm operations in the year the job is completed.

The local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office may reimburse you for up to 50% of the cost of a tile system providing the proper procedure is followed and funds are available.

Although we have been installing tile for many years, we have barely scratched the surface of the total need. To stay in a competitive agricultural position with other areas of the country, the Northeast will need to use much more tile, particularly in the more favorable agricultural areas. We pay for good drainage whether we have it or not.



"Power for the milking machine go out again, dear?"

MILK IN THE CRYSTAL BALL

DEAN Rudolph K. Froker of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture predicts these changes in dairying:

1. As sterile concentrated milk is developed and marketed, the spread will be narrowed between prices paid producers for milk for manufactured products and milk for fluid milk markets.
2. A general softening of retail prices for fresh milk will probably occur, and the added savings and conveniences in handling and storing will cause a further shift from home delivery to store sales.
3. The total consumption of milk will increase, although the amounts of butter and evaporated milk will probably continue to decline.
4. Dairymen will think more and more in terms of the national market, perhaps also the export market, and less and less in terms of individual city markets. This may help unite the nation's dairy programs.
5. Fluid milk markets will become less independent and less isolated. They will be influenced more than at present by industry-wide conditions in both supply and demand.
6. There will be less need for our present complicated system of classified sales and class prices, and probably less seasonal stress on prices, since a plant's entire milk supply can be made into this product regardless of the day of the week or the month of the year that it is produced.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF CHANGING MARKETS...



COMPETITION!



1. The human stomach has a limited capacity.
2. Every milk product has a heavily promoted substitute.
3. Countless other beverages are advertised to the tune of millions of dollars a year.

The need for well-financed milk promotion is a challenge that farmers can best meet by working together in an organization they control. You need to be one of the 22,000 members who belong to 91 cooperatives forming

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

...THROUGH COOPERATIVE ACTION!

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2, N. Y. Phone HA 2-0186.

Competition for your market is just one challenge you must meet . . one more reason why IT'LL PAY YOU TO BELONG TO A COOPERATIVE AFFILIATED WITH

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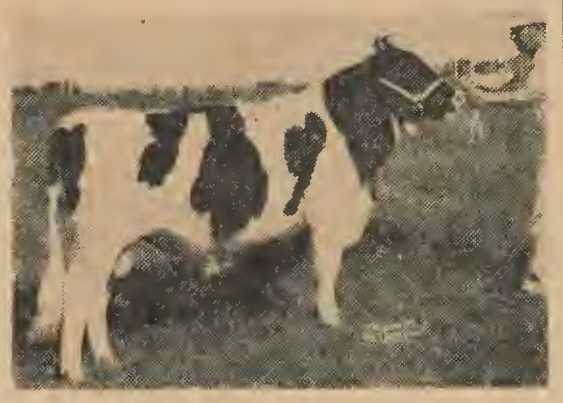
JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

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14 classified dtrs. ave: 83.7
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CURTISS CANDY CAPPER CURTISS
Good Plus—Silver Medal Production
77 dtrs. ave: 14073—3.7%—525 ME
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Five Dairy Breeds
Three Beef Breeds
One Dual-Purpose



James A. Baker
Treasurer



Haven Main
Secretary

PLANNED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The trend for the past number of years has been toward larger farms. Consequently, larger farms need more and larger equipment.

In the past farmers have been reluctant to finance capital expenditures properly, and have used their working capital. In some instances they have found out too late, that they deleted all their capital and were unable to refinance themselves.

I feel it is the duty of every farm equipment dealer, when selling a piece of farm machinery to a customer, to explain to him the benefits of long range financing of capital expenditures. By doing this, the dealer would be rendering a greater service to his customers, and at the same time, the dealer's Accounts Receivable would be lower at the end of the year.

—James A. Baker, Treasurer

New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association
Bainbridge, New York

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

GLUE LAMINATED RAFTERS AND ARCHES

Send for further information and prices.
Box BR-60 Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, N.Y.

Heal TEATS! Soften UDDERS!

You will like this modern, more effective medication for Sore Teats, Tender Udders. More soothing, more softening, more penetrating to relieve soreness . . . reduce congestion. *$1 at drug and farm stores, or write*

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS 9, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's UDDER BALM

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



Gordon L. Lamb (center) was named State Star Farmer at the recent Empi State FFA Convention at Wellsville. He is flanked by: (l. to r.) Carl Joslin, Le Teresko, Ryan Kilmer, Earl George, and David Zilker. See story for details.

Empire State FFA Meets

THE New York State Future Farmers recently held one of their biggest annual conventions at Wellsville, New York. Some 200 chapters were represented by 1,250 members, advisors, and guests.

Climaxing the three-day event was the selection of the State Star Farmer, Gordon L. Lamb, a senior at Corfu Central School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Lamb of Darien Center.

Other winners of Future Farmer Foundation awards were: Farm Mechanics, Leon Teresko, Ballston Lake; Poultry Farmer Award, Earl George, East Syracuse; Soil and Water Management, Ryan Kilmer, Hamden; Farm Electrification, Robert Cummins (now in Russia on a three week trip), Warsaw; Public Speaking, Carl Joslin, Boonville; Farm and Home Safety, David Zilker, Delevan.

A special citation in recognition of outstanding service to the FFA and Vocational Agriculture was awarded to the New York State Bankers Association. The Bankers Association, in turn, awarded a scholarship to finance attendance at the Cornell University Bankers School; the winner was Thomas Roberts of Saquoit.

Winners of the New York Sta FFA Chapter Recognition Conte were (from 1st to 5th): Hamilto Greenville, Dansville; Wellsville, a Genoa. One of the outstanding a complishments of the Hamilt Chapter was its project of brush r moval and reseeding of a commun ty picnic area.

The following were designated f recommendation to the Nation FFA Convention for the Americ Farmer Degree: Herman Giffor Camden; Duane Groff, Fort Plai George Heideman, Jr., Kent; Gle Myers, Alexander; Merrill Reynol Burk; Roland Ripley, Cortland; a Robert Taylor, Manlius.

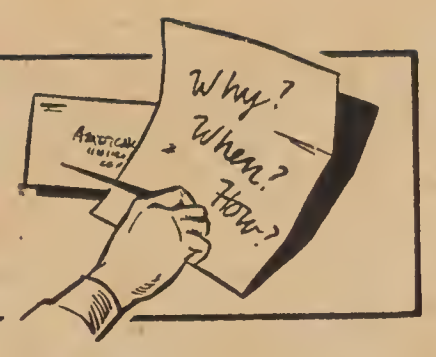
Newly elected officers for 1960- were: president, Carl Joslin, Boo ville; secretary, Michael Franklin Homer; treasurer, David Eva Potsdam; reporter, William Randa Gouverneur; sentinel, Daniel Moo Cooperstown.

Vice-presidents elected for the s districts were: Richard Barie, Ea Bethany; Roderick Prutsma Troupsburg; Ronald Marshal Genoa; M. Lyndon Matteson, J Belleville; William Erickson, How Cave; and Peter DeBlock, Jr., Ne Hampton.



Dean Hoffer of Manhei Pa. (National FFA vice pre ident) presents 1st pla award in the Chapter Re ognition Contest. Acceptin for the Hamilton FFA Cha ter is Daniel Hughes, righ

The QUESTION ? BOX



DAIRY COWS

Does anyone have any idea of how much feed a cow's paunch will hold?

A cow's paunch or rumen makes up about 80% of her complete stomach, and will hold up to 300 lbs. of feed!

With better pastures and hay, should I feed less grain per 100 lbs. of milk?

That's a question that brings lots of disagreement. The aim is the highest return to the dairyman, and this varies with the cow, the price of grain, and the price of milk. Some good dairymen are feeding less grain per 100 lbs. of milk than was once recommended.

How long does it take a cow to "give down her milk" after her udder is washed?

About one minute. Waiting longer makes for hard milking.

Are dairymen giving too much attention to breeding and too little to feeding?

Certainly the fastest way to step up production per cow is by better feeding. A good proportion of our dairy cows are not producing up to their potential. But in the long run breeding is fundamental. No amount of feed and care can get more milk from a cow than her inheritance permits.

Does it hurt milk production to omit stripping?

Of course cows should be milked reasonably clean, but there is no evidence that trying to get the last drop has any advantages. Leaving a little milk in the udder will not tend to cause a drop in milk production.

SOILS

How can I sterilize soil for potting plants?

Sterilize by putting it in an oven with the temperature set very low and heat until the soil in the center of the material gets to 180°F. Then turn out the oven and let it cool there. This usually means putting it in a 200 degree oven for an hour and then turning off the heat.

—Arthur Pratt

Is a hard "plow sole" common in the Northeast and will subsoiling help?

Some soils do develop very hard plow soles when plowed at the same depth for many years. Subsoiling will break them up temporarily, but there is some doubt as to permanent benefits. Subsoiling is expensive and should not be done until you study your soils carefully.

How fast does lime get into the soil when broadcast on top?

Very slowly. The best way is to mix it with the soil. Where this cannot be done, broadcasting is better than no lime, but returns will be slow.

What is the best philosophy in the use of fertilizer—to "build up" the soil or to fertilize the crops?

Most agronomists agree that it's more profitable to consider that you are fertilizing the crops you are growing.

What happens when you add more potash than the crop needs?

You get what is called "luxury use." The plants take more potash than they need. In general, the ideal way to give potash to a plant is in small frequent "bites."

HAY DRYING AS I SEE IT

(Continued from Page 15)

stat tied up with the controls so that when the humidity of the outside air drops to 50 or below the oil burner is cut off.

I lean more toward wagon drying than to batch drying. There is less labor involved, and I think we get better drying of the load by forcing the air down through the load.

The random loading of the wagons with smaller bales by means of a bale thrower is very promising in cutting down labor, and the drying time is not materially increased.

I would rather set the mower to cut at three inches than at two inches. The extra length of stubble holds the cut hay off the ground a little more which forms more of a mois ture break.

Feeding Quality Forage

Let's look at the potential of feeding high quality forage to our milking herds.

Following research results, early-cut forage harvested as silage between May 20th and June 1st should average a dry matter digestibility of about 68 percent. Wagon or batch dried hay put up at the same time, weather permitting, should have the same digestibility.

Second and third cutting alfalfa harvested in early bloom and finished in a drying system should have a digestibility of dry matter of about 58 percent.

Let's take a 1200 lb. cow producing 40 lbs. of 4.0 percent milk and feed her a limited grass silage ration of 35 lbs. from the early-cut grass silage, 5 lbs. of early-cut hay and 14 lbs. of second cutting. This cow would need 2.75 lbs. of digestible protein and 23.1 lbs. of TDN in a day for maintenance and production. This high quality forage would supply 2.9 lbs. of digestible protein and 18.3 lbs. of TDN. That is a slight excess of protein and a deficit of 4.8 lbs. of TDN from the forage alone. This deficit could be made up by feeding 6.1 lbs. of a 12 percent grain ration a day.

I am certain if the silage was fed in one feeding and the hay was fed in three feedings, with the quality wrapped up in this forage, the intake of hay would be greater than I calculated in this example and less grain would have to be fed than indicated.

This can also be backed up by production records at Hershey Farms where, if I remember correctly, some of their herds are producing around 12,000 lbs. of milk without any grain feeding.

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June 18 Issue.....Closes June 2
July 2 Issue.....Closes June 16
July 16 Issue.....Closes June 30
Aug. 1 Issue.....Closes July 21

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, furnished, Telev. 3 bedrooms, bath, automatic oil heat, h/w floors, garage, workshop, large outbuilding, all tools, 6 H.P tractor 4 acre land on State Highway, close to I.B.M. Price $16,900.00; $4,000 down, balance like rent. Phone: Kingston, Dupont 2-2811. Helen Watzek, Rt. 1, Box 361. Kingston New York.

FOR SALE: 104 ACRE farm near Kingston, New York. Tillable or pasture, some road front acreage, brook and woodlot. 11 room home, improvements. Good barn, other buildings. 12 miles from Thruway. Write owners: Florich, 109 West St., Danbury, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN acres, modern equipped, chicken farm, 5,000 eapacity. Nine brooder houses. Marian Buckholtz, Ovid, N. Y.

FOR SALE—203 ACRES level land, good barn, 26 cows, 4 heifers, 2 tractors and other machinery, good 10 room house with bath and oil furnace, on hard road. $25,000. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson Salesman, East Springfield, N Y

FINGER LAKES AREA—Ten acres, 2½ acres fruit. Nine room Greek Revival house, barn overlooking Cayuga Lake. Lake right of way. Suitable gentleman's estate or small Institution. Adjoining land available. Richard Hunt, Rte. 1, Seneca Falls, New York.

$13,500 BUYS 35 ACRES full bearing apple orchard and all equipment. Popular varieties, large expandable retail and truckers sales from north country. Established reputation at brokers cold storage. 7 room house, bath, automatic furnace heat, storm windows. Crop included. Terms—half down. M. S. Carpenter, Mexico, N. Y .

BUY DIRECT FROM owner. 336 acres two miles from New Berlin, N. Y. 8-room house, bath, automatic steam heat; 7-room house, bath, 2 drilled wells, 2 large barns. Ask for particulars. F. W. Green, Cooperstown, New York. Tel.: 567.

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NO TRESPASSING Signs. samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

Coming Meetings

Field Days and Canton Shows are scheduled for New York Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association in June, as follows:

Tuesday, June 7 — Southeastern Canton, Concord Farm, Woodbourne.

Wednesday, June 8—Northeastern Canton, Altamont Fairgrounds, Albany Co.

Thursday, June 9—Central Canton, Windcrest Farm, Pompey Hill, off Route U. S 20.

Friday, June 10 — Northwestern Canton, Riverside Ranch Farm, Indian Falls.

Saturday, June 11—Northern Canton, the Bob-Lyn Farm, off State Route 3, Black River.

* * *

June 14-17—NEPPCO Egg Quality School, Rutgers, University, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 17-18—13th Annual Delmarva Chicken Festival, Selbyville, Delaware.

June 22, 23 — FFA Convention, University of Maine, Orono.

June 23-24 — NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.

June 28-July 1 — State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University, Ithaca. N. Y.

July 8-9—12th Annual Maine Broiler Festival, Belfast.

July 29 and 30—Summer meeting, New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association, Pine Acres Farm, Holland, N. Y.

August 5-6 — NYABC Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid. Sample 25¢. Oxboro. Box 7031 N. Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

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CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7. Sevierville, Tenn.

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington Conn.

MAKE MONEY weaving rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Loom Works, Dept. 64, Boonville, N. Y.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free recipes. George, 3605 South 15th. Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

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500 BUTTONS, 100 NEEDLES, $1.00 prepaid. Free threader, catalog included. Card's Wholesale, Edgewood, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FOR SUMMER! JAPANESE silk fan hats. Beautiful floral designs. Ideal for beaeh or gardening While they last, $1.00 postpaid. Hammond Box 81, Masonville, N. J.

SAVE ON SEWING supplies. Free catalogue. Button Shop, Department A, 717 W. Roosevelt, Chicago 7, Illinois.

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QUILT PIECES! BEAUTIFUL colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00; 3¼ lbs.. $2.00. Guaranteed! Ward, 92-A North, Medfield, Massachusetts.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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GERMAN GIFT ITEMS, literature mailed to you from German factories free—write Schiller, Halliard Ave., Beachwood, New Jersey.

CUT MACHINERY COSTS

THE ANNUAL cost of owning and operating the machinery on a typical northeastern dairy farm amounts to about 40 percent of the machinery inventory value. Here are some ways to keep machinery costs in line:

1. **Machinery Adjustment** — keep cutting edges sharp, working parts lubricated, all mechanisms timed and in good working condition.

2. **Thorough, Regular Lubrication** —means more service from a machine.

3. **Engine Tune-Up**—check and adjust valve clearances, breaker points, ignition timing and carburetor, clean and adjust spark plugs, clean air cleaners and crankcase breathers.

4. **Dry Storage**—gives longer machine life, higher value for trade-in. Remove canvases and belts, grease cutting and wearing areas.

5. **Full-Load Your tractor** — Use wider tools, pull implements in tandem, or shift up and throttle back.

6. **More Traction** — with wheel weights, fluid in the tires, and hitches that put implement weight on tractor rear wheels.

7. **Better Field Layout** — saves power, fuel and time. Turning on short bouts wastes all three.

8. **Trade Work** — you combine; neighbor bales.

9. **Joint Ownership** —of larger specialized machinery saves costs on smaller farms.

10. **Do Custom Work** —to increase use of machines, provide cash income, and reduce cost.

11. **"Hoss Trade"**—Compare prices of newest machines with used equipment. Used machinery may be awfully expensive considering convenience and time-saving features of new equipment.

SYNTHETIC MILK?

DR. STERLING Brackett, Director of Animal Industry Development for the American Cyanamid Company, commented recently: "There is no point in fooling ourselves that it wouldn't be possible to put together all of the things found in milk to make a synthetic milk, but it will probably be a long time before our economy will be in such a state as to not want the advantages of the dairy cow."

HERE WE GO AGAIN!

In the May 7 issue of American Agriculturist, Thiodan was recommended for spittlebug control on alfalfa, but Professor George Gyriseo reeently sent us the following information:

"The label reeently granted for the use of Thiodan on alfalfa has been rescinded by the U.S.D.A. Thiodan should NOT be used on alfalfa or any other forage which is to be fed to dairy cattle or animals being fattened for slaughter."

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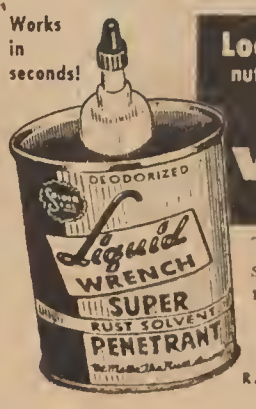
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Summertime Specialties, No. 1:

STRAWBERRY TREATS

By Alberta D. Shackelton



Capture strawberries' goodness now in jams and jellies for year 'round use.

STRAWBERRY Secrets: For best flavor, choose clean, **fully ripe** mature berries with uniformly bright red color, no white spots, and with green and fresh-looking berry caps or hulls. Store them unwashed in shallow pans in the refrigerator and use promptly. Then just before serving, wash them gently in cold water and hull them. Allow 1 quart for 5 (½ cup) servings, each of which will provide you with about ⅔ of your daily ascorbic acid (vitamin C) requirement.

Make the most of strawberries during their short season and try these delicious recipes:

STRAWBERRY CHIFFON DESSERT
(and variations)

1 pint strawberries
⅔ cup sugar, divided
1 envelope unflavored gelatine
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 egg whites
1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Wash and hull strawberries. Mash berries, sprinkle with 2 tablespoons of the sugar, and reserve. Reserve another 4 tablespoons sugar to beat with the egg whites. Mix together the remaining sugar, gelatine, and salt in saucepan, stir in the milk. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until gelatine is dissolved. Remove from heat. Add mashed berries and vanilla.

Chill, stirring occasionally, until mixture mounds slightly when dropped from a spoon. Beat egg whites stiff, but not dry. Gradually add the reserved 4 tablespoons sugar and beat until very stiff. Fold into the gelatine mixture; fold in the whipped cream. Turn into a 4-cup ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold. Fill center with berries and garnish with whipped cream and berries. Serves 8.

Charlotte Russe: Line sherbet glasses with lady fingers. In center of each, place a mound of the strawberry chiffon dessert. Top with whipped cream and garnish with a whole strawberry with stem left on. Serves 8.

Strawberry Chiffon Pie: Prepare your favorite baked 8- or 9-inch pastry shell of regular pastry, or one of the crumb crusts, or a coconut crust. Pile the strawberry chiffon dessert in the crust. Chill. At serving time, place mounds of whipped cream around edge of pie and garnish with sliced strawberries. Serves 6 to 7.

STRAWBERRY MERINGUE DESSERTS
The Meringue

⅞ cup egg whites (about 6 medium or 7 small eggs)
2 cups sugar
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon vanilla

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in the sugar, adding last half cup alternately with the vinegar and the vanilla. Continue to beat until stiff and glossy. This recipe will make four 8-inch meringue circles, or 20 individual 3½-inch meringues, or 1 meringue torte shell and about 7 individual shells.

To bake any of these, cover baking sheets with heavy paper moistened on back to hold it to the sheet. Mark size of circles you wish meringues to be with a pencil. (The torte shells will be baked in a pie tin.) Flatten out the 8-inch shells. Make a depression in center of individual shells to hold the filling. Bake in a slow oven (275°-300°) for 60 minutes. Turn off heat and allow meringues to remain in the oven 20 to 30 minutes longer. Then carefully remove from paper with a spatula.

Meringue Berry Torte: Make the above meringue and bake in four 8-inch circles. With the tip of a spoon, make a swirling pattern on one of the four shells to be used for the top layer. Bake as directed above. When ready to serve, place sweetened, sliced strawberries (about one quart) between layers and one inch from edge of top layer. Garnish with whipped cream, if desired. Cut in wedges to serve. Serves 8. (Note: In place of strawberries you may use the strawberry chiffon dessert between layers, or strawberry ice cream.)

Fluffy Meringue Torte: Make above meringue. Using about ⅔ of the mixture, spread in a well buttered 9-inch pie pan, hollowing out center to one-inch thickness and building up high around edge of pan. Use the remainder of the meringue mixture for about 7 or 8 individual shells. Bake as directed. Cool. Spread bottom of shell with layer of whipped cream and cover with a layer of halved strawberries and then more whipped cream. Serves 6 to 7. (Note: In place of the cream and berries, you may fill shell with the strawberry chiffon dessert.)

Strawberry Ice Cream Meringues: At serving time place a ball of strawberry ice cream in center of each individual meringue and top generously with sliced berries. Or, in place of the ice cream, just fill each meringue with sliced berries and top with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY FLAMINGO

1 quart strawberries
1 cup sugar
3 cups strawberry juice and water
⅓ cup quick cooking tapioca
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup heavy cream, whipped

Wash, hull, and slice berries. Add sugar and let stand 30 minutes. Drain berries well and add enough water to the juice to make 3 cups. Combine with sugar, tapioca, and salt and mix. Cook over medium heat until mixture comes to a boil, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and cool, stirring occasionally. Fold in well drained berries. Chill.

Using half of this mixture, divide it between 6 parfait or other tall glasses. Fold whipped cream into the remainder and pile lightly on top of each mixture in each glass. Garnish with dot of whipped cream and whole berry. Serves 6.

TOSSED STRAWBERRY AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

1 pint whole berries
2 to 3 cups fresh pineapple wedges
1 tablespoon sugar
French dressing made with orange and lemon juice
½ head lettuce
Whipped cream dressing, if desired

Tear lettuce in bite-sized pieces and place in salad bowl. Arrange washed and hulled berries and pineapple wedges on top. Sprinkle with sugar. Toss with the fruit juice French dressing as any tossed salad. (Pass whipped cream dressing for topping individual servings, if desired.) Serves about 8.

FREEZING STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries may be frozen without sugar if a sugar-free product is desired, but berries packed with sugar or sirup are considered to be of superior quality to those packed without sweetening. Choose berries which are firm, ripe, and red, and preferably those with a slightly tart flavor. Work quickly, as the berries lose flavor rapidly. They may be frozen whole or sliced, but a better product is obtained when the berries are sliced. You will need about ⅔ quart fresh berries for each pint of frozen berries.

Sort berries and wash quickly, a few at a time, in cold water. Lift out of the water carefully with the fingers, drain well, and remove hulls. **With sugar:** Slice berries into a shallow pan and sprinkle sugar over the berries, using ¾ cup sugar to each quart (1⅓ pounds) of berries. Or, use 1 part weight of sugar for each 4 parts by weight of berries. Gently turn over berries until sugar is dissolved.

Pack in wide-mouthed boxes or

(Continued on Opposite Page)



This delicious Strawberry Chiffon Dessert can be turned with the greatest of ease into Charlotte Russe or Strawberry Chiffon Pie. See recipe and variations on this page.

—Photo: Knox Gelatine

STRAWBERRY TREATS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

jars, leaving ½-inch head space. If you wish, you may place a piece of crumpled waxed paper on top of berries, pressing them down in juice. Reduce the sugar, if a less sweet product is desired. Seal and freeze.

With sirup: If you prefer sirup-packed frozen berries, place unsugared sliced berries in the containers and cover with cold sugar sirup (use 4¾ cups sugar and 4 cups water to make the sirup), leaving ½-inch head space. Seal and freeze.

Without sugar or sirup: If you freeze berries without sugar, cover berries in containers with water containing 1 teaspoon crystalline ascorbic acid to each quart of water for better color, and seal and freeze.

Pectin Sirup Method: Maybe you will wish to try some of your berries frozen with the pectin sirup method developed by one of the large test kitchens. It is thought by some that this method gives better texture, flavor, and a clearer natural color. Place the prepared berries in containers to about ½ inch from top. Pour over, to cover, the cooled sirup made with either the liquid fruit pectin or the powdered fruit pectin. Gently separate the fruit, so that each piece is covered with sirup. Cover and freeze. One quart pectin sirup will be enough for 3 to 4 quarts strawberries.

To make 1 quart of the sirup with **liquid fruit pectin:** Combine 2¾ cups water and 1½ cups sugar in a saucepan and stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Remove from the heat and stir in ½ bottle liquid fruit pectin. Chill. To make 1 quart sirup with **powdered pectin:** Combine 3⅓ cups water and 1 package powdered fruit pectin in saucepan, bring to boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and add 1¼ cups sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Chill.

STRAWBERRY JELLY AND JAM

(from a large test kitchen)

2 cups berry juice
3½ cups (1½ pounds) sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin
3¾ cups berry pulp
¼ cup lemon juice
7 cups (3 pounds) sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin

Prepare fruit by crushing thoroughly about 2½ quarts fully ripe strawberries. Add ¾ cup water and mix well. Place in a large sieve lined with a double thickness of cheesecloth. Drain and measure 2 cups juice into a **large** saucepan. Use juice for making jelly; use fruit remaining in sieve for making jam.

To make the jelly. To berry juice in saucepan add sugar and mix well. Add the lemon juice. Bring to a boil over high heat, stirring constantly. At once stir in liquid pectin. Then bring to a **full rolling boil** and **boil hard 1 minute,** stirring constantly. Remove from the heat, skim off foam with metal spoon, and pour quickly into glasses. Cover jelly at once with ⅛ inch of hot paraffin. Makes about 5 medium glasses.

To make the jam. Place berry pulp in **large** saucepan. Add the lemon juice. Add sugar and mix well. Bring to **full rolling boil** over high heat, and **boil hard 1 minute,** stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in fruit pectin. Skim off foam with metal spoon. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly and to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into glasses. Cover jam at once with ⅛ inch hot paraffin. Makes about 10 medium glasses.

Note: If you use the screw-top, half-pint jars, pour the boiling hot jam, after quickly skimming, directly into the hot sterilized jars to within ⅛ inch of the top. Put lid on jar; screw band tight and invert jar. (This method requires no paraffin.) When all jars are filled and sealed, stand them upright to cool. If fruit goes to top of jar, wait about 30 minutes and then shake jar to redistribute fruit through sirup. Store preserves in glass jars in a cool, dark place.

UNCOOKED STRAWBERRY SPREAD

(New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell)

Mix together ¼ cup powdered pectin and 2 tablespoons sugar. Add 1 cup sieved fresh (or unsweetened frozen) berries and mix for 7 minutes at lowest speed on an electric mixer. Add ¾ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons corn sirup, and 2 teaspoons lemon juice, and mix for 3 minutes longer.

Pour the mixture (about 2 cups in all) into 3 sterilized jelly glasses or into freezer containers. Cover and let stand at room temperature until jelled, about 24 hours. Store with tight fitting lid in refrigerator for immediate use in 2 or 3 weeks; or for several weeks in a refrigerator freezing compartment (seal lid with freezer tape); or in a home freezer for several months.

GOLDEN COLLIE

By Eleonor Alletto Chaffee

Not o corner of the house,
Not o shadowy bush or tree
But reminds us, every doy,
Here he is—no, used to be.

Golden coot, whereon the sun
Mode o holo oll your own,
How could you toke so much of light
When you went your woy, olone?

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But reminds us, every day,
Here he is—no, used to be!



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Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Vines Are Versatile

VINES can be grown on posts, trellises, arbors, porches, trained on a house, or even used in large pots or tubs. Most of these stay in flower longer than our flowering shrubs and trees, so let's use more of these very versatile plants! Here are some of my favorites:

Clematis . . . is loved by all. Of the large flowering ones, Clematis jackmani with its purple flowers is probably the best known. This gives a profusion of blossoms in July and now this large flowering type is available in white, pink, red, lavender and many related shades! A few of the new hybrids may need a little winter protection. Sweet Autumn Clematis (Clematis peniculata) gives abundant showers of small white flowers in August. It's an eye-catching delight—this one should be better known. It is tough, fast growing, and quite hardy.

Bittersweet . . . has it gone out of style? I hope not, for its red and yellow fruit is not only lovely on the vine, but adds a touch of color and beauty in the house all through the winter. The vine is a clean, vigorous grower and its botanical name is Celastrus orbiculata. This one is more profuse in fruit.

Dutchman's Pipe . . do you remember the delight of little green pipes growing on a vine? I, as a child, was sure that the fairies must have done this. Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia sipho) will screen a large porch. Its leaves are large, heart-shaped, and clean.

Silver Lace . . . is a fast growing vine for quick coverage, perhaps the most rapid growing one of all the vines. It has masses of small white flowers in groups so large as to look like lace.

Ivies . . . the ivy vines seem to afford a lot of confusion, but let's see if I can straighten them out for you.

First, there's **Boston Ivy** or Parthenocissus, which sheds its leaves in winter. This vine with its little suction cups on the tendrils will cling to practically any material. It climbs to great heights on stone buildings. Here at Cornell University, our Drill Hall and many other buildings have this Boston Ivy. Its glossy, tri-parted leaves turn a beautiful yellow bronze and red in the fall.

English Ivy (Hedera helix baltica) . . . is a good hardy evergreen ground cover or vine in our area. This looks much like, and is closely related to, the ivies we grow as house plants. It retains the glossy foliage, but often has a touch of purple or bronze. It needs a little help, such as vine tacks, to start climbing. (Vine tacks or supports are a great aid for all vines. Some of these are a nail with a flexible lead tang which can be bent around the vine to support it. The nails with a special sheath can be inserted in masonry. Another type has an adhesive button with a tang to hold the vine.)

Euonymus . . . or evergreen bittersweet is a thing of great beauty. Its vine form is known as Euonymus radicans, vegeta, or minima. It will cling to almost any stone, brick, or concrete wall and climb to 20 feet with exceptional hardiness. In the fall, it often produces berries similar to our bittersweet, and the oval leaves are dark green and shiny the year around.

Trumpet Vine (Big nonia) . . . is a husky, deciduous vine that is high climbing. It has large 3-inch trumpets in July and August.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera) . . . can be vines, ground covers, or shrubs. The vine is Hall's Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica var. Halliana), or one of its forms. This climbs to about 12 feet and makes a dense screen. The leaves are dark, glossy and evergreen, though here in Ithaca, N. Y., it often loses its foliage in winter. The flowers are white changing to buff, with a delightful fragrance through the summer and well into autumn.

Wisteria . . . with its mammoth lavender clusters scents the whole area in May. This vine lasts many years and the trunk becomes tree-like. Excellent for arbors, porches, or the corner of a house, and always delightful around water, as the Japanese use it.

Hydrangea petiolaris . . . this is one vine I bet you don't know. Though not new, it isn't widely known. It is rather slow growing and does well on the north side. The foliage seems to layer out from the building, and it has large, white, showy flowers in July. Once you have seen it, you will want one, I am sure. This climbing hydrangea should have winter protection while small.

Climbing roses . . . are always picturesque and eye-catching. The old-fashioned ones bloomed only in the spring, but now you can obtain varieties that blossom all through the season. Some even have blossoms that look like hybrid tea roses. These should have an occasional spraying of a good insecticide and fungicide.

I hope I haven't left out your favorite vine. In this list I have included varieties that we have found to be hardy and long-lived in central New York. Once planted, with just average care they should last from many years to a lifetime. And they shouldn't be expensive to purchase, as most of them sell for $2 or $3; a few of them around $5.00. I haven't included any of the annual vines this time, but many of them are really beauties. Stop in at a large seed store and go over their lists and stock; you can get terrific coverage in these for 15 to 25 cents!

Most flowering shrubs should be pruned shortly after flowering to have blossoms for next year. If you like the shape of a plant and it is doing well, just leave it alone. If it is getting too big, take out a few of the largest and oldest canes.

Tent caterpillars got a good start this spring. Don't let them defoliate your plants, as this would probably kill the plants. Use a good general purpose dust or spray.

Feed your perennials, shrubs, trees and lawn, but remember that acid fertilizers will burn foliage and roots on contact. Use bone meal on all flowering plants. It is organic and won't burn. A 10-6-4 formula is good for lawns and shade trees. Try to get it at least 65 percent organic.

SUMMER AFTERNOON

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

I found a little country road. . .
I thought, we can be friends;
I'll follow it across the fields
And find out where it ends.

But when I reached the other side
The little road grew shy.
I lost it where the trees grew close,
And never found out why!



975. Precious filet crochet—enjoy the beauty of roses all year round. Charts, directions for chair back 16 x 12½ inches; armrests 6 x 12½ inches in No. 50 cotton. Make a set for the buffet, too. 25 cents.

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Needlework patterns are 25c each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to:

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Needlework Service. P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Send 25c for new 1960 Needlework Catalogue showing many lovely designs to order.

Two Perfect Tours

WHICH would you rather do this year? Go with American Agriculturist on a wonderful Alaska summer tour—or travel with us this fall to Europe on a cruise-tour that will take us to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Italy, France, Greece, Turkey (Istanbul), and the Madiera islands? Both of these are all-expense, escorted tours, and we cordially invite you to join whichever one best fits your plans. Here's a brief outline of each:

Our Alaska Tour

The dates of our Alaska Tour are July 29 to August 19. Besides an enchanting 7-day cruise in the calm blue waters of the famous Inland Passage to Alaska, with stops at places whose names have thrilled Americans since early Klondike days, we will visit many other fascinating places, including Lake Louise, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and Glacier National Park. This tour also includes a Great Lakes Cruise through the locks of Sault Ste. Marie.

Mediterranean Cruise-Tour

The Mediterranean cruise-tour will last six weeks, Oct. 6 to Nov. 21. Our ocean liner, the SS Independence, will follow the Sun-Lane to Lisbon, Portugal, our first stop. Then will come visits to Gibraltar, Sicily, Italy, Greece; Istanbul, Turkey; French and Italian Rivieras, and the Madiera islands. This will be truly a delightful experience for all who go with us.

Write us today for a free copy of the itinerary of whichever tour you are interested in—or for both of them. If you think you would like to go on the Alaska tour, you'll have to act fast! Space is almost all gone. Use the coupon below, or send reservation and deposit ($100 deposit per person for Alaska Tour or $20 deposit per person on Mediterranean tour) to E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



Istanbul, with its 500 mosques and palaces of the Sultans, is like something out of the Arabian Nights.



Luxurious Chateau Lake Louise where our Alaska Tour party will stay on the way to the West Coast.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the following itinerary (check one or both):

Alaska Tour, July 29-August 19 ——
Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21 ——

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

079. A softly styled fashion for the ger figure, with choice of slim skirt or red. Either version is lovely in silk or tton print, or your favorite solid color. inted Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

115. Shirtwaist casual with rounded llar, cardigan buttoning, 4-gore skirt. art in gingham, linen, or easy-care cot-n. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, ½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

039. Graceful curved-away collar, ttoned bodice above a skirtful of pressed pleats. Choose taffetized tton or tissue gingham for daytime; r evening, a billowy sheer. Printed ttern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 20. 35 cents.



300. The young miss will love is princess dress and buttoned cket. Sew both in a bright cotton eck. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 35 cents.

4988. Dress has cross-over neckline; jacket buttons high. Neat in a silk or linen print. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

PATTERNS are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coins) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Send 25c for our full-color Catalogue of Summer Fashions.

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JULY 1ST



The price of your American Agriculturist goes up July 1 for the first time in 108 years. The one-year subscription rate will advance from 50c to $1.

Orders to extend your subscription, and for new or gift subscriptions will be filled at the rates in coupon below if POSTMARKED NOT LATER THAN JUNE 30 . . . or if given to one of our fieldmen by that date.

If a fieldman hasn't called, please use the coupon below to let us know how long you want to be assured of the low rate. Print your name and address and mail us the coupon with payment. The term you check will be added to your present subscription. New and gift orders will start in July.

(Prices until July 1)

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Yes, I want to save at the present low rate for the number of years I've checked. Payment is enclosed.

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- ☐ $5 for 10 years

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Well-Oiled Eggs

JUST for a lab demonstration last semester we selected four dozen 6 hour old eggs, all from the same pen, sprayed half of them with a commercial egg oil and left the other half un-oiled. They were kept in a room at 70°F. and 40% R.H. for 12 days, then candled and opened for examination. The results were striking.

The oiled eggs had a ⅛" aircell, candled high and broke out as AA and A quality. The unoiled eggs had developed a full ¼" aircell and broke out as high B down to medium B. The oiled eggs had the characteristic slightly cloudy albumen, indicating the retention of carbon dioxide, while the un-oiled egg whites were clear.

The real purpose of oiling eggs is to slow up the loss of freshness by sealing the pores of the shell and preventing the escape of carbon dioxide. Actually, carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a normal constituent of the newly laid egg. As soon as the egg is laid the carbon dioxide gas starts escaping through the shell to establish an equilibrium with the outside air, which has about 4 parts of CO_2 in 10,000. As the free gas escapes, the compounds containing CO_2 begin to break down, liberating more. The net result is an increase in the alkalinity of the egg. This, in turn, causes chemical and physical reactions that thin out the thick white and weaken the yolk membrane.

The results with the four dozen eggs mentioned above would not have been nearly as striking if they had been kept in a room held at 55°F. and 70% relative humidity. Low temperature slows up the loss of carbon dioxide.

Commercially, eggs are oil-dipped or sprayed with a commercial oil or oil solvent. Small, pressure cans have been made for spraying oil over eggs in flats. Our tests show that eggs packed in standard honey comb fillers get oiled on just the large end and this darkens the brown pigment of the shell—resulting in a two-tone egg. White eggs are not affected. If the eggs are packed in filter-flats the spraying is more complete.—*John Vondell, U. of Mass. Poultry Dept.*



"Before I started feeding Acme they were skinny, rundown, sickly—it's hard to believe they are the same rats."

HOW U. S. EGG SUPPLY IS USED

Of the 173 million cases of eggs produced on farms in this country last year, more than two-thirds were consumed in homes as shell eggs, according to latest figures of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Restaurants, hospitals, and other mass feeders used 13 percent of last year's shell egg production. Commercial breaking plants converted 18 million cases, or 10 percent, of the egg supply into liquid, frozen, or dried eggs, and about 5 percent were used for hatching.

PULLET POINTERS

MANAGEMENT recommendations by the Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Assoc., with the cooperation of college specialists and the USDA:

1. Raise pullets and cockerels separately.

2. If needed, treat pullets for external and internal parasites.

3. Vaccinations for consideration include Newcastle, infectious bronchitis, laryngotracheitis, and fowl pox.

4. Debeak pullets to control cannibalism.

5. Linear feet (a 10 foot feeder open on both sides has 20 linear feet) of feeder space per 100 growing pullets:

	Full Feed	Restricted Feed
In confinement	40	44
On Range	36	40

6. Provide from ½ to 1 foot of grit hopper space per 100 birds.

7. Provide the following water space per 100 birds:

a. One gravity flow waterer (8 gallon or equivalent) or

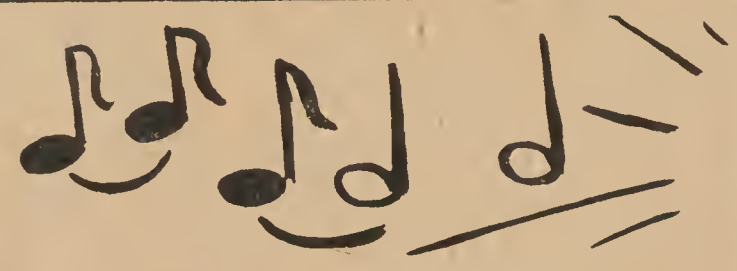
b. One round automatic or jet flow waterer, or

c. Eight linear feet of trough type waterer.

Waterers should be placed within 15 feet of feeders.

8. When roosts are used, provide a minimum of six or seven inches of roost space per bird.

9. Provide nests before production begins.



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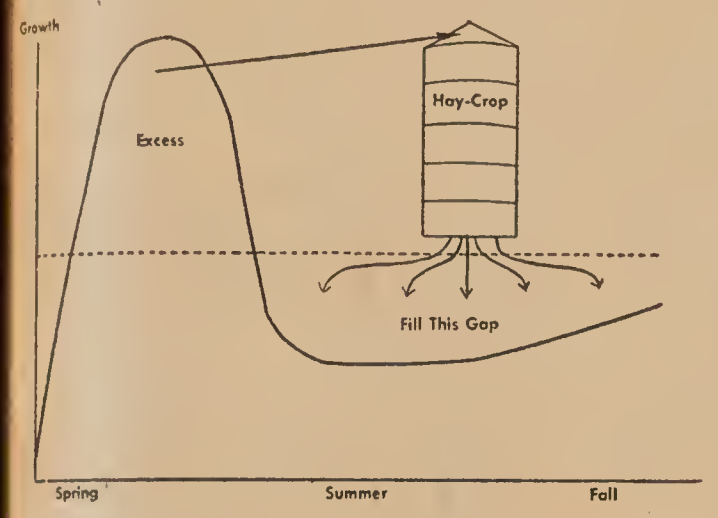
TSB TOURS

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MORE MILK

(Continued from Page 1)

You may still be wondering why 5 tons of H.E. are needed annually. Part of this would be fed to cows in the summer. Note I did not say on pasture. I sometimes wonder if a farmer gains much by putting cows on pasture. However, I will grant that you have two weeks of pasture a year; after that it is hay



whether you or the cow harvests it. The figure illustrates the problems farmers face each year with pasture. The area designated as excess is wasted unless good pasture management practices are used. This way you save the excess feed from your designated pasture area and feed it back in the summer without having to borrow on your winter supply. It has been observed that milk production begins to decline on pasture about June 15 even though the pasture appears to supply plenty of feed. This would fit in with idea that TDN declines with stage of maturity; therefore, less TDN intake results in lower milk production.

Cows will eat hay or silage while on pasture (this offers a good bloat control) if given the opportunity. It has been observed that cows will eat an average of 15 lbs. H. E. per day during the pasture season. This figures to a little more than a ton of H. E. or about a $30 roughage cost.

Supplemental Feeding

DHIA records indicate that dairymen who provide supplemental hay or silage to cows on pasture gain 1,000-2,000 lbs. more milk per cow than those dairymen who make no effort to supplement pastures. Those dairymen who waited until July 1 to start extra hay silage only gained about 500 lbs. more milk per cow than those who did not supplement pastures. In other words, they had a good idea but waited too long before starting. It is likely that they could be convinced that extra H. E. does not help. I again say we need to make hay or silage available 365 days.

I believe we will see more zero-type grazing programs developed, especially as herds become larger or more of the good land is used for producing hay or silage. Also, grazing cows require approximately 25% more TDN per day than barn or dry lot-fed cows. This extra TDN is needed for exercise and effort to harvest feed. The amount of TDN for grazing cows on hillsides is probably greater because less feed is available and the cows have to go farther to collect it.

Another major area in which dairymen can profit is their heifer raising program. We will not go into details of a feeding program at this time. Research at Penn State and Cornell has shown that animals reared on a high plane of nutrition developed faster sexually than those raised on a low plane of nutrition.

I believe most dairymen do a fairly good job of raising their replacements to 6 months of age. It is the next 18 months where problems develop, particularly for the replacement born in the fall. This calf would be old enough to put on pasture in the spring and generally is turned out. I say this is all right provided the dairyman will provide hay or silage and about 3 lbs. of grain each day. So many heifers are turned out and forgotten until fall. I have had farmers comment that their heifers actually lost weight in the summer.

The Cornell experiments have shown that heifers raised on the high plane of nutrition come into heat for the first time at 9-11 months of age, while the low plane animals were coming into heat at 18-20 months of age. The animals raised according to college recommendations would come into heat at 12-14 months of age.

An interesting observation in this experiment was that all animals came into heat at about 600 lbs. of bodyweight. The Cornell reseachers are now breeding some heifers at their second heat in a new experiment. Most colleges and even feed companies recommend breeding according to size and not age. The saying "If they are big enough, they are old enough" is correct in this instance. Recommended weight at breeding:

Brown Swiss and Holstein	— 750-850 lbs.
Ayrshire and Guernsey	— 600-700 lbs.
Jersey	— 500-600 lbs.

Since farmers have considerable investment in their replacements, it is logical that they should seek ways to get returns on their investment as soon as possible. Animals bred at 12 months of age would freshen at 21 months. If properly fed, they will weigh 1,100 lbs. at time of freshening. DHIA studies in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have shown that size and age at freshening are important to lifetime production. The Wisconsin study shows that animals freshening at an early age produced more butterfat in 7 years than those freshening at the age of 27-30 months.

AGE FRESH AND FAT PRODUCTION (DHIA — Wisc.)

Age (Mo.)	Total Fat (7 yr. Age)
18-21	1870
22-23	1930
24-25	1910
26-27	1810
28-29	1760
30-31	1720

Many studies indicate that bigger cows produce more milk than smaller cows when the whole cow population is compared according to size and production.

SIZE AND PRODUCTION ARE RELATED (Penn. DHIA)

Size	Guernsey* Milk	Guernsey* Fat	Holstein* Milk	Holstein* Fat
(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
800	7611	368	—	—
900	8058	392	10822	408
1000	8482	414	11576	438
1100	9166	442	12219	461
1200	—	—	12612	478
1300	—	—	12797	484

*2-yr. old records. 2x 305 M.E.

Fall Freshening Best

It is likely that a question has come to mind in regard to having heifers freshen when you want them. Even though evidence is in favor of freshening at 2 years of age, a matter of economics enters the picture. We definitely encourage fall production. This means a fall calf should freshen 2 years later in the fall. The spring heifer should be carried over until fall unless your market wants and pays well for spring and summer milk.

Fall-freshening animals produce more than those that freshen in the spring and summer. If the spring-freshening animals receive hay or silage on pasture and grain according to maintenance and production needs, their production would be similar to that of fall-freshening animals.

Several advantages to fall freshening prevail: cows produce more milk on the average and get a boost in spring when at tail end of lactation; best price for milk at that time; dairyman has more time to spend with cows in winter months; heifer calves will be ready for fall freshening.

PLENTY OF WATER

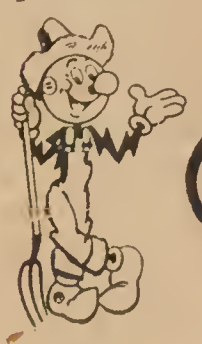


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Whether you need a cupful or a tankful — in the kitchen, laundry, bathroom, milk house, barns, or anywhere on the farm — you get all the water you need with the right size electric water system.

Modern, productive farming depends upon an up-to-date water system capable of supplying plenty of water under plenty of pressure. Make sure your present water system can do the job.

Your farm equipment dealer will be glad to help you plan an up-to-date electric water system. Visit or phone him this week.



FARM BETTER . . . ELECTRICALLY

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Ed Eastman's Page

With "High Pressure"

Is It Still Fun to Farm?

I SOMETIMES wonder if the high pressure of commercial farming today has not taken some of the fun and happiness out of farm life.

For example, when I was young I always looked forward with anticipation to coming events in the farm work program. At home, and later when I farmed it on my own, we made large quantities of maple syrup and sugar. Of course it was hard work with long hours when there was a big run of sap, but it was fun to see the sap spring from the maples; to gather it and boil it in the big pans in the old sugar house.

No matter what I am doing now early in May, I am apt to think about the lift of the spirit I got when we turned the cows out to pasture for the first time. The other day, I asked a young, successful dairyman if he had the same feeling, but he said he never thought anything about it. How I love the smell of that foaming milk made from pasture grass!

There was some fun also in planting the corn and potatoes, even though much of that work had to be done by hand. Hoeing the row crops was something else again. How I hated to hoe. I wonder how many boys have been driven off the farm by it.

Then came the haying, which Father never started until after the fourth of July, and which by all modern standards was altogether too late to get a good quality hay. While I was glad to hear the first clatter of the old mowing machine, after two weeks I never wanted to hear it again. Did you ever try to pitch dried out wire-grass hay on a steep side hill? Worse still, how many of you remember pitching off a load of hay by hand on the west side of the barn? Or bent double, mowing it away in the top of the hay loft where the temperature was well over 100 degrees? A little of that kind of fun goes a long way.

After haying, oat harvest followed. At home we had an old drop reaper. Sometimes we pitched the loose bundles on the load with a barley fork and sometimes we bound both the oats and the buckwheat with a straw binder. I can still do it. Can you?

After the oats were in the barn, there was supposed to be a little letup or rest until silo-filling time, but there seldom was because there were two or three roads which ran through our farm and all the weeds and brush on the roadsides had to be mowed by hand. What a tedious job that was every year!

When silo-filling time came, we cut most of the corn by hand. I still have a scarred finger where I cut it almost off with a corn knife, much to the disgust of my brother who had to cut the rest of the field alone.

To get the corn into the silo, we changed work for weeks with the neighbors. Never will I forget those cold dewy mornings when we were wet through after we put the first bundle of corn onto the wagon. Remember how sore your wrists and arms used to get?

We do things differently and better on the farm today. It's easier and more interesting to do it with machinery than by hand, but still I always have been glad that I was trained in the hard school of farming the way it was when I was a boy. I think it gave me the health and endurance to stand the hard knocks—both physical and spiritual —that all of us have to endure.

STRONGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

CAREFULLY preserved in fireproof steel cases in the **American Agriculturist** offices in Ithaca, N. Y. are bound volumes containing every issue of the paper ever published since 1842. In all that 118 years, **American Agriculturist** has gone regularly to its farmers, helping them to make a living, and also helping them to get some happiness out of life.

One of the great satisfactions for those of us now on the staff is the knowledge that **American Agriculturist** has been almost a member of thousands of the same families, generation after generation, and today it is going stronger and has more friends than ever.

On this page there is a picture of a receipt for a one-year subscription given to Mr. A. P. Chamberlain on September 23, 1847, only five years after **American Agriculturist** started. The receipt was signed by Mr. E. C. Hammond, a representative of the paper. You will note that the price then was one dollar a year. For many recent years, the subscription price has been only fifty cents a year, but now inflation has caught up with us so that after July first, it will be one dollar again. Where could you buy more or as good for one dollar?

The receipt was sent in by Mrs. Lorene Chamberlin who said: "I'm a widow, 84 years of age, the last of the family, and I am sending you a receipt to show that the family has been subscribing to **American Agriculturist** for many years."

IS YOUR BOY OR GIRL GOING TO CAMP?

IT IS fine for the young boy or girl to learn to live away from home for a little while; to find happiness from friendships, new knowledge and skills; learn responsibilities and build health with outdoor life.

But physicians point out that parents should carefully check the camp to which they send their children. Is the management good? Is there medical and nursing care available?

There are all kinds of camps: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA, church group camps, boys' clubs camps, camps for crippled children, and camps for diabetic children.

Ask your pastor for detailed information.

RAPID GROWTH

EVERY spring I am amazed at how rapidly some plants grow. In not much over three weeks, some peonies in the neighbor's yard and in ours grew three feet eight inches high. I thought if we could get a pasture or meadow grass or legume to grow as rapidly as the peonies, what a godsend it would be to dairymen.

But then I thought, we do have a legume that does better than that. It is alfalfa. Of course alfalfa doesn't grow over three feet in three weeks, but the peony grows only once a year while the alfalfa grows three or four times, making a total growth for the season far more than the peonies. The alfalfa is high in protein and very palatable to cattle. No wonder it has come along so rapidly on northeastern dairy farms.



This peony plant grew three feet and four inches in about three weeks. Even at that, alfalfa produces more growth in a year.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

Tell this to your family doctor—if you dare! I stole it from the **Ithaca Rotary News.** The News stole it from somebody else, who probably stole it from soneone else, and so on.

Anyway, the story is about the little man who appeared at the Pearly Gates and St. Peter looked him over and asked:

"What is your name?"

The man replied, "Jonathan Bryant Smith."

St. Peter searched the book, page after page. Then, with a puzzled look on his face, exclaimed:

"Here we are, but you're not due for seven years. Who was your doctor?"

No. 205 BROADWAY. New-York, Sept 23d 1847

Mr A. P. Chamberlain

To THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dr.

To ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, from Sept. 1847 to Aug. 1848 inclusive. (TERMS, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE. Your subscription expires with the Aug. No. for 1848. You will please remit without further notice, for the succeeding year.) $1.

Received Payment, for the Proprietors,

E. C. Hammond.

COPIES.

This receipt was given for one year's subscription to American Agriculturist in 1847. See story on this page.

SERVICE BUREAU

NO SUPER-POWER

"We ordered two Radarex-Tennas, which were supposed to turn ordinary house wiring into a super-power antenna for TV. However, they did not work in our location so we returned them, insured. When we received our refund it was only for one, $4.98. I have written them twice without an answer. I know, if they received one, they received them both.

"We have had your Protective Service for years and thought perhaps you could help."

We were successful in getting our subscriber's refund, but since then we have received additional information which might be helpful to others.

Charles Torelli, doing business as Moto-Matic Company, and selling these TV devices, has consented to a judgment enjoining him from false advertising practices. This judgment contains a provision requiring the company to pay refunds within 15 days after they are requested. To insure refunds to the purchasers of these "gadgets," $10,000 has been placed in escrow with Attorney General Lefkowitz. If the company does not pay the refund, the purchaser may contact the Attorney General's office which may pay out of the escrow fund and assess the company damages and costs.

The Attorney General's office submitted the "gadget" to a testing laboratory which found that it did not provide as good a picture as standard types of antennae and, in some cases, the picture was much worse.

NO BARGAIN

"Would you tell me whether this paint is a bargain?"

Our subscriber enclosed a letter and descriptive sheet from the National Titanium Company. We have received a great many inquiries concerning this paint offer, particularly during spring and summer months; and the only change in the letter, over a period of several years, is the amount of paint they must move immediately. The price has remained at $2.75 per gallon.

A few years ago, we were advised by the Better Business Bureau that analysis had shown this to be a high cost house paint even though cheaper in dollars than good house paint. The computed cost of raw materials in this paint was found to be about one-third that of high quality nationally distributed paint.

"QUACK, QUACK"

Two corporations and their officers who offered for sale an alleged pain-relieving device, have been ordered to show cause why they should not be enjoined from the advertising, manufacture and sale of the device.

Attorney General Lefkowitz charged that hundreds of arthritis sufferers have been victims of "fraud and quackery" in the sale of the device, known as "Miracle Unit," which sold at an average price of $25. It was a pad of ordinary mattress material and contained a small amount of uranium dust, according to the Attorney General, emitting less radiation than the dial of a luminous wrist watch.

The president of the corporations admitted in testimony that he and others in the company had no medical training, and that no tests had ever been made to determine the effectiveness of the unit.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. John W. Ronner, Red Hook $191.00
(Ins. settlement)
Mr. Arnold Ruger, Gardiner 3.34
(refund on heater)
Mr. Robert C. Chase, Cooperstown 7.50
(refund of overpayment)
Mr. A. Kruiselbrink, Clymer 24.95
(refund on franchise)
Mr. Carroll Hayden, Durhamville 1.00
(refund on catalog)
Mr. Floyd W. Mott, Eastport 8.75
(payment on acc't.)
Mrs. L. E. Sampson, Staatsburg 2.62
(refund on subs.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Guy A. Whitcomb, West Lebanon 2.99
(refund on order)
Mrs. Paul Darling, Woodsville 50.00
(Ins. settlement)

VERMONT

Mrs. Roy Burnham, Woodstock 5.45
(rec'd. doll and refund)
Mr. Loren G. Aither, Hyde Park 7.00
(payment an acc't.)

DOES IT WORK?

"Would you kindly read the enclosed ad for reducing pills and tell me if it is a good company? Does this product really work? Is it safe to use?"

This ad implies weight loss without dieting. There is no safe drug known that will cause a person to lose weight without changing his diet. Food restriction is the principal factor in reducing.

Not only are some of these reducing aids worthless but expensive; some are potentially dangerous, particularly to persons who may have unknown ailments. Most anyone who needs to lose weight should do so under medical guidance.

ADDRESSES WANTED

If the person from Fleetville, Pa. who wrote us, inquiring about an insurance company, will send his name and address we will be glad to answer.

* * *

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Abram Lent, about 19 years old, who helped Mr. Wemes of Ontario, N. Y. on his farm last summer. They would like to have him return to see them.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. F. M. Davis, 17 Linden St., Rochester, N. H. would like to know where her great-grandparents were married and died: Isaac Alfred Clark, born Mar. 5, 1816 at Hill, N. H. Deborah Sargent, born July 30, 1811 at Hill, N. H. Married a second time to Josiah H. Stokes at Lowell, Mass. in 1834. If you have any information, please write Mrs. Davis, who is in need of this information for D.A.R.

* * *

Mr. Grafton Cochrane, Brae Burn Park Estates, Largo, Florida, would like the names of the parents of the following brothers and sisters: Robert, George, John, William, Marshall, Charles, Campbell, Edward, Christopher, Fannie, Elizabeth, and Mary Ann Cochrane. Most of them lived in Canada, Ontario Province. George moved to Watertown, N. Y., where he was a baker, and then to Syracuse, N. Y. He was married to Bertha Vedder and had three children.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Hanmer, R. D. 3, Middlebury, Vt. would like to hear from anyone who has a copy of the sheet music "Kiss of Spring Waltz" by Walter Rolfe.

Fell While Painting Barn



$811.67 check delivered to Mr. Richard Tillman, Blairstown, N. J. by agent J. H. Noel (left) of Newton, N. J.

With only a small area left to paint, the light part of the gable pictured above, Mr. Tillman suddenly lost his balance. Horrified, he fell from the ladder. Striking the ground, he suffered a fractured skull and a cerebral concussion.

Nineteen days in the hospital and many weeks at home recovering from the injuries brought on heavy bills. Mr. Tillman carried a combination of North American policies which helped pay those bills. He wrote saying:

"I would like to express my thanks for the personal service in settling my claim. I am very thankful to Mr. Noel for selling our family North American insurance. I feel no one can afford to be without it."

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Floyd Davenport, Newton, N.J. 156.43
Fell from wagon—injured chest, skull
John Anema, Great Meadows, N.J. 100.00
Kicked by cow—injured knee
Stella Shimko, Belmar, N.J. 294.00
Driving tractor—injured back, chest
Elizabeth Woodward, Freehold, N.J. 155.00
Fell—injured back, hip
Elmer Smith, Mainesburg, Pa. 630.00
Fell—injuries
Robert Finch, Nelson, Pa. 369.92
Kicked by cow—fractured wrist
Charles Shaylor, Troy, Pa. 130.71
Fell down stairs—injured back
Lloyd C. Brainard, Belfast, N.Y. 217.86
Kicked by horse—injured leg
Titus Fuller, Nineveh, N.Y. 340.00
Riding on wagon—broke ribs, wrist
Frederick Love, Franklinville, N.Y. 210.00
Thrown from tractor—fractured fingers
Daniel Stankey, Conewango Valley, N.Y. 653.23
Fell—fractured leg
Glenn Chamberlain, Scipio Center, N.Y. 481.00
Auto—bruised nose, forehead, eyes, concussion
Lawrence Nordland, Ashville, N.Y. 425.24
Heifer jammed hand—fractured finger
Herschel Rhode, Lowman, N.Y. 250.70
Clearing brush—injured foot
William Williams, Greene, N.Y. 148.57
Auto—cut face, bruised chest, knee
Alvin Carroll, Cortland, N.Y. 351.43
Caught arm in ensilage wagon—cut hand
Jack Franklin, Homer, N.Y. 113.00
Fell from hay mow—injured shoulder, neck
A. Bert Graby, Walton, N.Y. 412.04
Hit knee getting into car—injured knee
Deforest Tryon, Stamford, N.Y. 214.28
Thrown off spreader—injured chest, ribs
Fred McLouth, Corfu, N.Y. 977.15
Motor fell—concussion, fractured skull
Frank Neindorf, Elba, N.Y. 127.86
Auto—fractured ribs
Margaret Hawthorne, Newport, N.Y. 325.00
Auto—fractured ribs, nose, concussion
Ada Hirschey, Carthage, N.Y. 113.00
Fell—injured ankle
Joseph Sabo, Carthage, N.Y. 88.56
Ladder slipped—injured back, shoulders
William Lamb, Copenhagen, N.Y. 1018.35
Lumber slipped—fractured ankle
Frank Lawrence, Glenfield, N.Y. 182.89
Closing door—fractured thumb
Verna Moulton, Avon, N.Y. 100.00
Taking down clothes—fractured arm
Lewis Rhoades, Hubbardsville, N.Y. 180.07
Pushed by cow—fractured collar bone
Ben Smith, Rochester, N. Y. 287.14
Truck—cut forehead, concussion
Mary Darrow, Sprakers, N.Y. 245.00
Fell—fractured wrist
Raymond Paul, New Hartford, N.Y. 535.72
Knocked down by heifer—fractured ankle
Robert Amidon, Syracuse, N.Y. 225.45
Dropped stone on foot—injured foot
Donald VanDerveer, Marcellus, N.Y. 292.03
Hit by baled hay—dislocated shoulder
James Hoover, Geneva, N.Y. 1606.68
Auto—fractured chest, concussion, cuts
Hilda Dolan, Chester, N.Y. 197.13
Thrown off back of truck—fractured ankle
Arthur Sargent, Waterport, N. Y. 214.28
Thrown from tractor—injured leg
Roswell Horner, Phoenix, N.Y. 260.00
Thrown from wagon—injured back, knee
Bert Benson, Worcester, N.Y. 120.00
Kicked by cow—fractured finger
Merle Vunk, East Springfield, N. Y. 234.88
Thrown from horse—fractured ribs
Arthur Brown, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 104.28
Leg caught in power take-off
Earl Kettler, Sharon Springs, N.Y. 93.34
Hand caught in door—fractured finger
Gail Abbot, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 64.28
Thrown from tractor—injured back
Mike Bocek, Savona, N.Y. 177.00
Plank slipped—injured arm and elbow
Lucy Bemis, Charlestown, N.Y. 100.00
Pedestrian accident—fractured leg
Peter Gwara, Owego, N.Y. 769.00
Hit by wagon—fractured hip
William Bartlett, Dryden, N.Y. 742.65
Thrown from wagon—fractured and cut leg
Ruth Martin, Red Creek, N.Y. 480.00
Fell—fractured leg
Russell Nevinger, Warsaw, N.Y. 238.57
Kicked by cow—injured knee

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE (In Other States)
GENERAL OFFICES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

NEW! OLIVER COMPACT COMBINE



Corn-belt capacity speeds all your harvests

Capacity for corn, beans, grain, sorghum, grass seed

Power—64.7 h.p. engine

Capacity—3570-sq.-in. separator
2534-sq.-in. cleaner

Time—Finger-tip, on-the-go ground speed control

Accuracy—Easy, crank-adjusted cylinder speed*

Now, a time- and money-saving combine with power threshing ability and versatility to harvest *all* your crops. This brand-new, compact Oliver self-propelled wades right through bumper yields—of a wide variety of crops. Here is *genuine corn-belt capacity* that saves time, saves grain in every field. Best of all, it's *priced right for the average-size farm.*

It's loaded with corn-belt features: 10-foot or 12-foot* grain header with choice of four reel speeds; 4-bat standard or 6-bat semi-revolving* reel; easy-change corn header shells as it harvests, handles 100-plus yields. You can change ground speeds on the go hydraulically with a touch of a lever. You can change cylinder speeds in seconds with a turn of a crank*. And you ride up out of the dust on a comfortable rubber-spring seat.

There's much more you'll want to know about this versatile, efficient combine. Talk to your Oliver dealer now. Ask him about his 6% cash bonus trade-in plan.

**Optional, at extra cost.*

THE OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

GO BIGGER...GO BETTER—GET OLIVER TEAMED-POWER

FOUNDED 1842

JUNE 18, 1960

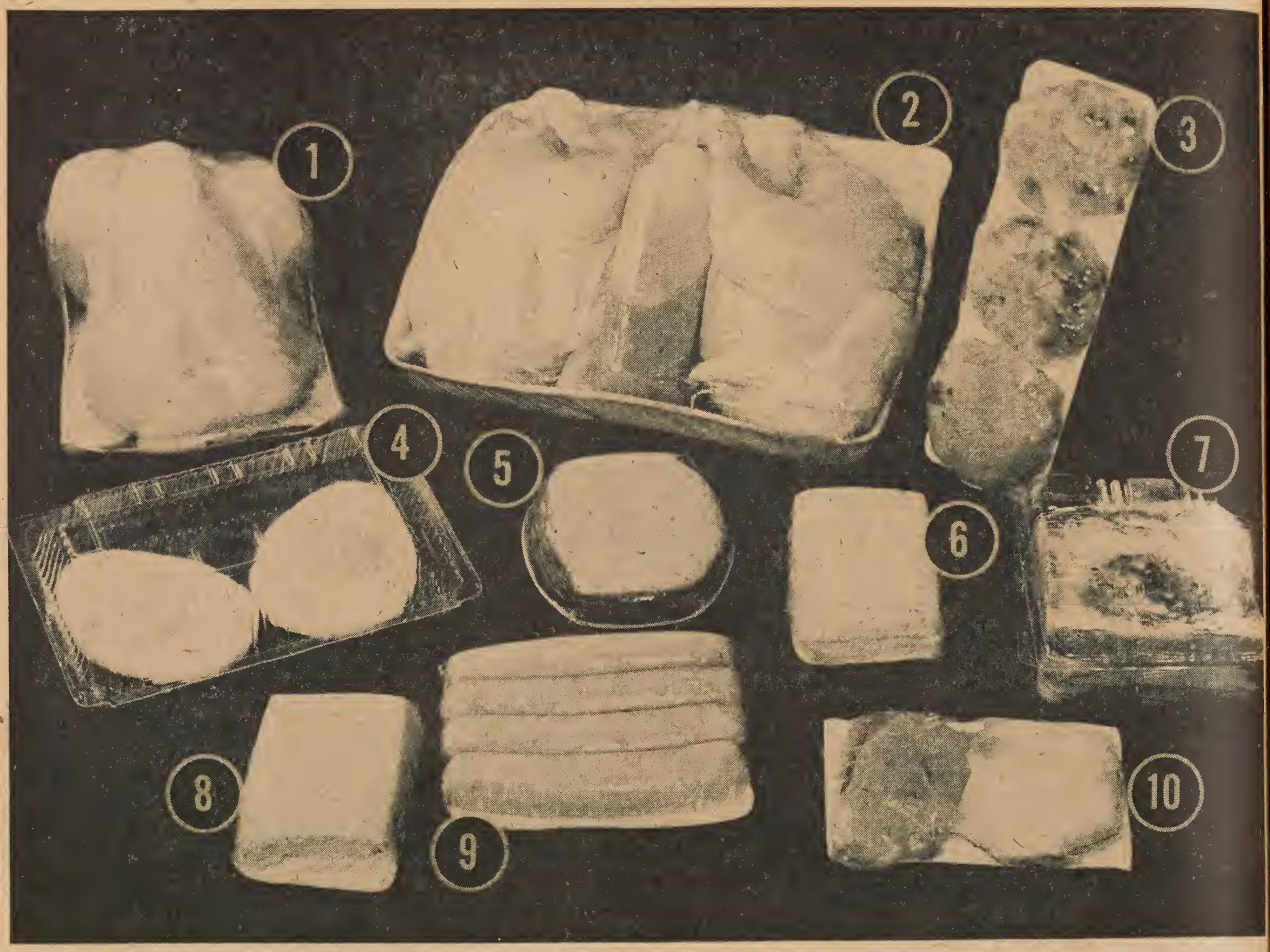
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH



New Poultry Products to

STIMULATE CONSUMPTION

By ISA M. LIDDELL

EVERY poultryman knows the tremendous handicap of either raising or buying a pullet, and then, when she is through laying, to have to get rid of her at what the present market offers, sometimes as low as 25 cents. This represents a tremendous depreciation (it has been estimated at 8½¢ per dozen eggs) which has to be charged against egg production.

Dr. Robert Baker of the poultry department at the New York State College of Agriculture has for some time been working on new products to boost the use and consumption of poultry meat. Literally hundreds of new ideas are being tried out, and some of them have already been market-tested. It is a cooperative enterprise, some of the money for Dr. Baker's work being put up by the G.L.F. And, after a product is developed sufficiently, Professor L. B. Darrah of the Department of Agricultural Economics takes over, to handle the market-testing.

A glance at the picture on this page will give you some of the results of Dr. Baker's work to develop outlets for poultry products. Those who attended Farm and Home Week at Cornell had a chance to see them at first hand. It must be remembered, however, that this work is still very much in the experimental stage. Maybe you won't be able to find many of these products—or any of them—in your market right now. But they are coming along, and they hold great promise for the poultry industry.

The young roaster shown in picture No. 1 weighs from 3¼ to 3¾ pounds, a little bigger than most fryers. Market-tested in Ithaca, it has been shown that 100 of them could be sold in each store per week without any advertising at all. Sandy Emerson, Middlesex, N. Y. is making a specialty of them under the name of "Golden Broasters."

No. 2 consists of two half broilers and the barbecue sauce, all packaged, perfect for a picnic dinner on the lawn. And there will be other combinations.

And those chickenburgers in the picture number 3 look delicious, and are. Ground-up chicken meat is used, with eggs as a binder and to give better flavor. Commercial firms are asking for those, so equipment is being set up to market-test them.

And what about those egg cookies, No. 4? Won't the children fall for them whether they like eggs or not? They are real cookies, shaped like an egg, each containing a quarter of an egg.

When item No. 5 gets to the stores, you'll have another variety to make your cold cut platter attractive. These are smoked cold cuts, and it is believed that they will compare very favorably with anything now on the market.

Then we have **baked** cold cuts (really chicken loaf). Dr. Baker and his assistants have 58 different recipes for these.

For a quick breakfast for the family, how about the French toast shown in No. 7? There are four slices to the package (which costs only 19 cents) and all you have to do is pop the slices into the toaster. What could be easier? And how better get the youngsters to eat eggs, for each slice contains one-half of an egg.

No. 8 shows a different kind of cold chicken loaf—and how about those spicy **bird** dogs in No. 9? They are very similar in texture to the regular hot dog, and very flavorful.

No. 10 completes this grouping with smoked Leghorn fowl, sliced, pickled, smoked, and ready to eat.

Many other ideas are simmering. There's a kind of egg "candy" that has already been market-tested: eggs added to different juices, producing, for example, a golden apple juice; ground-up chicken meat in a loaf, in a foil dish all ready to be slipped into the oven; a brown-and-serve chicken; and egg chips, probably potato slices coated with egg and french fried.

And so it goes. Sometimes a setback, difficult for so many, sets invention going again and the industry comes back stronger than ever. We feel sure that there is a great future ahead for poultrymen of the Northeast, and efforts are going on to make it so.



Some of the Underwriters' labels used on equipment which relate to possible hazards of fire, electric shock, or explosion. —Courtesy, Underwriters' Laboratory

Your Electric Appliance-Servant or Monster?

By E. W. FOSS*

HARDLY a week goes by that some new machine or device is not brought to our attention to make farming, housework, and hobbies easier and more enjoyable. Electrical equipment particularly appeals to us because it runs, heats, cools, illuminates, or signals at the touch of a switch.

Unfortunately, these very same devices are being increasingly a cause of our steadily-mounting fire losses — particularly **rnral.** In N. Y. State alone some **10%** or **$1 million** is attributed to this cause annually. Why? Mostly because you and I, and the manufacturer, are "penny-wise and dollar foolish!"


E. W. FOSS

The next time you pick up your electric drill, food mixer, or extension cord see if it has a U.L. label on it. All good equipment will have it—signifying that it has been tested and found safe by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Don't be misled however, just because the cord or the motor has a label—the label must be on the **main frame.**

You probably **won't** find it on your bulk milk tank, your fence controller, or the many low-cost imported items, and this is our main point. Until **you insist** on the U.L. label someone will sell you merchandise that will probably not be up to the high standards of the Underwriters' Laboratories, and it can cause trouble—fires, shock, or death.

Every month or so someone is electrocuted from an appliance. Your body and mine will stand only a few hundred watts— easily passed through a 15 ampere fuse (the smallest common size).

Don't mix electricity and water. If you are in a bath tub and an electric heater falls in the water — you've had it — and you will never need another bath. Too many "do it yourself" fans have tried using an electric drill while standing in water —and did themselves into a coffin. That is:

Wet soil, a moist concrete floor, or wet metal plumbing fixtures form a ready electrical path to ground. Remember that the two-wire electric cord has one "hot" wire and one ground wire. The electricity isn't particular how it returns to ground, and if your body plus wet soil is an easier path than the ground wire —you're in trouble.

In the horse and buggy age, horse power also possessed "horse sense" —often enough to get us home if we were lost — no matter what the cause; but tractors have no sense nor do electric motors nor electric heaters; the "sense" part is up to you and me.

WHAT TO DO?

1 Follow manufacturer's directions in the use of all equipment. Read the instruction book and keep it where you can refer back to it.

2 Replace or repair faulty equipment. If you get a shock from an appliance, have it repaired. If a cord is worn, replace it. Also, keep motors and appliances clean.

3 Don't overload circuits. Use 15 ampere fuses if your wire is the normal No. 14 size. You can use the delayed action type if portable motors are blowing fuses. All new kitchen and shop circuits must be wired with No. 12 wire (using 20 ampere fuses) so be sure which fuses go where.

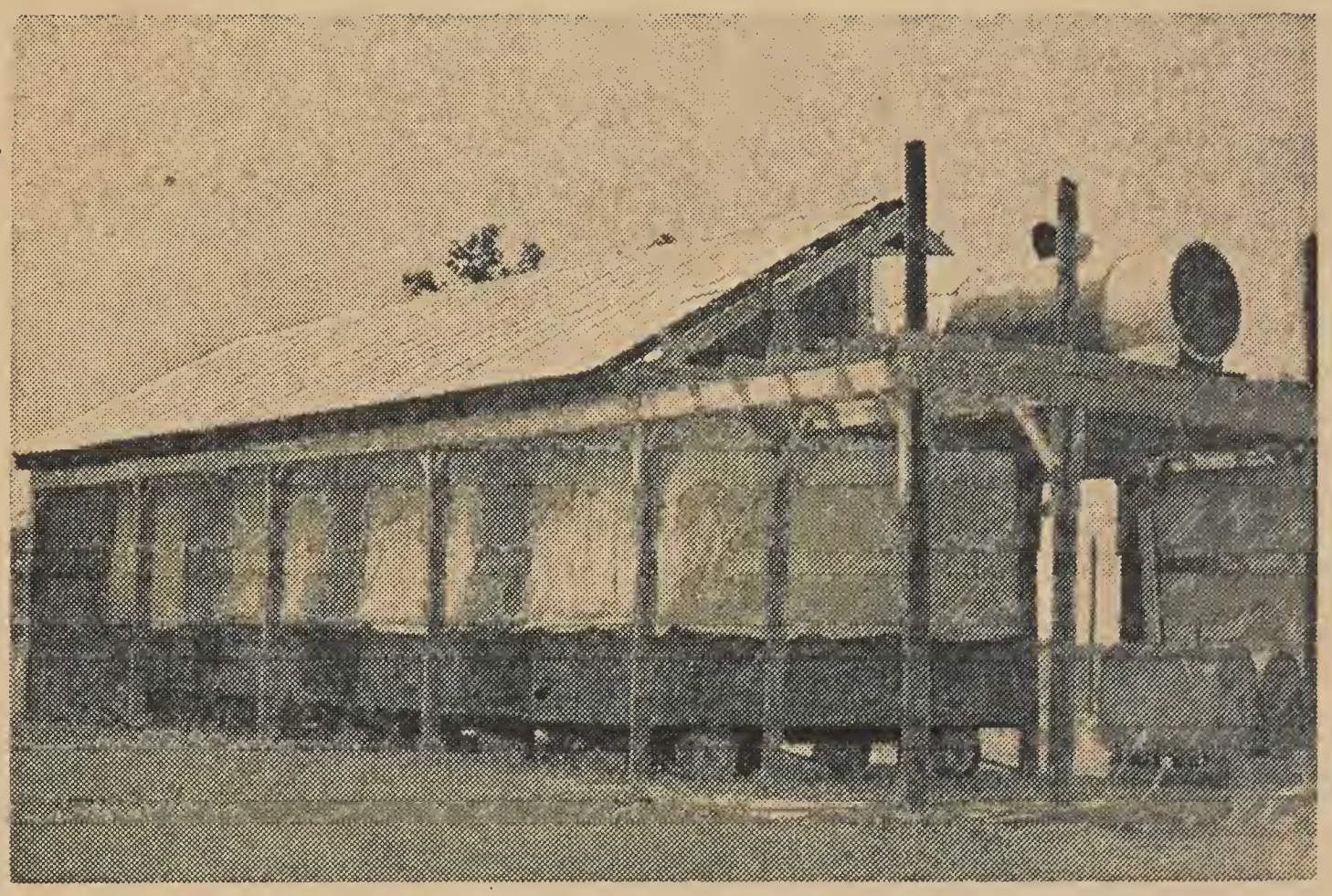
4 When purchasing new appliances, look for the U.L. label. It's your protection — paid for by your insurance company. If the label isn't there, ask your dealer for merchandise that has it. Industrial inspectors demand it, consumers' organizations insist on it, but somehow it is largely ignored in agricultural electrical equipment.

5 Learn where and how to use special equipment. In dusty feed rooms or damp locations, special motors, wiring, and wiring devices are required. It takes only a spark from an open motor to set off a dust explosion. Your electrician **should** know about these special requirements. If you need help, call your rural service agent of the utility company.

6 Have overload current devices installed for all automatic equipment. Many refrigerators, air conditioners, freezers, water pumps, furnaces, and other motored appliances do **not** have this protection. They can burn out and cause your house or barn to burn down if a bearing goes dry (increasing the load) or a lightning storm creates low voltage. An overload protective device is cheaper by far than a burned out motor, and no comparison to other possible troubles.

DO LIVE ELECTRICALLY—But Don't Short Circuit either yourself or your equipment.

*Professor Agricultural Engineering Cornell University



A PROFITABLE WAY to dry grain and hay . . .

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Although Mr. Laverne Davis, R.D. 2, Vernon, Oneida County, N Y., has used this equipment only for hay drying, it is especially suitable for drying grain, too Mr Davis starts with good hay, and states that in drying his hay by this method, he has been able to produce even better hay with less loss. He is able to cut early and the cows eat more hay. More protein is retained, which makes it possible for him to reduce his grain costs.

Why not talk to your Niagara Mohawk farm representative about electric grain and hay drying? He'll be glad to discuss it with you and to show you the many ways in which electricity can increase your farm profit as well as your comfort. You can contact him through your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



PLENTY LATE TO START

WE HEAR a lot about the need of farmers to strengthen their bargaining position. I have hammered the subject myself, as I believe thoroughly in stronger farm organizations.

But let's not forget that the man or group who comes to the bargaining table with more of a product than consumers want starts off in an extremely weak bargaining position.

Bringing supply and demand closer together would help mightily. We have tried government production controls and they have failed miserably. It would help more than you realize if government would stop encouraging production by reclaiming land that isn't needed at this time, by furnishing easy credit, and by supporting farm prices above market levels.

When I mention this, farmers tell me that they agree, but add "Congress won't do it." I'm not so sure of that. We were told that it would be impossible to get a labor law that unions didn't want—but public pressure on Congress was so great that such a law was passed.

If enough people want government to stop encouraging production and will say so, the legislation can be passed. To enable producers to adjust to changing conditions, such action should be gradual, but a start should be made now!

IT'S WORTH IT

EVERY parent knows the problem of carving out time from a hectic schedule to play with the "wee ones." While helping my little 5-year-old build a "fort" the other day, she put her hand in mine and said, "Daddy, I love you."

Suddenly, the tribulations of parenthood faded away; to the end of my days, I'll remember that moment. A gem without price was added to the treasure that "rust doth not corrupt."—**G.L.C.**

LOYALTY?

THE plea that an individual's freedom is interfered with when he is asked to sign a loyalty oath or a statement that he is not a Communist leaves me cold. I would be proud at any time to take an oath of loyalty.

One argument, namely that the Communists will lie anyway and that therefore it is useless to require a statement, is "begging the question." If a Communist lies, accepts a government loan for his education, and is found out, he can be tried for perjury. Possibly your memory is long enough to recall that this was the only charge that could be made to stick on some individuals that some of us ordinary people called traitors.

BEFORE YOU BUILD

ONE OF THE biggest current changes in farming is the trend to handling materials by mechanical power and gravity. This, in turn, is having revolutionary effects on the type of farm buildings now being constructed.

It follows that any dairyman, poultryman, or producer of fruit or cash crops can, before he starts building, spend profitable time in visiting buildings recently constructed, reading all available bulletins and articles, and talking with agricultural engineers.

It will be nothing short of tragic soon to find your new building unsuited to the farm of the near future.

LITTLE CHOICE

WHILE I realize the advantages of two political parties, and the fact that if they are to fulfill their functions they must have loyal, consistent members, nevertheless I myself am not a strong supporter of any political party. I cherish the privilege of voting for the man I think best suited to the job.

At the same time, I strongly resent the unwillingness of the leaders of either party to give me a choice whereby I can vote for men commonly called conservative, men who believe in the fundamental principles of a free enterprise system, a free people, and a free nation.

As I view the scene, this happens because the leaders of both parties sincerely believe that to be elected a man must be "liberal," a much misused term which analyzed carefully has come to mean someone who thinks Uncle Sam should do more and more for everybody without regard for balancing the budget.

I would welcome with open arms an opportunity to vote for "conservatives" — for example Barry Goldwater of Arizona — even though I had little hope for their election. My hope would be that a sufficiently large group of others would stand with me, and that eventually—I would hope soon — such men could be elected. At least there are millions of voters who have had little chance to express at the polls their preference for staunch, conservative men who are willing to count the cost before they vote for bills giving special privileges at taxpayers' expense to every group with a sizeable number of voters.

THRIFT

WITHIN the next 25 years America will need thousands of miles of new roads to hold 60 million more automobiles and trucks, 30 million more homes, and 35-40 million new jobs. To do these things will take money, and it is exceedingly important where that money comes from.

Either it will come from the savings of you and me and all the rest of us, or it will come from government. And where will government get it? I'll give you one guess!

Fundamentally, saving is dependent on producing more than we need in order to survive. Then it's a question of spending now for what we don't need, or putting off the spending until some future date.

Saving is good for the individual—and it's essential for the development of the country, because what we save goes into building homes, factories and other necessities such as schools and roads, all of which make jobs.

It is interesting, therefore, to speculate on what discourages saving. **First comes inflation.** People say "Why save when money is likely to be depreciated by half before I want to use it?"

Second is the welfare state. "Why should I save," says the unthinking, "when Uncle Sam will look after me if I don't?"

Third comes high taxes, which discourage savings because we send to Washington—or the state capital—money that we could save.

Thrift is an individual virtue which we can ill afford to discourage. But it is even more important for the growth and development of the country.

CREDIT IS A TOOL

A NEW attitude is developing toward farm debt. While Granddad looked upon debt as a necessary evil—"a tool of the Devil"—and a mortgage as something to be paid off at the earliest opportunity, even at the cost of doing without better equipment and reasonable comforts, young farmers today consider credit as a tool to be used for making more money.

When you look at it that way, many businesses and industries operate almost entirely on borrowed capital—why shouldn't farmers do likewise?

The idea has merit—but there are also pitfalls. The more debt an individual farmer has, the more risk he takes. In today's world it takes keener farm management than grandfather exercised if the pitfalls of credit are to be avoided and its advantages fully realized.

In many areas a new attitude by bankers would be helpful. They need to know more about modern farming and modern farm credit needs. In some cases it may be possible for bankers to loan money to other businesses at better immediate returns. But in the long run, the whole area will profit from a profitable agriculture based on sound management and reasonable credit.

They Say - - - - -

Thrift is that aspect of character which prompts one to work for what he gets; to earn what is paid him; to invest part of his earnings; to spend wisely and well; to save, not to hoard.—**Arthur Chamberlain**

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 12

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

MORE MILK, WITHOUT HIGHER CONSUMPTION, MEANS A LOWER "BLEND PRICE." In the New York-New Jersey market the April blend was 14 cents below April '59. For the month, production was up nearly 5½%, consumption of fluid milk was down 1%. Blend prices for the rest of '60 are likely to be 10 to 15 cents below last year. A sound milk promotion program would help!

GRASS SILAGE PRODUCES MORE MILK PER POUND OF DRY MATERIAL than does hay cut at the same time, reports Cornell University researchers. Their three-year experiments with 60 cows showed an average of six extra pounds of milk per cow per day was produced from silage than from barn cured hay. Field tests on seven N. Y. S. dairy farms backed up results of experiments.

SECOND CUTTING OF HAY CAN BE STEPPED UP CONSIDERABLY, especially on meadows that are mostly grass, by putting on 25 to 50 lbs. per acre of actual nitrogen right after the first cutting.

PULLET REPLACEMENTS FOR U. S. EGG LAYERS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1 will be around 25% below same period last year. BROILERS started in first four months about same as last year but tending higher since then. In '59 eggs produced topped '58 by 3%. POULTRY INCOME in '59 was $2,696 million compared to '58 figure of $3,147 million.

For week ending June 4 the value of a case of eggs above feed costs at 70% production was $3.73 compared to $2.17 for the same week last year.

WHEN BUYING A NEW PIECE OF FARM EQUIPMENT ASK THESE QUESTIONS: (1) How much will it add to my expenses? (Rough rule is that annual cost will be 40% of purchase price.) (2) Can I use the equipment enough to justify it? (Alternatives include hiring custom work, cooperative ownership, buying used equipment, or enlarging your business.)

CROP PROSPECTS INCLUDE: WINTER WHEAT, 992 million bushels, 15 million above April 1 estimate, 7% above last year, nearly 20% above average! CORN crop may reach 4 billion bushels, which could mean a carryover next October of about 25% above last year. VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING are estimated at 1% above last year, but 10% below average. Increases are predicted in LIMA BEANS, WAX BEANS, BEETS, KRAUT CABBAGE and PEAS; decreases in SWEET CORN, SPINACH, TOMATOES and CUCUMBERS for pickles.

USDA HAS BOOKLET CALLED "IT PAYS TO USE CHEMICALS SAFELY". You can get a copy from National Council of Farm Cooperatives, 1616 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D .C. Reading and following of suggestions can save you money and trouble.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



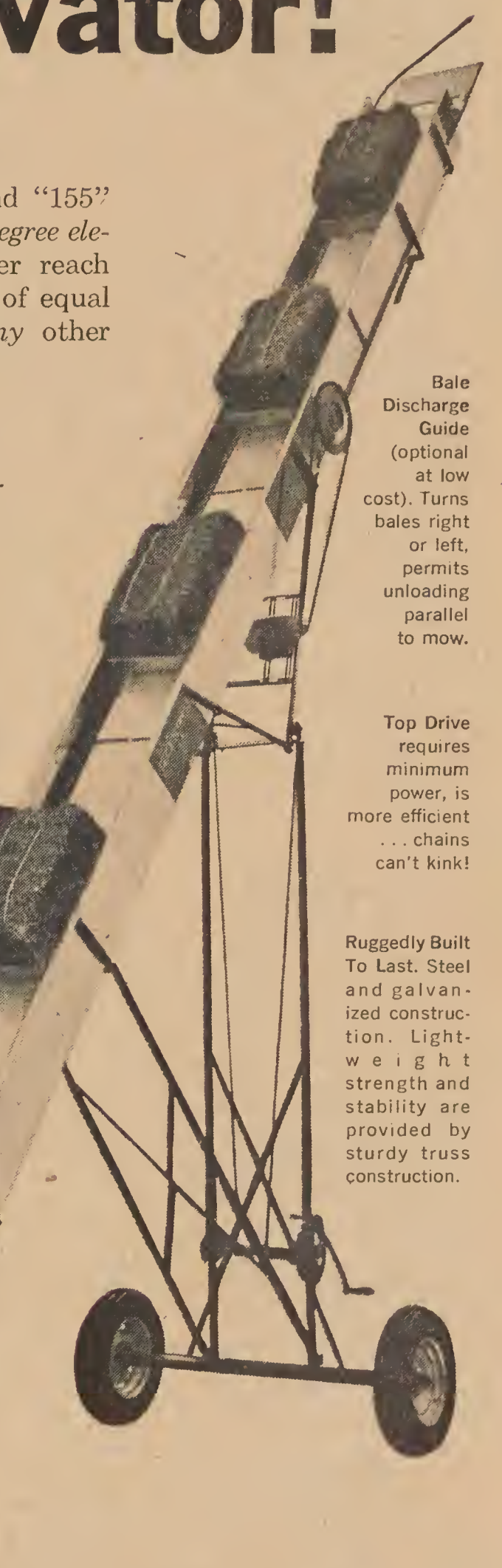
MIRANDY JANE complains that I could work lots harder if I'd try; she gets the jitters when I sit, nor likes to see me rest a bit. She always thinks of things to do and then, before one job's half through, she springs another; no man could keep going like she thinks he should. I tell Mirandy it ain't right to keep a-nagging morn 'til night, 'cause if my disposition is to set around and rest, gee whiz, that woman ought to realize that maybe my plan's just as wise as hers, we can't all stew and fret and work ourselves into a sweat.

She calls me lazy, but I'm not, although I sit here on one spot. A lazy man just sets and sets and that is all, he never gets a bright new thought; now when I set, I set and think and often get an idea for the hired man to work at while I think and plan. Most any man can use his back, but using brains is what they lack. So I'm the brain trust on this place, to think and plan is no disgrace, and as for working out my plan, that's why I've got a hired man; his duty is to work and strain while I sit down and use my brain.

BIG NEWS FROM NEW HOLLAND

Don't lug it—let it ride on the New Holland

60-Degree Elevator!



Here's the New Holland "155" —the elevator with *60-degree elevation!* Gives you higher reach than ordinary elevators of equal length! You get so *many* other labor-saving extras:

Greased-for-Long-Life Bearings. Self-aligning for smooth operation, less vibration.

4½" Extra-Deep Non-Tilting Flights provide 50% greater support for load. Slip-on design makes them easy to put on, take off!

Big 20"-Wide Trough takes any size bale with speed and safety.

Bales Ride Flat between flights, inside big 20-inch-wide trough.

Wood Strips reduce wear on conveyor chain . . . keep operation smooth and quiet!

Bale Discharge Guide (optional at low cost). Turns bales right or left, permits unloading parallel to mow.

Top Drive requires minimum power, is more efficient . . . chains can't kink!

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Stop in at your New Holland dealer's and find out why the New Holland Model 155 Elevator is right for you! Available in 5 over-all lengths: 15′, 24′, 30′, 36′, 48′. Or write New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corp., 1106B Tenth Street, New Holland, Pa.



END BACK-BREAKING WORK WITH NEW HOLLAND FARMSTEAD MECHANIZATION!

NH NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

KILL FLIES FAST with genuine BANAFLY® Syrup



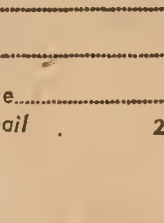
BANAFLY can be applied where flies are the thickest — on windows, walls, posts, beams, even the ceiling. Banafly clings and kills on any surface!

Test BANAFLY Syrup on your farm—buy the trial size — use it where flies are the worst — you'll be as pleased as the Minnesota farmer who wrote — "BANAFLY Syrup killed so many flies I weighed them. I found it killed from 1 lb. 10 oz. to 2 lbs. of flies a day!"

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American Dairy Princess Mary Sue Hodge officially declared June as Dairy Month at the Holstein-Friesian national convention at Syracuse, N. Y. Bob Nutter, a dairy farmer from Corinna, Maine, (left) and Hugh Hughes, Skaneateles, N. Y., general chairman of the convention, didn't drag their feet a bit when asked to join Mary Sue in a toast to the success of dairymen everywhere.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders Meet, Elect, Resolve

By Gordon Conklin, *Assistant Editor*

THE RECENT annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Syracuse, New York, boasted not one, but a series of special occasions and record-setting events.

The meeting itself attracted more than two thousand people to take part in business, listen to speakers, and enjoy the chance to gab a little with old friends and meet new ones.

New friends could include people from Holland, Germany, Britain, Colombia, Canada, Italy, and Venezuela. These folks were visibly impressed with the size of the get-together and with the accomplishments of the American farmers.

Diamond Jubilee

A special atmosphere was given by the fact that it was also the Diamond Jubilee of the organization, celebrating its 75th birthday.

A number of speakers from outside the organization passed along words of wisdom, including N. Y. S. Commissioner of Agriculture Don Wickham, Dr. Earl Butz of Purdue University, and Dean Charles Noble from Syracuse University. An unscheduled speaker, Empire State Governor Nelson Rockefeller, quickly drew an overflow crowd as he congratulated the Association on its achievements. He said, "An energetic program carried out by the people themselves is the keystone to progress in any field." He also expressed the opinion that few organizations could claim so lovely a queen as Mary Sue Hodge, American Dairy Association Princess.

Mary Sue, a home economics teacher from Snover, Michigan, captivated her audience with a brief speech and song. By official proclamation, she got the milk bottle rolling along June Dairy Month Avenue. Unofficially, all the gents present borrowed a modern phrase and named Mary Sue as "the most."

But, alas, pleasure must always be mixed with business and the delegates turned from feminine charm to making resolutions and electing officers. One accepted resolution concerned the time interval which can elapse before imported Canadian cattle must be registered in this country. Another concerned the appointment of a committee to examine H.I.R. and D.H.I.R. testing programs to eliminate duplication and work toward an even better job of using records to serve the interests of cattle breeders.

Resolutions gave way to elections, where Leon Piguet, East Aurora, N. Y., was re-elected president and Fred Nutter from Corinna, Maine, also retained his post as vice president. One director, T. A. Burgeson, Grandview, Missouri, was eligible to succeed himself and was re-elected. Other directors named were A. C. Thomson, Burlington, Illinois; Dr. Harold Schmidt, Hughson, California; and G. Harold Cowles, Ashville, New York.

Winding up the memorable occasion, everyone moved toward the enticing rustle of large denomination greenbacks at the New York State fairgrounds. There, to the cadence of the auctioneer's chant, bids totalling $141,322 closed deals on 74 head of cattle.

Penstate Pathfinder Ivanhoe lived up to his name and found a $10,000 path to the heart of the Hamilton District Cattle Breeding Association at Hannon, Canada. On the distaff side, top price was brought by Gray View Cricket Skyline, purchased by Harden Farms at Camden, N. Y., for $8,200.

By the time the cigar smoke had lifted and the auctioneer reached for his throat liniment, quick calculations showed that the sale had averaged $1,909 per head, one of the most successful in the organization's history. Old timers agreed it was a fitting climax to a mighty successful meeting.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Mastitis Comment

CLEANLINESS IMPORTANT


Luther Wildrick

I THINK cleanliness is the most important single thing in preventing mastitis among our 30 milk cows, but careful milking is almost as important. Leaving the milker on a cow too long increases the chances of disease.

I think mastitis organisms are always present; stress and strain on the cow allows the flare-up. After a cow gets mastitis, I've found intravenous injections of penicillin the surest cure.

I think we need a testing program in the State to determine in 24 hours the strain of mastitis involved. Different strains react differently to one treatment; if we knew exactly which strain was causing the trouble, we dairymen could be more specific in our treatment.

Maybe even more important is the job of making mastitis vaccine widely available. There is one now for certain types of mastitis; we could sure use vaccines for all types. We eliminated TB in the State and are working on Bangs disease—why not mastitis? — *Luther Wildrick, Naples, N. Y.*

PREVENT INJURY


Kenneth Kelso

WE have 110 milkers, 625 acres of land. I think that 90 percent of mastitis comes from teat injuries; just a little injury seems to make the quarter more susceptible. We bed cows pretty heavily and do whatever we can to avoid bruising udders.

If milkers are used reasonably, I don't think they contribute too much to the disease. Too heavy graining at the wrong time seems to cause trouble with some cows.

We use penicillin to cure mastitis, but are being careful to avoid having it get in milk sent to the plant. —*Kenneth Kelso, E. Meredith, N. Y.*

OUNCE OF PREVENTION


Lloyd Owlett

MY brother Dennis and I milk 36 cows, have plans to eventually go to 80 milkers, perhaps with loose housing.

We think "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" when it comes to mastitis. We use lots of bedding to keep the cows' udders dry and prevent bruising on the edge of the platform. We have also spread out the room each cow has to about four feet wide. We don't use dividers, haven't had any teats stepped on during the past winter.

We haven't had a serious problem with mastitis, but when a cow has gotten it, it has been very difficult to get cleared up—all the more reason to figure on prevention rather than cure.

Off the subject of mastitis, but very much about cows, is the fact that we have 175 acres of birdsfoot trefoil, with Empire and European in different fields. The two varieties give us a wide distribution for our haying season. Empire has been best for pasture. — *Lloyd Owlett, Middlebury Center, Pa.*

STRIP 'EM OUT!


Fay Hammond

I MILK 26 cows and believe that the biggest cause of mastitis comes from not stripping out an udder completely. I think a dairyman should be sure he has all the milk out of each quarter at every milking.

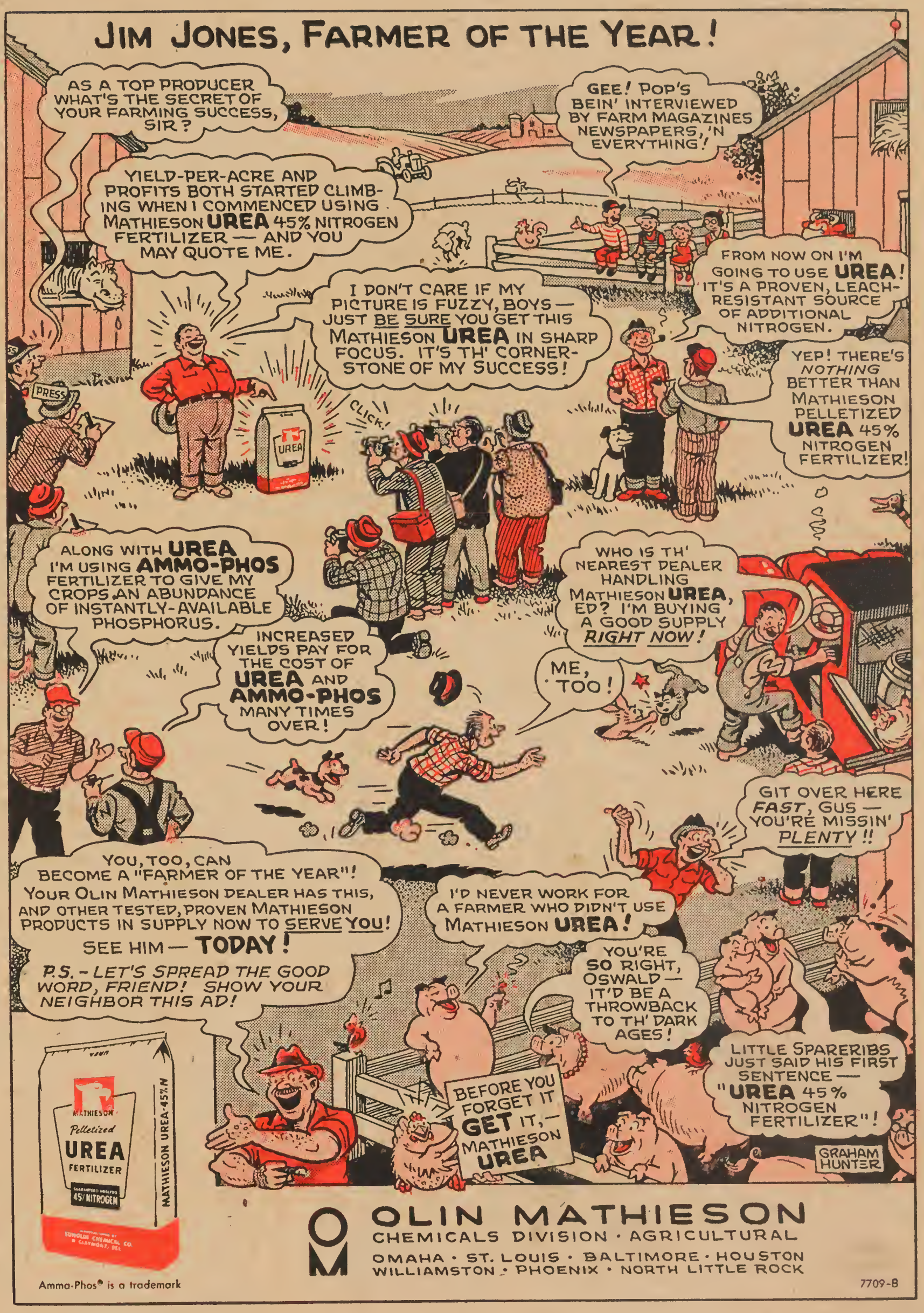
Of course, you have to know your cows—some give down faster and more completely than others.

Udder injury causes mastitis, too. I'm not convinced, though, that high protein feed causes it. — *Fay Hammond, Wellsboro, Pa.*

POINT SPACING AFFECTS TIMING

When installing new breaker points in tractor and truck engines, always make sure the points are properly spaced. Spacing the points too far apart advances timing. Conversely, points spaced too closely together retards timing.

Why? Because point spacing affects dwell angle—the number of degrees through which the distributor cam rotates while the points remain closed. When points are spaced too far apart, dwell angle is decreased, causing the points to open earlier and advancing timing. When points are spaced too closely together, dwell angle is increased and the points open later. Consequently, timing is retarded.



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Feeding Dairy Cows for MORE MILK

By CHARLES CHANCE

AS I indicated recently in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST good roughage is the basis of any dairy cattle feeding program. Grain is used to supplement roughage. Cows produce approximately half their milk for a lactation during the first 120 days. It is the first 60 days of this period that most cows are underfed. Dairymen in general do not give the cow enough nutrients to meet all the needs of maintenance and production; consequently, the cow draws on body reserves to make the milk. In a short time the body reserves are used up and the cow drops in production to the level being supported by the daily feed intake, and then there is the usual lactational decline each month until the end of the lactation.



CHARLES CHANCE

Dairymen have to get over the idea of a grain-milk ratio. Surely, it can be expressed that way at the end, but the cows need to be fed according to grain feeding tables and appetite as guides. It is amazing how accurate Morrison's feeding tables are when you calculate the needs of the cow and make allowance for the roughage she is eating. You will note that the ratio is close to 1:2.5 in the early part of the lactation and may be 1:5 near the end. If a dairyman was feeding at 1:3 or 1:4 ratio, he would underfeed the early part and overfeed the last part of the lactation period.

Bring cows onto full feed as fast as possible, preferably within 2 weeks after freshening. By full feed, I do not mean a ceiling of 16, 18 or 20 lbs. per day, but according to the needs as outlined in grain feeding tables as a guide. This will allow the cow to make milk from feed in the manger and not draw on body reserves too rapidly. This procedure has been very helpful in overcoming the ketosis or acetonemia condition which so many good cows get when not fed correctly in early lactation.

The table below shows what 2,490 Holstein herds are producing. The top group is probably doing more of the things we have just discussed than those further down the line. Those at the bottom could be handicapped by high cow turnover (which means a lot of young animals), breeding trouble which gives long calving intervals, no supplemental feeding on pasture, short or no dry periods, poor quality roughage and low rate of grain feeding.

Dairymen will obtain the best production from their cows by:

1. Not holding cows to a set grain-milk ratio.

2. Putting the grain to them in early lactation.

3. Providing supplemental hay or silage while on pasture.

4. Having them freshen in the fall.

5. Giving the cow a 6-8 week dry period.

Cows Need A Rest

Nature has provided that a cow should stop lactation after the calf has reached sufficient size to harvest its own feed. Man has altered nature to the point that cows would produce milk right through life without a dry period. Economically, this is not sound, at least under our present system of economy. Research has shown that cows deplete many of their mineral reserves and body tissues during lactation. These can be replenished if the cow ceases production for a time. As a result, the 6-8 week dry period has been suggested as sufficient time to do the job of preparing the cow for the next lactation.

Some dairymen do not allow a 6-8 week dry period either because of design or accident while others even allow longer dry periods for the same reasons as those that have short ones. The most recent study on the subject comes from Michigan DHIA records.

COWS NEED A REST
(Holstein—Mich. DHIA)

Days Dry	Milk	Fat
-15	9511	347
16-30	10838	390
31-45	11218	404
46-60	11567	413
60+	No significant	advantage

The figures confirm the idea of a 6-8 week dry period as being adequate to get the cow back into condition for the next lactation.

Again top quality forage enters a feeding program. Cows can get back to good condition on excellent forage alone, but not all dairymen have top quality forage. About 6-8 lbs. of grain per day will do an adequate job of conditioning the dry cow. We do not want the cows to be fat, as fat cows are more prone to ketosis, especially if not put on full feed rapidly after freshening.

It has been stated by various sources that 1½ to 2 lactations are needed to pay for raising a replacement. Also, marketing reports indicate that 20-22 percent of dairy animals are eliminated from herds annually. This latter fact means that dairymen essentially have a new herd every 5 years.

I mentioned earlier that 7 years of age was the average age at which most cows leave the herd. We can figure here that a heifer enters the herd at 2 years of age, and on the average will leave the herd in 5 years. How much milk did this cow produce? How many calves did she produce? Averages indicate 3½ lactations can be expected in that time Modern dairymen have to do better if they are to reap full benefit of the potential of their cows.

The following table gives some information in regard to the calving interval and production in a 5 year period. The 15 month calving interval is equivalent to losing a year of productive life. dry period included

GOAL—A CALF EVERY YEAR
(Ayrshire—W. Va.)

Calving Interval (Mo.)	Total Fat (Lbs.-5 yr.)	Diff. Lbs.)
12	1840	—
13	1774	66
14	1690	150
15	1480	360

Long calving intervals indicate breeding troubles. This to me could on one hand mean missing cows in heat, cows getting bred too early or too late in the heat period, while on the other hand the cow could actually have a disease or an abnormal condition that requires veterinary attention. Many herds were bothered with vibrio infection a few years ago but have overcome this problem by eliminating the bull and using semen treated with antibiotics.

Those of you using artificial breeding are familiar with the expression of conception rates. In fact, some of you select bulls because they have a high conception rate. Most A.B. studs can boast of an over-all conception rate in excess of 72%. This is good and some of you are obtaining better. It is important that we get the cow back into production within a year if we are to receive the maximum lifetime production from our cows.

HINTS TO IMPROVE BREEDING EFFICIENCY

The following management practices will help to obtain and maintain a high breeding efficiency:

1. Keep accurate breeding records: all heat dates, service dates, and calving dates.
2. Wait at least 60 days following calving to breed your cows. Research has shown cows need this much time to get reproductive tracts in good health.
3. Turn cows out at least once each day for exercise and check for heat — might add here — a milking parlor in conjunction with a conventional barn allows the cow exercise and you an opportunity to check for heat twice daily.
4. Have your cows checked for pregnancy between 60 and 90 days after breeding. This can save from 3 to 6 months on some cows.
5. Good records will allow you to know the complete breeding history on your cows; the past performance and difficulties.
6. Have cows with abnormal discharges examined and treated by your veterinarian.
7. Have veterinarian examine cows that have not settled to three services.
8. Have your cows bred during the interval of 6 hours after the beginning of heat and 4 hours after the end of heat.
9. Feed your heifers sufficient amounts of good quality hay and grain to keep them growing normally and coming into heat regularly.
10. Provide cows with free access to a good mineral mixture: 1 part dicalcium phosphate and 1 part trace mineralized salt.

For Better Returns

In order to realize greater net returns, put emphasis in the following areas:

1. **Forage—fertilize and cut it early.**
2. **Replacements—grow them to freshen within two years.**
3. **Feeding—feed cow according to needs for production and maintenance. Use grain feeding tables as guides.**
4. **Dry period—cows need a rest, 6-8 weeks best.**
5. **Calving interval—goal, a calf a year.**
6. **Cow turnover—grandmothers pay the bills.**
7. **Herd size—study your present system and plan for the future. You may want to make some changes.**
8. **Keep records.**
9. **Watch milk production per man. See table below.**

MILK PER MAN
(Holstein—N. Y. DHIA)

	1959			1955		
	Per Man		Milk per cow	Per Man		Milk per cow
Group	Milk*	cows		Milk*	cows	
1	334	27	12620	271	24	11460
2	259	22	11830	208	19	11130
3	223	19	11320	177	16	10850
4	192	18	10780	148	14	10360
5	142	14	10450	109	11	9820

* 1000 lbs.

MILK PRODUCTION PER COW
(Holstein—N. Y. DHIA)

Group	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.	Value Product	Income Over Feed Costs
1	13550	494	$640	$388
2	12180	443	563	338
3	11340	411	523	308
4	10550	381	490	279
5	9130	330	423	231



WHO OWES WHAT?

THE FOLLOWING excerpt from an address given some years ago by C. B. Jansen, then president of the Dravo Corporation of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania and now chairman of the board, expresses a truth all too often overlooked. I think many of your readers would be interested, and I am sure the figures are **very** conservative.

—Wendell T. Card, Sylvania, Penna.

"We hear the statement that 'the world owes us a living.' Let us examine that statement.

"No one owes us a living. The cost to society (exclusive of direct cost to parents) of bringing a child through 8th grade is $3,600. Four years of high school adds $2,500, making a total of $6,100 of taxpayers' money. If he follows this with four years of college, in taxpayers' money only it adds $4,000, making a grand total of $10,000.

"In addition to the above, protection by public authorities until he is through high school will be about $11,600, and if he has four years of college the total will be $14,900. Therefore, the total cost to taxpayers to educate and protect a child until he is through high school is $17,700, and if he goes through college, $25,000.

"No, the young hopeful just out of high school will owe the public $17,700, and the green college graduate will be in debt to society to the tune of $25,000; which they can pay back to society only by the utmost exertion of every means at their command throughout their natural lives. 'The world owes us a living?' Hardly!"

OPPOSITE PROGRAMS

I WAS very much pleased to read your statement about farmers buying their own lime and fertilizer. I am all for it and have been doing so myself for several years.

It is my opinion that the ASCP program is very much out of date.

This program and the Soil Bank are working against each other. One program is buying lime and fertilizer, clearing land, draining low land, etc. The other program is paying the farmer or real estate men to keep their land out of cultivation. Both of these programs are bleeding the taxpayer's pocketbook very much.—*Jay VanWagner, Sherburne, New York.*

HER KINDNESS WAS GREATNESS

YOUR editorial in the April 2 issue about "unselfish greatness" was provocative. I was sure that you had not thought hard enough. Surely there were other statesmen than Herbert Hoover who could qualify. I sat down to make a list—and could not think of an additional one.

But I did discover some great people. They don't live in the limelight, but in every other way they fit your definition. I attended the funeral of one of them last week. Her name was Pearl, and the name suited her. She was a jewel and an adornment to her community. The fact that she was rather plain and stout and elderly had nothing to do with it. Everyone loved her, and, to borrow your words, she will "live in the hearts of her countrymen"—those who were lucky enough to know her.

Pearl's life was a life of service. She gave of her time and talents unstintingly, never seeking recognition or reward. When both came to her, she was a little embarrassed, and humble. She did not try to be a leader, she simply was one. In Grange, in Home Bureau, in church work, as a neighbor, as a friend, she did all that she could, unselfishly, in that same endearing, unassuming way.

She was very kind to me when I came as an awkward, city-bred bride to this little hamlet, but my case was in no way unique—only typical. Kindness came as naturally to Pearl as breathing. She was a farmer's wife and never had material wealth, but she was rich in friends and, in our community, she was a great woman.

One of the satisfying things about country life, incidentally, is that such greatness is recognized here. Don't you find it so? People, somehow, are more concerned about what you do and what you are than what you have.

I know a few others like Pearl, here in the country. Probably you do, too. They are not many and they are not statesmen. This is a great pity, and it suggests two things to me. Either (1) we do not recognize the innate worth and virtue of some of the statesmen we already have, or (2) the really superior people, the great people, are not going into politics. If this second premise is true, something should be done. Think what a statesman like Pearl could do for international relations!

—Jane M. Merle, Bliss, N. Y.

This Tag Means Your Dairy Spray Has Repellent Protection



*This tag identifies sprays containing one of the Cow-Tent Repellents . . . MGK Repellent 11, or MGK Repellent 326

Look for the COW-TENT* that makes Contented Cows (and bigger milk checks!)

Nothing will throw a cow into a slump faster than a swarm of biting, buzzing, blood-sucking flies or mosquitoes. That's why you should look for a dairy spray displaying the Cow-Tent tag shown above.

Cow-Tent is the trademark used to identify dairy sprays that give your cows *double-barreled* protection.

First, Cow-Tent sprays have *repellency*. They contain either MGK Repellent 11 or MGK Repellent 326. These are the remarkable new chemicals that drive flies away from your cows. They give your herd an *extra* measure of protection never available in older type sprays.

Second, Cow-Tent sprays contain *Pyrethrin*. This is the potent insecticide that knocks down flies . . . kills them quickly.

How Cow-Tent Works

When a swarm of flies attacks a cow protected by Cow-Tent, many of the flies are repelled by its action and don't light. Then, most of the flies that do light get a "hot foot" and leave immediately. Finally, those flies that aren't stopped by the repellent action are killed quickly by the Pyrethrin.

The result is that cows protected by Cow-Tent sprays have fewer flies . . . and get bitten far less often.

Sprays containing Cow-Tent are effective against stable flies, house flies, horse flies, deer flies, horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. They give field as well as barn protection. *And they are fully registered with the USDA for dairy spray use.*

So this year, keep your cows happy . . . and watch your milk check go up . . . by using dairy sprays that contain Cow-Tent.

(Not all sprays contain Cow-Tent. That's why you should always look for the big Cow-Tent tag or the Cow-Tent symbol on the label . . . your assurance of effective repellency.)

FREE FLY CONTROL PAMPHLET

Sprays with Cow-Tent give you the best protection you can buy. Send for this free pamphlet which shows what you should do to set up an effective fly control program on your farm that complies with all milk sanitation requirements.

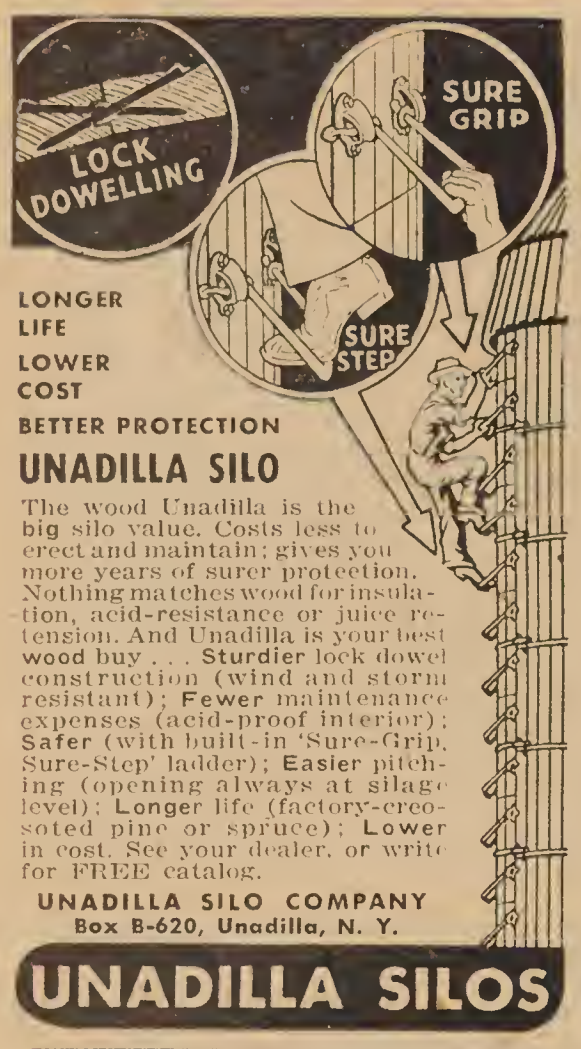


Now . . . **Protection Against Face-Flies**

Dairymen whose herds were hit by face-flies last year know what a menace this new fly presents. Face-flies cluster on a cow's head, getting in her eyes and nostrils. The severe discomfort causes heavy milk production drop. If face-flies hit your herd, ask your dealer for the new, effective face-fly preparation containing Cow-Tent. Write MGK for the names of the dealers in your area who handle face-fly repellents containing Cow-Tent.

MGK McLAUGHLIN GORMLEY KING Company

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HOOF ROT?

CANKER — THRUSH

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H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's
LINITE

Boiler Makes Syrup And Dries Hay

By HUGH COSLINE



At the left is the boiler, and Harold is taking a peek at the evaporator.

EFFECTIVE use of a boiler purchased from a milk plant that went out of business enables Harold Tyler, R. D. 2, Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y. to use it for such diversified operations as boiling maple sap and drying hay.

This year Harold tapped several hundred additional trees, located some distance from the farm and on a hill (with a creek between them and the road) by fitting plastic tubing and bringing the sap down to a tank located by the roadside. But when I visited him in the middle of the season he had considerable doubt that this year's maple syrup crop would equal the 1,000 gallons processed in 1959.

In boiling the sap, 90 to 100 pounds of pressure is maintained in the boiler and the pans are covered, so that there is no steam in the building, which, incidentally, is just a step from the back door of the house. The operation is so rapid and continuous that a man is kept reasonably busy filling cans. Watson Shaw, who was on this job the day I was there, said that their best record was 112 gallons in eight hours.

About half the production is sold at the farm, about half in bulk. The price schedule at the farm this spring was $5.50 per gallon; $3.00 for a half gallon; $1.75 a quart; 96¢ per pint; and 55¢ for the half pint.

A considerable percentage of the crop is made into maple cream, a very exacting process. Before they start making the cream each day the barometric pressure must be checked (it affects the boiling point of water), a thermometer is used on the syrup and it is boiled until it reaches from 18 to 20 points above the exact boiling point of water for that day. The cream sells for $1.00 a pound.

Now, what about the hay drying?

Right next to the building that holds the evaporator is one under construction that will be used as a farm shop. The sides are really not necessary for drying hay. The wagonloads of bales are brought in late in the afternoon, and covered with canvas to keep the heat in. Then the boiler (run at 30 pounds pressure) heats a large radiator, and a 5 horsepower fan blows the hot air through the bales. About a third of the hay (5,200 40-pound bales) was dried this past year.

When the weather is favorable the drier isn't used, but even with the use of a crusher when the hay is cut, a day elapses before it can be baled, and with the drier it can be put in the same day it is cut.

Harold hasn't finished with ideas for the use of that boiler, either. He has thoughts of using it to heat his home in the winter.

Though maple products are important, this is essentially a dairy farm of 700 acres, with 115 head of stock, 70 of which are milkers.



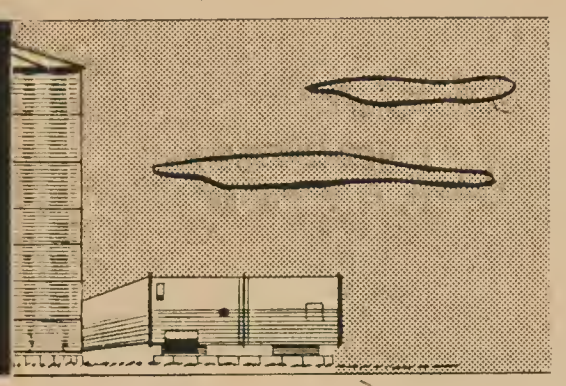
Mrs. Tyler checks a batch of maple cream. The automatic stirrer was developed by the Tylers. The glass jar on the table contains one pound of the maple cream, which sells for $1.00.

The building housing the evaporator is just a few steps from the back door. To the right at the rear you can just see a building under construction, where hay will be dried summers and shop work done in the winter.



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A Gardener Shares His Views on

MULCH GARDENING



By WENDELL T. CARD

Editor's Note — We've presented the "pros" of mulching a number of times; here are a few "cons" from a gardener.

BEING of an experimental turn of mind, I no sooner read of the mulch method of gardening than I was moved to try it.

Results the first year were not exciting. Thinking to improve my knowledge and technique I ordered a copy of Ruth Stout's book, HOW TO HAVE A GREEN THUMB WITHOUT AN ACHING BACK, and read it carefully. I found the author's experiences and arguments interesting, as I have also found the various reports of those who have written of their own gardens in our farm papers.

A moment's reflection will show that the method can never be widely practiced. It just doesn't make sense to devote the material grown on five acres to mulch **one** acre; unless the crop on that acre can be increased fivefold, which no devotee of the system has claimed. It takes an enormous amount of material to mulch even an ordinary garden to the desired depth and the amount of "waste" material in any area would be quickly exhausted were many gardeners to bid for it.

Questions Labor Saving

As to the saving of labor, I feel that is open to question. It takes far more time to spread the garden with a heavy layer of mulch than it does to fit it for planting by modern methods, though not as long or as hard as hand spading. While it cannot be gainsayed that many weeds are smothered by mulch, it is equally true that many come up through the mulch. And were it thick enough that they did not, they would still grow in it. Destroying these weeds individually by hand may take as much effort as ordinary cultivation, or at least as much time.

For the gardener who lets weeds grow large and then pulls them laboriously by hand the mulch method may reduce labor. For the man who cultivates lightly and often to kill weeds while tiny, I seriously doubt there is any labor saving in mulching.

In my opinion the method is impractical for any fine seeds or small plants such as beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, etc., though some people use it even for these.

I have mulched tomato plants for years and have found that plants set directly in soil under the mulch do very well, though the initial growth after setting is apt to be a bit slower. This might not be true after the soil had been under mulch enough to gain all the benefits of that treatment.

The ground under the mulch remains cold later in the spring, thereby delaying the time when tender seeds like beans or corn will germinate well.

We had fair success with cucumbers the first year—none whatever with cantaloupes. Corn was very late and slow in starting but we had a fair crop with a reasonable growth of stalks, in a very favorable corn year. Strawberries set last year and mulched look good now. We find the method excellent for the home garden asparagus bed.

Holds Moisture

There is no question but that the mulch holds moisture in the soil remarkably well. This, with a large amount of organic matter to be decayed, provides an attractive habitat for earthworms which multiply and carry on their beneficial work undisturbed.

There is one really big advantage in mulching for the man with a small garden surrounded by lawns and flower beds. He escapes the damage to lawn and perennials always contingent upon the annual plowing. I have eliminated plowing by cultivating my ground early in the spring with a little power cultivator and keeping it under cultivation until planting time. This also eliminates dead and back furrows. The method has been satisfactory on my rather gravelly soil for the past ten years and I cannot see that productivity has been lessened.

I have yet to see any mention in print of the one factor which must definitely influence mulching for most gardeners. This is the fact that, in most areas for at least six months in the year, this mulch is a bed of highly flammable material. It presents a very serious fire hazard if the garden is close to buildings. It also adds the inconvenience that, for many village gardeners, it eliminates the only spot where trimmings from shrubbery and other trash may be safely burned, that is, on the bare garden.

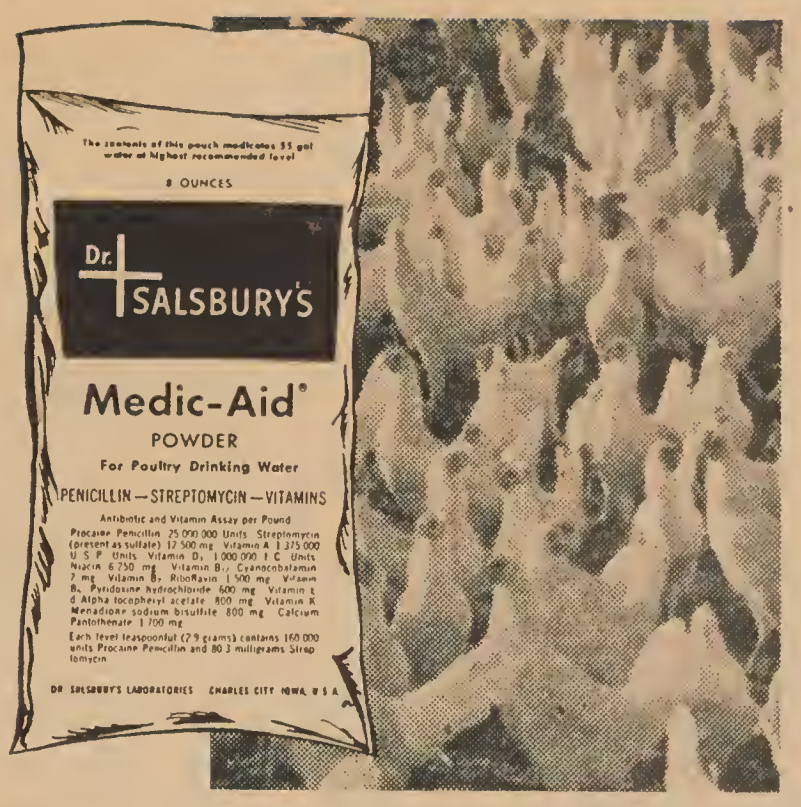
I hope some of these observations may prove helpful to someone who is debating the practice he will follow in his own garden this summer.

MORE TOMATOES

Several years of testing by Cornell's Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., shows that growers of tomatoes for canning can increase their net returns quite a bit by increasing the number of plants per acre. The New York researchers say that the prevailing practice in the State is to set out about 3,000 plants to the acre for cannery production. In the Station tests comparisons were made of yields from plants spaced 18, 27, and 36 inches apart in rows spaced 4, 5, and 6 feet apart.

A twin-row planting pattern was also tested for each spacing in comparison with normal row spacing. In the twin rows, plants were set in pairs of rows 18 inches apart with 4, 5, and 6 feet between the twin rows. Yields of tomatoes suitable for canning indicated that 4,500 to 5,000 plants to the acre gave the largest net return.

The same results might be obtained, the Cornell researchers say, by increasing the number of plants in single rows, depending on the size of the plants.



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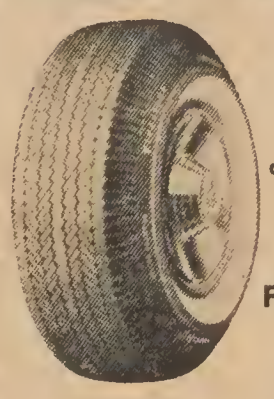
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EARLY MARRIAGE-

Curse or Blessing?



Letter Contest Gives Readers Chance To Share Their Views

DO WE CHALLENGE THEM ENOUGH?

First Prize

THE increase in early marriages could be a good trend, but I don't think that it is, as yet. Too many young people are jumping into marriage for the wrong reasons. They are unready because nothing has prepared them for the self-discipline and maturity that successful marriage demands.

Maturity, however does not depend on age, and discipline can be learned. An encouraging sign is the spunk of many college students who combine marriage with education, often facing up to the financial realities without subsidization and finding a kind of adventure in fighting the budget.

We should remember that early marriage is nothing new to the American scene. Our pioneer forebears were raising families and carving a civilization out of the wilderness at an age when we expect our youngsters to focus on nothing more serious than the Junior Prom. The magic ingredient, then as now, seems to be "challenge". Do we challenge them enough, and toward the right ends?

Youth, energy, health and ambition, reinforced by spiritual values and blessed with love, are an awesome combination. Young marriages, rightly motivated, might be the transfusion needed to put vitality back into our national lifestream. — *Jane M. Merle, Shepherd Road, Bliss, New York*

FOR A MATURITY TEST

Second Prize

AN old proverb says, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Sadly, but statistically speaking, the divorce rate among young couples is nearly keeping up with the marriage rate. This is just one indication that many modern American couples are marrying too young.

Of course, these divorces are hard on society, but society is partially to blame for teenage marriages. Our young people are coddled on one hand and forced to assume adult responsibilites on the other. Young men own and drive new cars before they've ever once put in a straight eight-hour day of real work. Most girls learn how to dye their hair before they learn how to cook.

Yet, working and cooking are two integral and necessary aspects of family life.

This cockeyed philosophy of "If-he-drives-a-car-he's-a-man" and "If-she-polishes-her-nails-she's-a-woman" has misled many young people into a premature assurance of their maturity. Perhaps there wouldn't be so many under-21 marriages if our young people were required to endure a mental and spiritual maturity test as well as a blood test before the trip to the license bureau.—*Miss Patricia Culver, 910 Union Road, West Seneca, New York*

CAN BE YOUNG WITH THEIR CHILDREN

THERE is little wrong with early marriage, either for the couples or society, since a successful married state is not a matter of chronological age of the partners, but of their **individual maturity.**

So long as the couple has a sympathetic understanding of and consideration for each other, they can establish an emotional and material dependence upon each other that can lead to ultimate happiness.

Being young, and in love, they are possessed of more patience and tolerance; they can grow up with their children and thus better enjoy them, and their children will enjoy their young parents.

Faith, hope and love are a part of the creed of successful marriage-not age. Faith in each other, in their children, in God; hope that helps them look forward with courage and confidence; love that "seeketh not her own, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things" - on such a foundation, family and society can long endure—*Mrs. Hannah L. Miller, Box 6, Danboro, Penn.*

A LETTER TO HER DAUGHTER

MARRIAGE at nearly any age can be good or bad, but I don't believe a teenager can possibly be properly prepared for marriage. Therefore, if I had a teenage daughter, I would write to her:

My dear:

So you're in love and you're looking at the world through a powder puff cloud of white tulle, lace, and orange blossoms. This is a wonderful time in your life, but please, **please** step carefully, for I don't want you to slip and tear your heart and life apart. So let us stop a moment and consider the realities that you must face **now** and **after** the honeymoon:

How well are you really prepared to step into the role of wife, mother and homemaker? Can you cook a fairly decent meal? Of course you can learn **after** you're married, but it would be far better to do your practicing beforehand. A well-cooked meal set before a tired husband can sometimes make the difference between a pleasant evening or sharp words.

How much do you know about first aid? Learn all you can about it. Take a course in it. As a mother, minor emergencies are bound to arise; a **major** one can. Be prepared!

Are you ready to give up the dates, dancing, and pretty clothes in exchange for budgets, babies, and housework? Your money will be spent for a home, furniture, dental and medical care, groceries, etc.

And babies - there'll be diapers to launder, formulas to prepare, and wakeful nights spent with teething and tummy aches, nights when you're **so** tired from scrubbing, washing windows, doing the family laundry, that you can barely keep your eyes open. This, too, is part of marriage.

I know that you have learned about sex as a natural part of life. Even so, it would be well for both of you to have a talk with our family physician and clergyman, and there are several good books on the subject that you might read. Your bedroom life is not everything, but it is an important part of a good marriage; and remember, **never** use sex as a weapon or source of punishment to your husband.

Are you experienced in some line of work when, if necessary, you could become the breadwinner? Accidents happen and not always to someone else. It is difficult to take on this role after you are older if you do not get training and experience now. Two or three years will be a short time, if you can cram into it all the things you should know. **Your marriage will be the biggest job you ever undertake and the most important.**

And look very carefully at your young man. Is he the one with whom you want to spend every day for the rest of your life? Will he be a good father to your children? Do your religions coincide? Does he have a sense of humor? What is his immediate family like and how does he get along with them?

So now to both of you I say, use **these teenage years** for dates, fun and learning. A good marriage is a wonderful experience, so build it on a strong foundation. Then if you are sure you still wish to marry, my blessings to you. I know you'll be the loveliest bride ever! — *Mrs. G. Millard, Sinclairville, New York*

I LOVE TEENAGERS

I ALWAYS like to ask why do teenagers marry younger? Our young people are not to blame. They do not print our reading material, make our movies or T.V. shows, buy cars, make cigarettes, liquor, hang out nights. It's their **Parents!**

Always we hear the cry of the teenager: What can we do? Where can we go? If parents would only say—stay at home with us. Learn to cook and sew. Scrub the floor. Rake the leaves. Wash the car. Help the minister. Visit the sick and older people. Assist the poor, Study. Read a book. We can advance and keep up with the modern way of life.

To me, teenagers owe the world their time and talents, and they should be devoted to trying to see to it that no one will ever be in war or in poverty, or sick or lonely.

In plain simple worlds: Teenagers should grow up. Get them out of the dream world. Develop their backbone and get them to work. They won't have time and will be too tired for "making out" so that a forced teenage marriage is a must.

Today we have adult delinquency, broken homes, a rising surge of immorality, and evil tendency toward **moral and religious training** is largely absent from our lives.

Marriage today is not as our Bible intended. But it looks so glorious and exciting, no problems, and when our children are married and the problems start, they are not able to face reality.

I love all teenagers and they have my compassion.

—*Mrs. Jack P. Lynch, Lyndonville, Vermont.*



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You can save money too, with summer spread lime. Since it is more efficient and economical to operate spreading service in summer months, many *G.L.F. Service Agencies offer a special summer program.* Your G.L.F. Service Agency is now taking orders for summer spreading. Summertime is the ideal time too, to have forage fertilizers applied on your pastures and meadows. Results from Penn. State tests show conclusively that your profits multiply when both lime and fertilizer are applied according to soil test findings.

You'll find complete lime and fertilizer spreading assistance at your local G.L.F. Service. Call them today about their summer spreading program.

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Source: Pennsylvania State University

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SUMMERTIME SAVE ON LIME

New Laws of Interest To New York Farmers

Also Bills Vetoed and Failing To Get Legislative Approval

By E. S. FOSTER

Executive Secretary, New York Farm Bureau and Secretary New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations

When the curtain dropped following the last Act of the 1960 Legislative Drama, Governor Nelson Rockefeller had signed into law 1,089 bills and vetoed 300.

Of the total bills introduced in Senate and Assembly—8,662 including amendments—1,389 reached the Governor's desk.

When the State budget, increased by the supplemental budget, went into orbit it carried the heaviest financial load of all time in terms of State spending—$2.1 billion, exceeding the grand total 1959 State spending by only slightly less than $70 million.

Of this huge sum well over 50% is returned to the localities in the form of state aid or shared taxes. Of this return to the localities, aid for education accounts for approximately ⅔, with social welfare and shared taxes the other two large items. Final spending exceeds the recommendations made by the Governor by more than $56 million.

Final tax revenues exceeded estimated revenues substantially, which paved the way for the Legislature to make very substantial increases in state aid for schools.

Bills Approved by Governor

Persons 12 to 14 years of age, with farm work permits, when accompanied by parent or guardian, or with written approval, can now be legally employed in the harvesting of berries, fruits and vegetables between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. but not in excess of 4 hours per day. Effective immediately.

Milk Dating is no longer permitted under ordinance by State Commissioner of Health, nor any local board of health. Immediately effective.

It is to be hoped that all distributors in New York City will immediately abandon the long-established practice in the interest of greater efficiency in distribution and the possibilities of increasing milk consumption, which has often been impeded by the outmoded dating requirements of the New York City Department of Health.

Erwin Town Road improvement program will be continued till April 1, 1972 with the State sharing costs with participating towns. Bill signed into law modifies legislation repealed by passage of the new act requiring more detailed planning and upgrading, to some extent, specifications. Effective immediately.

Livestock, when sold by weight, must be weighed to the nearest multiple of 5 lbs. Effective immediately.

Water Resources Planning Commission continued.

Golden Nematode of potatoes control program continued and expanded by State.

County Board of Supervisors, in county where infestation exists, may appropriate county funds to supplement State funds.

Town Board, in towns where golden nematode infestation exists, may now appropriate not more than $5,000 per year to supplement State funds.

Rabies program continued, including indemnities for domestic animals dying as a result of this disease. Effective immediately.

School Aid has been increased by $69 million over and above the automatic $30 million increase resulting from the formula.

Cattle Health Permits will now be required of cattle dealers and auctioneers aimed at better protection of large investment farmers and State have made in disease control. Effective July 1, 1960.

Christmas Trees now classed as agricultural products under Agriculture & Markets Law. Effective immediately.

Junior Fair state aid increased from $2,500 to $3,500 applies only in counties where regular fairs do not exist, administered by Extension Service. Effective immediately.

Nursery Stock offered for sale by dealers and nurseries cannot be sold by those selling same till they are licensed by Commissioner of Agriculture & Markets and registered certifying that stock is free from disease and pests. Aimed at protecting public against inferior materials. Effective immediately.

School Building Plans and specifications are to be developed by Supt., Dept. of Public Works, after consultation with Commissioner of Education and subject to approval of Budget Director. Master sets to include at least 6 for elementary, 6 junior high and 6 senior high. Effective immediately.

Rental Rates paid by Soil Conservation for use of highway machinery will be based on hourly, in contrast with daily, rates established by the Supt., Dept. of Public Works. Effective July 1, 1960.

Farm Labor Contractors' registration period will end Mar. 31 rather than Dec. 31. Effective Apr. 1, 1960.

Whipped Cream may have a stabilizer added to reduce "bleeding" to better compete with vegetable fat toppings. Effective immediately.

Farm Fish Pond. Conservation Law amended striking out provision requiring posting and changing from "food" fish to simply fish, leaving it optional for Dept. of Conservation to license the pond to owner or lessee by making licensing mandatory providing fish is taken and offered for sale as bait. Effective Oct. 1, 1960.

Pesticides come under closer regulation, sampling, analysis and registration by Dept. Agriculture & Markets.

Farm Tractors. The term "snow plow" shall not include tractors used exclusively for agricultural purposes, when used for plowing or removing snow, provided such plowing or snow removal is not done for hire. Effective Oct. 1, 1960.

Bills Vetoed by Governor

Welfare Residency of one year before becoming eligible for welfare aid.

Chauffeur Licensing would not be required of those operating "agriculturally licensed" trucks. Such trucks can have a maximum gross weight of 24,000 lbs.

Under current law, effective May 31, 1961, those operating trucks having a maximum gross weight not in excess of 18,000 lbs. are exempt.

Mink and Fox Farming would be placed under jurisdiction of Agriculture & Markets. Now under jurisdiction of Conservation Department.

Cabbage Looper research would be expanded under $10,000 appropriation.

Red-Banded Leaf Roller research would be expanded under $10,000 appropriation.

Dairy Dressing or Dip would be defined and standards established with final product not to exceed 80% moisture and not less than 4% milk fat. Aimed at increasing market for dairy products.

Dairy Drinks Flavored would be defined and standards fixed aimed at expanding market for milk.

Milk would be deemed "adulterated" if containing any trace of pesticide or antibiotic. Under existing law milk is "adulterated" if anything is added to or taken from.

Milk Sampling in connection with bulk tanks on farm for bacteria count, fat test, sediment, etc. would have to be done by licensed sampler. This would give professional status to sampler and might eventually lead to requiring two men on bulk pickup—one to sample and one to drive the truck.

These Failed to Pass Legislature

Protecting Producers of Perishables from losses resulting from strikes, labor disputes, etc. Bill was developed and introduced at Governor's request. Reported favorably by Senate Codes Comm., appeared on Senate calendar and quickly recommitted, meaning death.

Labor Unions shall not engage in organization, for representation of farmers for negotiating, fixing or seeking to arrange prices or terms and conditions for marketing of products.

Animal Shelters would be added to Penal Law along with inadequate feeding, watering, abuse, etc. as grounds for inadequate care. Difficulty lies in fact that shelters for livestock mean different things to different people, especially those who do not realize that livestock are not hothouse plants.

Milk Distributors would be permitted to petition Commissioner of Agriculture & Markets for revision of State orders. Under existing law they can petition only after producers have petitioned.

Milk would be under jurisdiction of and regulation by Dept. of Public Service.

Meat and Poultry would have to be tagged showing all ingredients that have entered into feeding of same.

Unemployment Insurance would be extended to cover farm workers. Several bills introduced.

Migrant Labor recruiters would have to register with Dept. of Labor if recruiting 5 or more workers rather than 10 or more.

Gas Tax Refund on non-highway fuel would be abolished.

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PROGRESS IN DAIRY BREEDING
NYABC
20th ANNIVERSARY
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Milk Market News

PROMOTION The presidents of three cooperatives in the New York-New Jersey milk shed conferred recently in Washington with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Miller. The subject was a program of research and consumer education on milk, and the men were president Stanley H. Benham of the Dairymen's League, president James Young of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and president Kenneth Shaul of the Mutual Federation.

They asked consideration of an amendment to the New York-New Jersey Federal Order to permit deductions to finance a milkshed-wide milk promotion program, with emphasis on research and consumer education.

Naturally, there was no commitment on the part of the USDA, but considerable hope is expressed that a hearing will be held which might result in the presentment of an amendment to producers for approval.

Meanwhile, the American Dairy Association and the Dairy Council of New York have contacted dairymen in 19 counties, and report that 71 percent of those actually visited agreed to a deduction of 3 cents a hundred for milk advertising and promotion by American Dairy Association and the Dairy Council. These deductions are starting immediately.

The probabilities are that if an amendment to the Order is put into effect, it will supersede the American Dairy Association and Dairy Council program.

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS A hearing recently held at Washington on a bill to increase price supports on manufactured dairy products brought considerable favorable testimony. It would increase price supports on milk for manufacture by 16 cents a hundred, from $3.06 to $3.22, and support on butterfat from 56.6 cents to 59.6 cents.

Editor's Note: Unquestionably, if this bill becomes law, returns to dairymen would be increased temporarily. In the long run the story might be different. I say this, remembering how in a short time the dairy situation improved when price supports on manufactured milk were lowered. In a few months butter was selling above support prices; government stocks were reduced; resulting in an improvement.

MILK DATING Dairymen enthusiastically approved Governor Rockefeller's signature on the bill designed to abolish milk dating in New York City. Originally imposed as a health measure, authorities universally agreed that it had outlived its usefulness, and that it tended to increase costs and decrease consumption. Stores tended to order sparingly because they didn't want to have milk left over, therefore consumers sometimes found the store refrigerators empty of milk. Also, more frequent deliveries cost money.

Labor unions fought the measure vigorously, figuring that it would tend to lessen the work of members. Now attempts have been made by certain elements in New York City to circumvent the law by transferring the dating requirement from the Board of Health to the New York City Department of Markets.

DAIRY MONTH Traditionally, June is Dairy Month, during which many organizations give tribute to the dairy cow, attempting thereby to stimulate consumption of milk and dairy products.

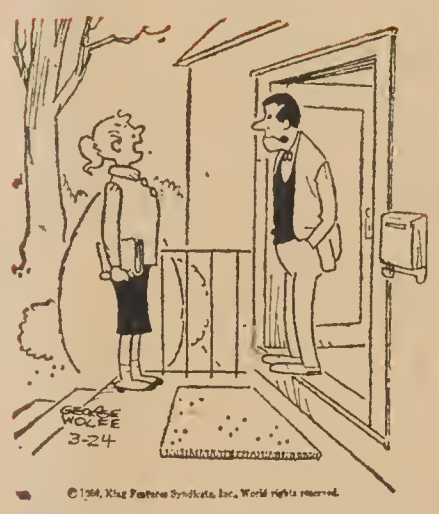
In years past many farm organizations have passed resolutions asking for increased use of dairy products in the armed forces. We are glad to report that milk used by the armed forces and in veterans' hospitals during 1959 increased by 526,000,000 pints.

An attempt to legalize the use of oleo for Navy personnel has been defeated. Oleo is legal for use for personnel in the Army and Air Force.

CONCENTRATED MILK At the recent Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, R. K. Froken, Wisconsin's Dean of Agriculture, predicted that the retail price of concentrated whole milk after the addition of water would probably average four to six cents a quart below fresh whole milk in stores. This is an unpleasant note, but it seems certain that sooner or later northeastern dairymen will have to meet competition from this product.

MILK VENDORS Dairymen will welcome a recent decision of the New York State Court of Appeals. The decision states that a zoning law banning commercial operations in a residential section cannot be used to prevent installation of coin-operated milk vending machines in an apartment house.

Backing up the decision was the opinion that this is not commercialism which disturbs the quiet of a residential area, but is rather a convenient substitute for milk delivery at the door.



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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 2 Issue.....Closes June 16
July 16 Issue.....Closes June 30
Aug. 1 Issue.....Closes July 21
Aug. 20 Issue.....Closes Aug. 4

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T.B* and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday—Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

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LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily repeat often, pay immediate cash profits Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y

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WHILE THE PRICE IS STILL LOW

Coming Meetings

June 22, 23 — FFA Convention, University of Maine, Orono.

June 23-24 — NEPPCO Business Management Conference for Egg and Poultry Marketing Cooperatives, Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.

June 28-July 1 — State 4-H Club Congress, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

July 8-9—12th Annual Maine Broiler Festival, Belfast.

July 29 and 30—Summer meeting, New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association, Pine Acres Farm, Holland, N. Y.

August 5-6 — NYABC Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

August 10 — Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station Field Day, Mount Carmel—Lockwood Farm.

NEW FIELDMAN

DONALD C. YOUNG of 31 Main Street, Holland, N. Y., has been named District Two Fieldman for New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. He began work June 1, replacing the late Patrick King as Fieldman in District Two. District Two covers these Finger Lake counties: Cayuga, Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.



Donald C. Young

Don was born on a farm near Palmyra, Missouri, and attended the University of Missouri before receiving his Bachelor of Science degree from Cornell in February, 1957. In August, 1958, he received his Masters degree, also from Cornell. He majored in animal breeding and minored in genetics.

AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

MEMBERS OF THE Ayrshire Breeders' Association recently named officers for 1960. They include: president, William H. Ashton, owner of Delchester Farms, Edgemont, Pa.; first vice-president, Henry B. Mosle, Litchfield, Conn. Other vice-presidents elected include: John C. Keas, Effingham, Kans.; Dr. Everett M. Laury, Danville, Ill.; Cuthbert Nairn, Douglassville, Pa. Miss Doris Chadburn, Brandon, Vt., was re-elected clerk of the Association.

Directors elected from the six national regions were: V. M. Hawkins, Jr., Benson, Vt.; G. A. Bowling, Port Chester, N. Y.; William J. McCahan 3rd, Malvern, Pa.; Dwight Knipp, Lindsey, O.; Herman Klingel, Portland, Ind.; Dr. R. D. Graves, Red Wing, Minn.

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Milk Goes to PARTIES

By
ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

JUNE IS DAIRY Month and a good reminder that milk and milk products are not only the cook's best friends (there's hundreds of good dishes we couldn't make without them!) but also that they are becoming popular as teen-age party refreshments. Make-your-own milk drinks, shakes, floats, and other soda fountain concoctions are a hit with the young crowd. Why not let your teen-agers have a party and serve some of these nutritious, easy-to make milk treats?

Sodas: Provide any fruits in season (or frozen fruits); also, plenty of ice cream and a variety of chilled bottled soft drinks. To make a soda, place a generous serving of the fruit in the bottom of a tall glass, add a scoop or two of ice cream, and fill with soft drink. Add a long spoon and a gay colored straw.

Frosted Shakes: Have different flavored sirups and ice cream, and lots of milk. To make a frosted shake, combine sirup, milk and a scoop or two of ice cream and buzz with an electric or hand beater.

Floats: Add a scoop of ice cream to a plain milk shake (cold milk and flavored sirup buzzed together) or to one of the frosted shakes.

Milk Punch: Mix together your choice of frozen fruit juice concentrates reconstituted according to directions, cold milk, extra sugar as desired, and spoon sherbet into the punch and stir lightly. A tray of glasses of milk punch can be made very colorful by using a different color sherbet in each glass.

Banana Split

In the center of a very large tray, place a shallow glass dish piled high with scoops of vanilla, strawberry, chocolate, and pistachio ice cream (this may be assembled ahead of time and placed in freezer), garnished with pecled banana halves and fresh strawberries and raspberries.

Around the bowl on the tray arrange small bowls of sauces—chocolate, marshmallow, pineapple, berry, and a bowl of coarsely chopped nuts and one of whipped cream. Let each guest make up his own version of the split. You will have to provide, of course, generous sized individual dishes to hold the splits.

PINK PEPPERMINT LADY

1 cup sugar
1 quart milk
¾ teaspoon peppermint extract
4 egg whites
Pink coloring
Maraschino cherries

Dissolve half of sugar in milk. Add peppermint extract and tint mixture pink. Pour into glasses leaving room for topping. Beat egg whites stiff, then gradually beat in remaining sugar and tint pink. Pile meringue high in each glass and garnish with cherry. Serves 6 to 8.

Young Ideas for Cooking

Do your teen-agers like to cook? If so, you will want to send for a copy of "Young Ideas for Cooking," a new cookbook especially designed for use by teen-agers for cooking with dairy foods. Of interest to boys as well as girls, the 52-page illustrated book contains a wide variety of 50 taste-tempting recipes that run the gamut from milk shakes to meat loaf, from cheese dips to chocolate butter cake. It also contains suggested menus for many occasions. To obtain a copy of this cookbook, send 20 cents to: Home Service Department, American Dairy Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.



Make-your-own milk drinks with or without ice cream and flavored with vanilla, almond, chocolate, mint, molasses, spices, maple, banana, and mocha, can be made to look festive in many ways. Above is Pink Peppermint Lady (see recipe on this page). —Photo: National Dairy Council

Have you ever tried "cafe au lait," the French way of making coffee? Coffee for sociability for adults may become hot or cold cafe au lait simply by combining equal parts of milk and strong coffee.

A good "make ahead" dairy dessert is this delicious snow pudding:

OLD-FASHIONED DELICATE SNOW PUDDING (WITH CUSTARD SAUCE)

3 tablespoons cornstarch
4 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 pint boiling water
grated rind of 1 lemon
1 to 2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 egg whites beaten stiff
½ cup sugar
½ tablespoon cornstarch
3 egg yolks
1 pint scalded milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine cornstarch, sugar, and salt and add the boiling water slowly. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add the grated rind and lemon juice. Quickly fold in the beaten egg whites and mix thoroughly. Divide the mixture among 6 to 8 deep custard cups. Chill thoroughly (overnight if possible).

To make the soft custard, combine the sugar, cornstarch, and egg yolks and pour on slowly the scalded milk. Cook over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Strain, if necessary. Chill.

At serving time, unmold individual puddings onto a round shallow serving dish. Pour custard around puddings. (You may unmold each pudding in an individual dish, if desired.) Serves six to eight.

FUN ON TOUR

BIRTHDAY surprise parties happen frequently on our American Agriculturist tours. In the picture below are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Eastman of Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. Eastman's birthday fell on May 21, the day that our Scandinavian Tour party was in Lucerne, Switzerland. That beautiful cake has a little Swiss chalet (chocolate) atop it and was presented to Mrs. Eastman while our group was enjoying an evening of German entertainment.

If you have never gone on an American Agriculturist tour, you have no idea what fun they are and how well we look after you. We have two more major tours coming up this year—our Alaska Tour, July 29-August 19, and our Mediterranean Cruise, October 6-November 21. The Alaska Tour takes in the magnificent Canadian Rockies, Banff, Lake Louise; Glacier National Park, beautiful West Coast cities, and a cruise on the scenic Inland Passage to Alaska with stops at fascinating Alaskan ports.

The Mediterranean trip is a cruise-tour that will take in some of the most glamorous and historic places in southern Europe—Lisbon, Estoril, Gibraltar, Naples, Sicily; overland tour of Italy, including Rome, Florence, Pisa, Venice, Milan, Italian Riviera; French Riviera; Greece, including Athens and surrounding places, plus a wonderful week's tour in a luxury cruise ship of the legendary Greek Isles in the Aegean Sea, and a call at Istanbul, Turkey.



Although I have visited Europe many times, I find this tour so irresistible that I am going on it. I was the first one to make a reservation for it!

Why don't you come with us on one of these two wonderful trips and see for yourself why American Agriculturist tours are so popular? For more information about our Alaska and Mediterranean tours, just fill out the coupon and mail it to us today. — *Mabel Hebel, Home Editor*

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
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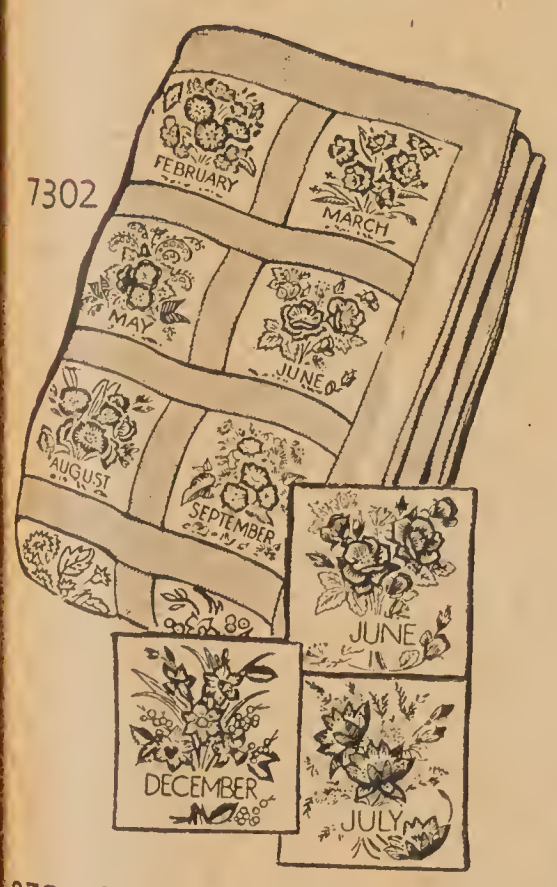
7085. Gay little-Miss fashion trimmed with embroidery and rick-rack. Pattern pieces, transfer of band 1⅜ x 25-inches, directions. Sizes 4 to 10. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

7324. What a lovely way to announce baby's birth! Embroider this star-studded sampler in pink shades for a girl; blue for a boy. Transfer of 12x16-inch panel; 60 names included: color chart. 25 cents.







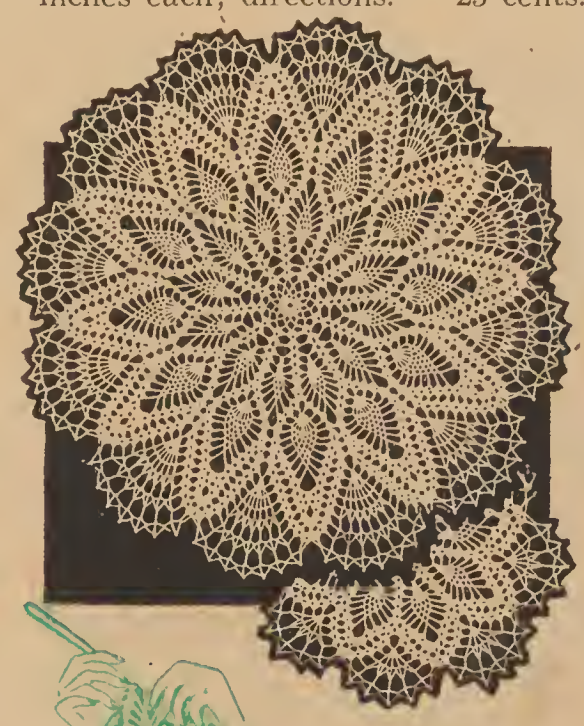


978. One luxurious rose square makes a doily, three a scarf, nine a 36-inch cloth. Easy-to-follow chart, directions for 12-inch square in string. 25 cents.

7302. Embroider a bright bouquet for each month of the year onto separate blocks for this charming quilt. Diagrams, transfers of 12 bouquets. Quilt 72 x 102 inches. 25 cents.

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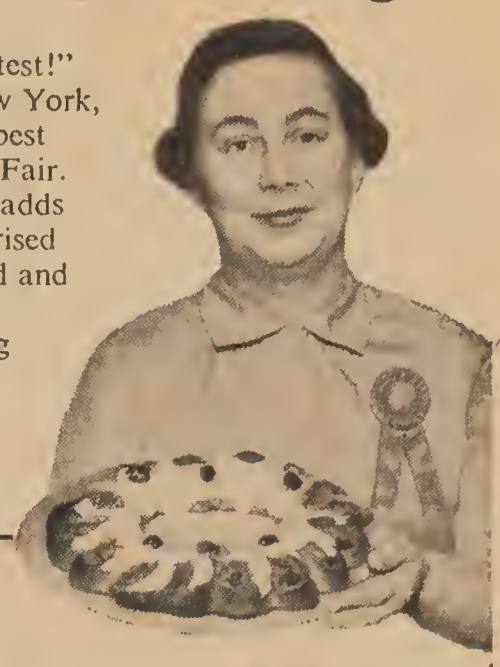


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Upstate Cook used this Recipe to Win Blue Ribbon at County Fair

Peggy's Prize Coffee Ring

"I named my recipe *after* I won the contest!" says Peggy Waite, of Cherry Creek, New York, winner of the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the Chautauqua County Fair. "The ribbon was a wonderful surprise," adds Mrs. Waite. "And I think *you'll* be surprised at how easy my recipe is. But make good and sure you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—the kind most of us prize-winning cooks keep handy in the cupboard. Fleischmann's is the fastest rising ever, and so dependable. It's *easy* to bake a success with Fleischmann's Yeast."



Peggy's Prize Coffee Ring

1 cup milk
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup cold water
2 eggs, beaten
1 package Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
¼ cup warm (not hot) water
7 cups sifted flour (about)

FILLING

6 tablespoons melted margarine
⅓ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
⅓ cup currants, nuts or raisins

Scald milk, add sugar, salt, shortening, cold water, beaten eggs. Dissolve yeast in warm, not hot, water. Add yeast mixture to milk mixture. Add 4 cups flour. Beat until smooth. Gradually add 3 more cups flour. Turn dough onto lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic, about 10 min. Place in greased bowl, brush top with soft shortening. Cover; let rise until doubled, about 1 hr. Punch down. Divide into 3 parts. Roll each into oblong 9 x 18 x ¼ inches. Spread each with 2 tablespoons melted margarine and ⅓ of brown sugar, cinnamon and currants, nuts or raisin mixture. Roll dough lengthwise jelly roll fashion. Seal edges. Place sealed edge down on greased baking sheet. Shape into ring and seal ends by pinching dough together. With scissors cut through ring to within ½-inch of inner edge in slices 1-inch wide. Twist each slightly on its side. Brush with melted margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled. Bake at 375°F. 25 min. Ice with confectioners' sugar frosting.



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A PEBBLE IN A POOL

By MARY GEISLER PHILLIPS

DO YOU RECALL some kindness you once received that you can never forget? The other evening my son Bill said, "I've never forgotten a conductor on the old Wisconsin Avenue trolley, and I wish I could find him today and thank him for the help he gave me as a seven-year-old. You put two trolley tickets in my pocket each morning—one to get to school, the other to get home on. Well, one day I couldn't find my ticket, searched every pocket, getting more and more scared, until the conductor said, 'Never mind, Bud, I'll put in a ticket for you, and here's one to come home on. You can pay me tomorrow.' That kindness still warms my heart."

I have had many people tell me since how far Bill goes out of his way to be kind to others. I wonder if the kindness of the trolley car conductor wasn't like a pebble thrown in a pool, leaving ever widening circles in the water and influencing the boy who is now a man and the people his life touches.

You may never know the wide consequences some little act of kindness of yours may have. A friend of mine recently carried three meals a day to a sick neighbor, and when someone praised her, she answered, "Well, I hope some day someone may do as much for me." I have no doubt that somebody will return that kindness, if not to her, then to someone else, for one kind act begets another.

George Marshall was driving along a lonely untraveled road about dusk one day when his car skidded in the mud and landed in a ditch. He walked to the nearest farm house to reach a telephone. The hospitable farmer and his wife were about to have supper, and invited George to eat with them. He was only too happy to do so. The men soon discovered that they held similar views on many subjects, and when the garage that George called said a mechanic could not come out until morning, George was invited to stay over night and accepted.

Next day, it was the farmer's mule that pulled the car out, and the farmer and his wife would not accept money for all the help. On parting they said, "We were glad to help you. Just pass on what we did to someone else."

You can imagine how good the whole world appeared to George Marshall that morning. He told everyone he met of the incident.

A year later, George was traveling by car once more when he met a man standing by a damaged car. George got out.

"Can I help you?"

"You sure can!" the man replied. "A hit-and-run driver struck me and I can't get going. There's a town a couple of miles from here—if you wouldn't mind sending someone out from there, I'd appreciate it."

"I've got a tow chain in my car. Why don't I tow you into town?" George asked.

That is what he did, and once at the garage, George waited to hear the verdict on the crippled car. It would take two days to get the parts needed. The owner was aghast.

"Why, I've got to be in Atlanta by tonight!" he said. "How can I get there?"

"I'll take you," George said. "It's only 50 miles out of my way."

"Fifty miles! You'd do that for a perfect stranger?"

"Sure—glad to. I owe a debt of kindness to a farmer who helped me out of a jam. Come on, let's go!"

As they traveled together George told his story, and it came out that the man George was helping was the brother of the farmer who had helped him! That kind act had come full circle.

In Burma, every morning the saffron-robed monks of Buddha go out before breakfast with their begging bowls. They stop at every house and each family, rich or poor, well-fed or nearly starving, puts a portion of its rice or fish into the bowl. The monks do not need the food they're given, but they want everyone to have the heart-warming opportunity to give, for the good it does the giver.



Mary Geisler Phillips, former editor of the New York State College of Home Economics, whose buoyant, happy attitude toward life again finds expression in her article on this page. Mrs. Phillips' home address is Belleayre Apartments, Ithaca, New York.

A sister-in-law of mine is so convinced of the good it does her that she makes it a rule to do something kind every day. Sometimes she merely drops in across the street to say a word to a house-bound grandmother, sometimes makes dessert for a harried mother of five, and often offers to baby-sit or have a child come to her to relieve strain in a household. She lends books, gives away flowers, and always has handwork that will become booties or a stole or other comfort to give away later. No wonder her face beams with good-will.

In my own experience, I have received so much kindness through the years that the incidents come crowding into my memory like a flock of starlings to a tree. One that helped greatly in recovering from a severe illness happened when the doctor said I must go away from home for a long convalescence.

But we had little money for a vacation and we had three children to be looked after. My husband and I were dismayed. We didn't know where to turn, but our good friends in the small suburb outside of Washington where we lived solved the whole problem.

Ethel Abbe said, "We're leaving for New Hampshire tomorrow. Let us take your Frank along with our four." My brother Bill said, "Let me take Billy up the river with me." And Carrie Starratt said, "It will be better for Howard, the littlest, to stay in his own environment. He is my son's best friend and will be happy with us."

Then June Hull, a doctor as well as a close friend, said, "Mary, you can convalesce on our sleeping porch all summer. We're not using it." So it was all arranged and I felt richer than any millionaire with all the gold pieces of their kindness. I still count them over and over and get more satisfaction than Midas ever did from counting his riches.

Just the other night I had several hours between planes, and was about to stretch out on a wooden bench in the ladies' lounge, when a woman with a baby in her arms approached me.

"Let me lend you my baby's pillow for a while," she said, smiling, "that bench looks hard."

Someone has said that kindness is love in action. Of course it is—love of one's fellowman. Some people show their love by giving money, but what they miss in the person-to-person contact, they'll never know. To see a face light up with surprise and delight over some small kindly deed is worth everything. It's always the giver really who receives most from such a transaction.

You'll be surprised how many opportunities come your way to do something if you look for them and are not too "busy," too much wrapped up in your own concerns. Like "little drops of water, little grains of sand," little deeds of kindness pile up into a mountain of goodwill and happiness.

Six Months' Work

LAST Christmas, Dr. Glen Wiggans, Jr., of Westport, Connecticut, received this handsome wool braided rug from his mother, Mrs. R. G. Wiggans of 315 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York. She had just finished the rug when we took this picture of her and the rug in her living room. Mrs. Wiggans worked on the rug about four hours a day for six months, and friends contributed a lot of the wool clothing used. Her husband, says Mrs. Wiggans, claims that he had to keep his closet door locked while she was making the rug, for fear she would use some of his good clothes for it.

The rug is oval in shape and measures about 9 x 10 feet. Mrs. Wiggans formerly taught rug braiding at the Ithaca, N. Y., Senior Citizens Center.



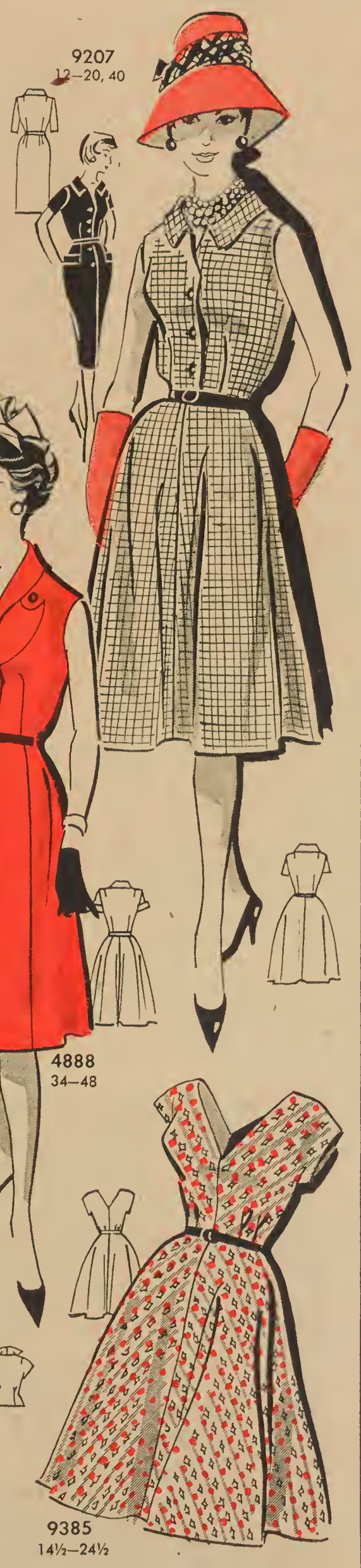
The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

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We Care For

Our Mentally Disturbed

By ED EASTMAN

YOU HAVE probably heard the story of the old Quaker who said to his wife:

"Prudence, all the folks in the world are queer except me and thee, and sometimes I even think, Prudence, that thee is a little queer."

I thought of that story one beautiful day in May when I went to visit Willard State Hospital for the mentally disturbed. For the psychologists say, and I guess they are right, that there are hardly any of us who are not "off" at least a little on some subjects.

The time is not too far past when the general public thought of insanity as something criminal or at least disgraceful. As a matter of fact, of course, mental illness is just another form of sickness, and that is all the more reason why we should be sympathetic.

When I was a boy, we lived on a farm only a few miles from a State hospital for the insane, and we heard much gossip and many weird and disturbing stories about the cruelty with which patients were treated, and how dangerous they were. Whether or not there was any truth in those stories then, they're certainly not true now. It's a very uplifting experience to visit a hospital like Willard and see the understanding, sympathetic and kindly way in which the patients are treated.

I was at Willard at the invitation of Dr. Kenneth Keill, the director, but he was ill the day I was there, so I visited with Dr. James Murphy, acting director, and Mr. Chris Karlsen, chief supervisor of nurses.

Willard is the second oldest mental institution in New York State, opening its doors to the first patients in 1869. In the early years, the patients nearly all came from the poorhouses, but the authorities at last realized that it was impossible to care for them properly or give them the treatment they needed in a county house. Many of the first patients arrived in chains. From that time on, the methods of taking care of them began to improve. Some of the dangerous ones still have to be watched and more or less confined, but the whole idea at Willard, and in other mental institutions, is now to give every patient all the freedom with which he can be trusted.

At Willard, there are a little less than 3,000 patients and a total in New York State of 88,000. Sad to relate, there are many young patients but the average age is going up, due probably to the fact that people are living longer. To care for the patients, there are about 25 resident doctors and psychiatrists, several dentists, and quite a large consulting staff of doctors from nearby communities. It takes a staff of about 1,000 people to care for the 3,000 patients, most of whom of course are nurses.

More Women Than Men

Incidentally, over half of the patients are women and the percentage seems to be increasing. This is probably due to the fact that women have a more delicate and sensitive nervous system and can't so well take the stress and strain of modern living.

About 40 percent of the patients who enter recover enough to go back into active life sooner or later. But the doctor added:

"We don't say that all of these are positively cured."

Good Eats

No one could visit the kitchens and dining rooms at Willard without being impressed with the quality and balance of the diet which the patients get. The patients are fed cafeteria style, and I stood behind the counter for a little while and watched the patients pass, while the food was ladled out on to their trays. It was delicious, well balanced, and better than most of us get.

Watching the long cafeteria line of older women, I saw many young women in nurses' uniforms, standing near the line to help patients with their trays or if they got confused in any way. Several times, the nurses stood with an arm gently around the shoulders or waist of an old lady. I was impressed with the gentleness and care they gave to their charges.

The patients sleep for the most part in big, well-aired and light wards in attractive beds. In the ward where I was, there were 40 beds and 10 rooms connected with the same ward for patients difficult to control, and for others who, for some reason, need a room by themselves.

Recreational Facilities

Off each ward is a recreation room where patients can watch television, listen to the radio, or play games. In addition to these facilities, there is a separate building where dances and other social events are held. There is also baseball and other sports.

Dual Personalities

There are many kinds of mental troubles. Many old people just get confused, can't remember, and cannot coordinate their activities very well. But it was interesting to know that over half the patients at Willard have what the doctors call, schizophrenia, which means in plain English that they have developed a dual or split personality, indicated by fantasies, illusions, delusions, and strange mannerisms. They have a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde character. In other words, if you think you are just plain John Smith at one time, and Bonaparte another, you have schizophrenia.

There are several different treatments for mental disturbances including insulin or electric shock therapy and tranquilizing drugs. With insulin, just plain insulin is injected to throw the patient into shock without going far enough to do him any physical injury. However, it is now used very little and has been more or less replaced by the tranquilizers. Electric shock treatment is still used to some extent and, like the insulin treatment, is helpful in some cases.

The use of tranquilizing drugs, combined with other medicine, has largely replaced the shock treatments. They quiet violent patients, make others happy and content, and apparently are doing much to improve mental health. Mr. Karlsen told me that the noise among the patients in the institution had been greatly reduced since the use of tranquilizers.

The Value of Work

In addition to the many recreational facilities, there is also plenty of opportunity to occupy one's time with interesting projects like weaving and working with wood and metal. Because so many people seem to be afraid of work, they call these projects, occupational therapy, knowing full well that there is nothing more normal or mentally stabilizing than a reasonable amount of work.

The public has a mistaken idea about the admission requirements in the State mental institutions. About 32 percent of the patients at Willard admit themselves. While all the service is free to those who have no money, it is a policy—as it should be—to require the patients or relatives to pay what they can afford for the maintenance and care of the patient. Another common belief which the public has about patients mentally upset, is that there is much violence and danger. As a matter of fact, there is, of course, very little and the tranquilizing drugs are controlling most of that.

Many years ago, I was walking through the grounds at Willard with the director of the institution, when he pointed to a patient, sitting on a bench in the shade, and said: "Ed, take a good look at him." I looked, and commented that he didn't look any different from anyone else. The doctor laughed and said: "Well, most of the days he is **not** any different from the rest of us, but before breakfast or before he has had his coffee and chew of tobacco, he is a very dangerous man." When I told this to Dr. Murphy, he laughed and said: "There are a lot of husbands like that!"

It was very interesting to visit the Willard farm, operated by the Institution. The dairy of some 140 milking Holsteins has an annual average production of 13,500 pounds. There are not many large herds in the State that can beat this. This farm has an advantage in that it is always sure of a market for all of the milk from the dairy, and also a large amount of poultry products, pork, and vegetables raised on the farm and consumed by the Institution.

With the increase of stress and strain in these insecure times, we are very fortunate indeed to have institutions like Willard where the unfortunates who break under the strain can be so well cared for.

In all my experience, I have never seen more very apparently dedicated people than those like Dr. Murphy and his associates and Superintendent Karlsen and the many others at Willard and other similar institutions whose sole idea is to take the best possible care of the mentally ill and do everything within their power to make them happy and, if possible, restore them to active life again.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I JUST HEARD a story that reminded me of a very kindly efficient dentist I once knew, but every time he got my mouth stuffed full of his contraptions, so that I couldn't possibly talk, he'd begin asking me questions.

The story is about the dentist who said to his patient: "Open wider, open wider." Then, inserting a rubber bag, a towel, and a sponge, he inquired:

"How's your family?"

Another one that made me laugh is about the dentist who was getting ready to work on a patient.

"Stop making faces. I haven't even touched your tooth yet."

To which the patient replied:

"I know you haven't touched my tooth, but for gosh sakes, get off my corn!"



On the eastern shore of Seneca Lake in the heart of the beautiful and productive farm country of Western New York is the Willard State Hospital. Here, 3,000 mentally disturbed patients receive the kindly care and medical service better than such patients have ever had before, and better than they can get anywhere else, except in other similar institutions.

SERVICE BUREAU

EASY PROMISES!

"Until recently I was treasurer of our Sunday School. The money I received on Sunday I would take to the bank the following Saturday, as my work made it impossible to take it in during the week. I kept the money in my dresser drawer. My wife, who teaches Sunday School, also had a sum of money in a purse on top of her dresser.

"One day my wife discovered some of her money was gone. When I checked I found that all the bills and 50¢ pieces were gone from the Sunday School money. Someone had apparently taken it while we were at prayer meeting the previous night. The next week I stayed home and waited. The door bell rang and, when no one answered, I heard the door being unlocked, and in walked a neighbor's 14-year old boy. He went right to my dresser and took out the money I had left there.

"When I confronted him and threatened to call the police, he begged me not to and promised never to do anything like that again. He also asked me not to tell his parents. I let him go after a severe reprimand, but the next day felt his mother should know about it. I told her and almost immediately learned of other places he had entered, while folks were at church. His mother was frantic and went to the judge, who sentenced him to one year in George Junior Republic. After he was there a short while he said he had learned his lesson.

"I think we are pampering our delinquents too much by covering up their misdeeds. I feel that I did the right thing by exposing him. If the folks who caught him before had done that, we would not have suffered the loss we did. It was not doing the boy a favor to keep still about it; he might have been helped sooner."

CAN YOU HELP?

If you know the poem, "Uncle Tascus and the Deed," please send a copy to Mr. Roy Van Dyke, R. 1, Freeport, Pa.

Do you know the poem or ballad about a naval engagement during the War of 1812, something like this:

"And then you sent your Boxer out
to box us all about
But we had an enterprising Brig
that knocked your Boxer out!"

If so, please send it to Rolla Van Doren, Chaumont, N. Y.

A subscriber is interested in exchanging wren and other bird houses with readers from vicinity of Hudson or White Plains, N. Y. for old guns and/or swords. Write Denis J. Duhig, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.

Mrs. Dorothy Perkins, P. O. Box 84, Hampden, Me. would appreciate any Hawaiian guitar music books that are no longer of use to anyone.

If you know the words to the poems, "Little Blossom" and "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse", would you send them to Mrs. Chas. E. Tears, Clifton Springs, N. Y.?

Mrs. Seymour Brown, R.F.D. 4, North East, Pa., is trying to locate the record, "Rabbit in the Pea Patch." She would be glad to buy it.

Mrs. E. Buechel of Patterson, N. Y. would like to find a copy of "Johnnie's History Lesson", a humorous poem.

Mrs. Clifton Barrup, R.F.D. 2, Orleans, Vermont, is anxious to obtain a copy of the following poem:

"Dago and Sheney and Chink
Greaser and Nigger and Jap.
The Devil invented these names
I think
To hurl at each luckless chap
That comes from over the ocean
foam
To the land of his heart's desire."

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Descendants of Thomas and Clarissa (Myers) Hatch, who lived in Steuben County, N. Y. and later moved to Bradford, Ill. They had two daughters, Ada and Lilias.

C. S. Walsh, who was working in Saratoga Springs in the summer of 1958.

Question Box

FARM MANAGEMENT

Can anyone conscientiously advise a young man to start farming for himself these days?

Good land will continue to be farmed. The question is "Who will farm it?" These days management is increasingly important and makes the difference between profit and loss. I would not hesitate to advise a young man to head for farming if I thought he had the required management ability.

Why do I hear less about contour farming than I did a few years ago?

I don't know, unless the idea isn't being sold as vigorously. Contouring is still good. It conserves water for crop growth, and less power is required to plow, cultivate, and harvest on the contour.

DAIRY

How fast can you safely dry off a high producing cow?

It doesn't take long. Cut down on feed and water, milk once a day, and as soon as production gets down to 20 lbs. a day, stop milking her.

Where and when was artificial insemination of dairy cows started in America?

The first artificial breeding association was organized in New Jersey, in May, 1938.

GARDEN

What is the most practical way of irrigating the home garden?

Use of a common lawn sprinkler is very effective in the garden. Some people use a hose by hand, but the usual result is that they quit too soon. After such a sprinkling (don't call it irrigation) the garden looks nice but really hasn't been helped much. An inch of water once a week when needed is far more effective than daily sprinkling.

What can be done with rhubarb that seems to run out?

Divide the crowns into four or more pieces, and transplant them in good soil either in early spring or in August. Rhubarb is a plant that makes good use of abundant plant food, so don't stint on manure or fertilizer.

best chemical combination!
best brush control!
WEEDONE
BRUSH KILLER 32





Weedone Brush Killer 32 is especially effective on woody plants along fencerows, as well as roadsides and irrigation ditches. Kills over 100 varieties of woody plants, won't sterilize soil, non-poisonous to humans and animals. And you can use it *anytime of the year!*

Every year Weedone Brush Killer 32 adds to its reputation because every year thousands more acres are kept brush and bramble free with its combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, the two most effective growth regulators for killing woody plants!

For results that pay off, get Weedone Brush Killer 32 at your dealer, or write us direct.

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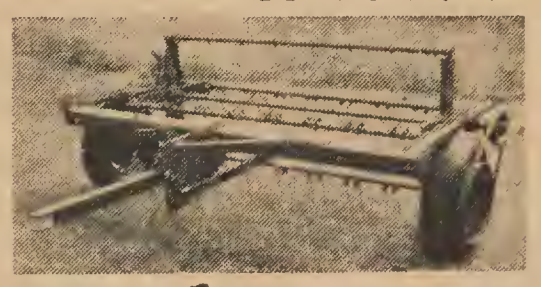
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HAY CONDITIONER

Tractor operated. Rubber tires. Turns hay in swath or windrows . . . shortens haying season. Non-tangling pick-up forks. Makes better hay—faster. Write for Circular

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Mail The Coupon by all means, before you spend hard-earned dollars for *any* silo or feeding system. See what CRAINE offers—in silos, systems and skills designed to make more money for you...

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CRAINE concrete silo

Free silo book

CRAINE, INC., Norwich, N.Y. Dept A-669
Send me facts on Craine Concrete Silo and modern feeding systems. I am feeding head.
Name .....
Address .....
.....
OUR 58TH YEAR



OILMAN AND DAIRYMAN—A GOOD TEAM

Throughout the nation the month of June is hailed as dairy month. A month when deserved recognition is given to a vital product—milk. The thousands of dairymen who make up the producing industry have over the years built a fine tradition of service "from the farm."

Service "to the farm" is important, too. Every month of the year The Atlantic Refining Company serves dairymen throughout its marketing area with the highest quality petroleum products—at the lowest possible prices.

In New York State, for example, the Atlantic Rural Salesman with his familiar "service station on wheels" brings quality petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene, furnace oil, motor oil, and other essential lubricants direct to the farm.

This month and every month look to Atlantic for the finest in petroleum products to keep your farm *and* your car on the go.

Atlantic Rural Salesmen and Atlantic Dealers now offer improved Atlantic Imperial Gasoline—it cleans the carburetor as you drive and keeps it clean. Try Atlantic Imperial Gasoline in your car.

LOOK TO ATLANTIC FOR THE ***BEST*** *IN FARM SERVICE*

ATLANTIC

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

FOUNDED 1842

JULY 2, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

Here We Stand!

A Declaration of Principles Which Guide The Staff of American Agriculturist

BY HUGH COSLINE

MANY years ago, our Founding Fathers wrote a Declaration of Independence that lives today as a charter for national purpose. We think it's a good idea to restate basic principles now and then. What better time than near our celebration of Independence Day?

The policies of the editorial staff of American Agriculturist on current farm problems are reached only after thoughtful analysis. Before final approval, two questions must have an affirmative answer: In the long run, will our position improve the financial returns from farming and add to the contentment and happiness of all our readers? Does it meet the following fundamental principles?

FARM ORGANIZATIONS Farmers cannot "go it alone" in today's complicated organized economy. Through organization, they must seek solutions to the troubles that harass them.

We have good organizations, but they must be strengthened. This can be done by increased membership, by grass roots policies established by farmers, by electing and hiring good administrators, and by greater participation on the part of members to see that policies once established are carried out.

American Agriculturist pledges its support to the job of increasing the influence of all sound farm organizations.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE The future is bright for young people who wish to farm, who understand and are willing to give what it takes, and who have or are prepared to get the necessary training.

The predominant type of farm in the Northeast will continue to be the family farm, although it will average somewhat larger than at present. Most of these farms will be fundamentally one or two-men farms, and will be big enough so that, using modern methods and equipment, the man or men will be fully employed. This will permit modern conveniences and luxuries to develop a satisfying home life.

Your editors will continue to be optimistic about the opportunities in agriculture.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION Farmers who expect to maintain incomes sufficient to give their families modern comforts and conveniences must continue to reach out for and adopt practices which enable one man to produce more with less work. It is the responsibility of American Agriculturist to supply the information needed to do this.

GOVERNMENT Government is too big, and is doing too many things. In particular, government has no logical reason for owning or operating any type of business establishment in direct competition with its citizen taxpayers.

Government cannot guarantee prosperity to any group. It has nothing to give anyone which it doesn't first take away from someone.

As affecting agriculture, no government program now in operation, or to be tried later, will solve the price problems of farmers. Certain activities, for example, marketing agreements and orders, will help in getting prices warranted by supply and demand. But, in fact, the effect of price supports past and present has in total been harmful rather than helpful. In particular, government attempts to control food production have been largely nullified by the actions of other government agencies which have encouraged production. For example, reclamation of land not presently needed, the granting of easy credit, and the maintenance of unrealistically high price supports.

But, regardless of these facts, there seems little hope that Congress will give up in its attempts to cure the price problems of food producers. Therefore, farmers must continue for some time to live with the present disgraceful situation.

The editors of American Agriculturist will continue to present the facts about government farm programs as we see them.

EDUCATION A democracy cannot endure without an informed electorate. This makes education a number one requirement. It is expensive, and will continue to be so, but it should have first priority.

Our schools are not perfect; they never will be. But the strongest force to make them better will continue to be keen interest and activity on the part of all parents and taxpayers.

American Agriculturist favors adequate schools; is opposed to Federal aid and control.

FREE ENTERPRISE The prime reason why America has prospered above other countries has been the freedom of the individual to set his sights high. to work at whatever job he wishes, to keep the products of his labor, to worship according to the dictates of his conscience.

Therefore, it is our belief that any effort to hamper this freedom, whether it be voluntary groups such as farm organizations, labor unions or political parties, or any course of action by any branch of government, will inevitably curtail freedom and the well-being of all. Your editors will continue to resist the trend toward a regimented economy.

SPIRITUAL STRENGTH Mechanical power, made effective through the ingenuity of man in a free society, is mainly responsible for better living standards. Yet this mechanical power is puny compared to the spiritual power which is available to all. This spiritual power breeds courage to resist oppression, it develops integrity to oppose dishonesty, it gives high strength and purpose to the lives of all.

IN THIS ISSUE Chopped Hay Storage, Page 6 . . . Livestock Winners, 8 . . . New Poultry House, 10 . . . Rabies Control, 14 . . . Raspberry Treats, 20 . . . Garden Talk, 21 . . . A New Barn, 25 . . .

NEW! OLIVER MODEL 25 COMBINE



Choice of 2 headers with reserve power to wade through every harvest...even 100+ corn

LOOK WHAT YOU GET

2 easy-change headers:
2-row corn head
10- and 12-ft. cutter bar head
plus 8-ft. pickup attachment

1-in. down-to-ground cutting—
and up to 42½-in. header lift

3570-sq. in. separating area

45-bu. grain tank

4 forward gears, plus
variable-speed drive

Whether you're a corn farmer or a grain man, you'll thrill to the command of Oliver's new self-propelled combine. You have the power and threshing ability to pick and shell over-100-bushel yields—even when the foliage is extra heavy. In grass seeds, soybeans and all small grains, you'll enjoy the capacity to wade right through.

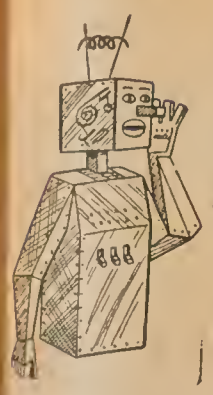
Here is a *new combine with proven ability*—holder of high acclaim in hundreds of locations, from 1959's drought-stricken prairie crops to the 115-bushel oats of northeastern Ohio and the over-100-bushel corn crops in Illinois.

It's the combine for medium-size farms with a wide variety of crops. Best of all, its price tag is far smaller than its workability and its savings. You get a powerful 6-cylinder engine; long, 127½-inch separating unit; 2534 square inches of cleaning areas. Your choice of two headers—including Oliver's field-proven 2-row corn head. Here you get "live" snapping rolls, three gathering chains per row, and all the crop-saving features of Oliver's famous corn pickers.

Ask for a demonstration on your own farm. See your dealer for all the facts of the amazing new Oliver Model 25. And set a date for a field trial.

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GO BIGGER...GO BETTER—GET OLIVER TEAMED-POWER



Here's Something New!

A Yell For "N" — A scientific breakthrough that opens the door to understanding a major life process has been achieved in the Du Pont Company's research work. For the first time researchers have duplicated in a test tube the reaction nature uses within a living cell to create the nitrogen compounds without which no life can exist.

They have discovered a technique, long sought by scientists around the world, by which nitrogen-fixing chemicals can be separated from bacteria and stimulated to perform outside the bacterial cell.

Nitrogen as a gas is available in huge quantities in the atmosphere, but it can be used in this elementary form only by certain low forms of life. The nitrogen gas of the atmosphere is so unreactive that the chemist must use extremely high temperatures and pressure to "fix" it—convert it to chemical compounds which can be used by plants. It has long been known that some bacteria are capable of fixing the elementary nitrogen of the atmosphere at ordinary temperatures but how these bacteria do it has remained a nagging mystery.

Push Eggs — Steps have been taken by the Poultry and Egg National Board to encourage further research and processing activity on five products involving greater use of eggs. The products include orange egg concentrate, instant scrambled eggs, instant frozen French toast, eggnogg, and hard cooked eggs and Easter eggs. The PENB also plans to make a nationwide search for a simple method to peel hard cooked eggs in volume.

Asphalt Jungle — Better known for its surfacing abilities, asphalt has shown great potential in reducing soil moisture losses. The thin asphalt film prevents moisture in the soil from evaporating, giving water to young plants when they need it most. The film lasts long enough for crops to mature.

Such is the strength of delicate vegetable and grass shoots that they easily pierce asphalt layers which may be as much as one tenth of an inch thick. In the photo, the sprouts being counted are radishes, peppers, spinach, and buckwheat.



Asphalt is being used as mulch.

"Firestones always outpull any tire, especially when our valley soil gets greasy!"



"Enjoy Farm Life—
Practice Safety"
National Farm Safety Week
July 24-30

William J. Rodonis, left, with Firestone's Walter Smith.

William J. Rodonis, Litchfield, New Hampshire, says, "When Merrimack Valley soil gets wet and greasy, Firestone Super All Traction tires take hold and pull where other tires simply spin. You couldn't begin to move loads without them. And when I need tire service, I get it fast from Walter Smith, my Firestone man in Nashua."

Like William J. Rodonis, you'll find Firestone tires deliver extra service at no extra cost!

• **FIRESTONE RUBBER-X,** the longest-wearing rubber ever used in Firestone truck tires, greatly prolongs tread life.

• **FIRESTONE SHOCK-FORTIFIED** cord gives you built-in strength for top impact-resistance under roughest hauling conditions.

• **FIRESTONE SUPER ALL TRACTION TIRE:** *extra deep* tread, all-season tire for traction on highways or in mud or snow.

• **FIRESTONE ALL TRACTION TIRE:** improved road mileage with top traction for feed lots, soft fields and lanes.

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Extra service at no extra cost—that's the Firestone story over and over again! See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store about the complete line of Firestone farm tractor and implement tires, too. And remember, Firestone's FREE NEW TRACTOR TIRE LOANER SERVICE keeps your equipment working during retreads and repairs.



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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MILK PROMOTION NEEDED

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has consistently supported the idea of a sound advertising and promotion program for fluid milk. We supported the "positive letter" approach—and were disheartened when it was abandoned. It is my firm personal belief that had all dairymen and dairy organizations given vigorous, enthusiastic support, it would now be operating to the benefit of northeastern dairymen.

At present two different programs have their supporters. One approach is to amend Order 27 to provide the money for the program by deductions from checks of all producers under the Order. As reported in the last issue of American Agriculturist, the presidents of three groups (The Bargaining Agency, the Dairymen's League and the Mutual Federation) went to Washington to discuss such a proposal with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These men didn't get an answer—in fact, they didn't expect one. But in the minds of some people there is doubt that the Department of Agriculture will submit such an amendment to vote. And if they do, it will certainly take time for it to become effective.

I am told that USDA officials would be more favorably inclined toward it if it had strong backing from all dairy groups. While the argument is similar to that used by labor leaders who favor the closed or union shop, some who favor the amendment argue that all milk producers would profit from such a program, therefore all should pay. The chances of such an amendment would be enhanced if an overwhelming majority of dairymen would demonstrate their backing for such action.

The other program is proposed by the American Dairy Association and the Dairy Council of New York. Dairymen in some 15 counties are being approached personally and asked to sign an authorization for a 3 cent deduction from milk checks, these deductions to begin immediately and the money to be used entirely for fluid milk promotion. Better than 70 percent of the dairymen approached have signed such authorizations.

To date this program has been endorsed by the New York State Grange, the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, the New York Jersey Cattle Club, the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Eastern Milk Producers, and the New York Farm Bureau.

Unquestionably, the cost of getting these authorizations will be greater than the cost of the positive letter approach would have been, but action is needed, and the ADA-Dairy Council program is the only one actually in operation.

Fortunately, there is no conflict between the two programs. If an Order amendment to provide funds for promotion is offered to dairymen and accepted by them, I am assured that it will supersede the present voluntary program. Certainly, if an amendment becomes effective, the National Dairy Council and the American Dairy Association will continue in the picture, but the money would then come from deductions under the Order rather than from those dairymen who signed voluntary authorizations.

Therefore, your editors add their support to the efforts of the American Dairy Association and the New York Dairy Council, and urge all producers who favor milk promotion to get solidly behind it.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 13

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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GO BULK?

SOME DAY most, if not all, of the milk produced in the Northeast will be cooled in bulk tanks and transported in tank trucks.

In the meantime, every dairyman is faced with important questions:

Will it pay me to buy a bulk tank?
How much labor will it save, and how much of a premium will I get?
How big a dairy is required to justify one?
If I buy, should I also install a milking parlor and a pipeline or dumping station?

Most authorities seem to agree that eventually most dairymen must choose between "going bulk" or going out of dairying. They conclude also that little time is saved by a bulk tank unless a milking parlor and pipeline or dumping station are added. Chances are, too, that premiums for milk in bulk tanks will disappear in time, although some of the results of increased effectiveness may go permanently to owners.

The problem differs on every farm, and is important enough to warrant adequate time and study. Before you buy, visit a number of installations. Read all available information in farm papers and bulletins. Above all, watch the trend in your neighborhood. Don't be the last to make the change!

OLD GLORY

THE INGREDIENTS of a Fourth of July parade seem to change little over the years—a color guard, high school bands (and drum majorettes!), Legion drill teams and auxiliaries, and a swarm of small fry with decorated bicycles. The flag has changed a little—added two bright new stars to the traditional 48. But it still waves as proudly as ever, still raises a lump in the throat of its viewers—or does it?

Sometimes it seems as though we are becoming more sophisticated about the flag, less willing to evidence the emotion that still pushes tears down the cheeks of foreign refugees when they see the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor. History tells us that man has yearned through the ages for freedom such as we enjoy. It also records that he has sometimes approached such freedom, only to slip into the morass of a luxurious indifference and then succumb to a group of vigorous hardship-hardened invaders. There is no automatic safeguard for our nation from this cycle of history.

We have all heard our prophets tell us about these things; we have all felt vaguely uneasy; we have all wondered what we were supposed to do about them. After all, "Everybody's doing it" when it comes to neglecting voting, to using government for promotion of our own private interests. It has become, to some of us, "old fashioned" always to square up our actions to our sense of right and wrong, regardless of the drift of the crowd. But "Old Glory" stands for a nation built by men who took their individual responsibilities seriously; its future rests on the same attitude.—G.L.C.

INHERITANCE TAXES

I KNOW A MAN who, with three sons, is operating a sizeable farm. Recently they incorporated as a partnership because inheritance taxes, should the father die suddenly, would make it practically impossible for the sons to continue in business.

The problem of selling a farm, or transferring it to the younger generation, is one that deserves careful study. In addition to incorporating, other legitimate means can be used to lessen the tax burden. Among them are selling on contract, thus spreading payments and reducing taxes, and in the case of transferring to children, annual gifts of money, which up to certain limits are tax free.

County agricultural agents have information available but before you decide exactly what to do, (and don't put it off too long) you will need to consult your lawyer.

KEEP THEM COOL

IT'S COOL now, but by the time you read this it may be hot enough to make animals uncomfortable, to lower milk and egg production, to lessen weight gains of pigs, broilers and steers, and even to cause losses by death.

Water, protective shelters, and electric fans are common "tools" to use. Plenty of water to drink is essential, a concrete wallowing place for hogs, spraying the roof or interior to lessen poultry house heat, all help. Cows will seek available shade from trees, but where these are lacking, a shelter of rough lumber makes an acceptable substitute. An electric fan can lower the temperature of henhouse or stable appreciably.

Doing what you can for the comfort of your animals will pay both in satisfaction and profit.

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

ADMINISTRATOR BLANFORD REPORTS THAT MAY MILK PRODUCTION WAS UP 5.18% FROM MAY, '59, and sales of fluid milk were down .06%.

Prices to milk producers for May in various markets are as follows. All are corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, Order 27, 201-210 zone, $3.64, 10 cents less than May a year ago, and 22 cents below April, 1960. Boston, 201-210 zone, $3.83; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $3.96; Rochester, f.o.b. city, $3.94; Connecticut, $4.76 at city plants for nearby zone farmers; Philadelphia, f.o.b. city, $4.35.

PROBABLE WHEAT LEGISLATION (ALREADY PASSED BY SENATE) WILL AFFECT NORTHEAST. Wheat growers (not including those with 15 acres exemption) would, on July 21, choose between supports at 75% of parity to those who under-planted allotments by 20% OR supports at 50% of parity and no acreage control.

Two-thirds of those voting must say ''yes'' to carry the first proposition. Also included in it are: payments to producers in wheat instead of cash; reduction of 15-acre exemption to 12 acres; removing 30-acre quota where wheat grown is fed on the farm; increasing the penalty for excess production; denial of supports to other crops where wheat allotment is exceeded. If bill does not become law, wheat growers (on July 21) will vote ''yes'' or ''no'' on continuing the present program.

FARM LEGISLATION PROSPECTS AT WASHINGTON (EXCEPT FOR WHEAT BILL) SHAPE UP ABOUT LIKE THIS: Increase in DAIRY SUPPORTS unlikely to pass; some increase of MINIMUM WAGE likely (maybe $1.10 or $1.15) and inclusion of employees of agricultural processors; Conservation Reserve (SOIL BANK) appears dead, as USDA budget contains no money for it. Contracts already in effect will be honored. An increase probable in RESEARCH ON MARKETING and new uses for farm products; some plan for medical care for the aged is likely, which may be vetoed if too extreme; also some federal aid for building schools and for public housing.

HATS OFF TO FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION for its ruling forbidding a chain store to list oleo in the dairy section of its newspaper advertisements!

For the week ending June 18 the VALUE OF A CASE OF EGGS ABOVE FEED COSTS AT 70% PRODUCTION was $3.67 compared to $2.83 for the same week last year.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S spending sleepless nights because of man-made satelites. Each time a baby moon is shot aloft, she reads 'bout how it's got a load of photographic eyes so it whirls 'round the earth and spies on ev'rything that lies below, then tattles with its radio. Nobody's got a right, says she to thus invade her privacy; she figures that the whole world knows if she steps outside in old clothes, so she won't leave the house unless she's wearing half-way decent dress, and she is nagging hard at me to clean our whole place up, by gee.

On washday she is in a fret, she worries that she might not get the sheets as white as they should be; the old girl fusses constantly for fear that all of Russia knows how full of weeds her garden grows. She thinks I'm telling her a lie when I explain those moons zip by too fast to see the barn needs paint, and I've decided that there ain't much use in arguing that we aren't featured on Moscow TV. But I'm afraid I'll blow my top if Jane Miranda doesn't stop insisting that I do not dare step outside in my underwear.

Nothing kills flies like safe, sure DIPTEREX®



If you're still using old-fashioned fly killers, try Dipterex and you'll never use anything else! Just scatter it where flies collect—inside or outside your dairy barn—then watch the flies disappear. One application of Dipterex keeps killing flies for 10 to 20 days . . . even after washing floors. No other fly control method is so safe . . . so sure . . . so easy to use. Available in handy one-pound shaker-top canisters or economical five-pound cans. Buy Dipterex at your Farm Supply Dealer . . . *it works!*

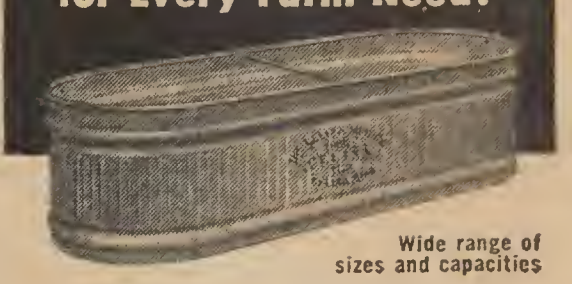
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- Horizontal and vertical corrugations add extra strength—extra life.
- Available with one or more built-in waterers, with automatic float valves, if wanted. Ideal for watering hogs, sheep, and other small farm animals.

See your dealer today or write
THE CELINA MANUFACTURING CO., CELINA, OHIO
SEE CELINA FIRST! FOR THE FINEST



At top is a view of one hay storage and feeding area on the Cecil Hurd farm, Wellsville, N. Y. Below, Cecil is looking at the modified A-frame used for drying.

Haystack Up to Date

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

HOW many of you remember the haystacks that once were a common sight near most dairy barns? I can remember what a job it was to build them so they wouldn't tip when settling, how exacting my father was when he thatched the top by laying hay on "just so," then raking it carefully so the cap would slope downward in all directions. Pitching hay up to the top of a haystack, with the seeds floating down to mingle with one's sweat, is an unforgettable experience.

The idea for a new kind of haystack had its beginning for dairyman Cecil Hurd, Wellsville, N. Y., just five years ago. It all started when the milk inspector, despairing of Cecil's previous barn setup, commented that, "I wish a big wind would come up and blow this barn over the hill, so you could start over." He really put a double whammy on the place, for just a week later lightning started a blaze that completely destroyed the barn.

Built Pen Stable

Cecil then built a pen stable where hay is stored under a pole shed in two areas, each 26 feet square with feeding openings along two sides. Chopped hay is blown in to form 15 foot deep "haystacks" in these areas; woven wire forms sides so the "stacks" are rectangular all the way up. Cecil estimates a total storage capacity of 100 tons of chopped hay.

Each hay storage area has a modified A frame for drying, using a 7½ H.P. electric motor on a 48 inch fan. The motor and fan are moved from one storage area to another as haying moves along.

Prevents Leaf Loss

Hay is partially dried in the field, but chopped before the point of excessive leaf loss is reached. A trench silo holding 300 tons of silage has been used for the last 10 years, so the chopper gets plenty of use on the Hurd farm.

The equivalent of two full time men (including Cecil) did the work in 1959; time was saved by the fact that hay feeding consisted of simply pushing hay off the top of a mound. Cecil says, "We haven't had much trouble from cows wasting hay by pulling it through onto the floor." Last year, Cecil's herd of 37 cows produced 388,000 pounds of milk on his roughage program.

This milk was delivered by the Bossies in a six-stall, three-milker unit walk-through milking parlor with pipeline hookup to a bulk tank.

Asked how he'd do things differently next time, Cecil commented, "Well, I'd build the hay storage areas 30 feet square for one thing. I find they're already a little small for my size herd." But, everything considered, he finds his modern haystacks fit his situation very well.

SAVE

10

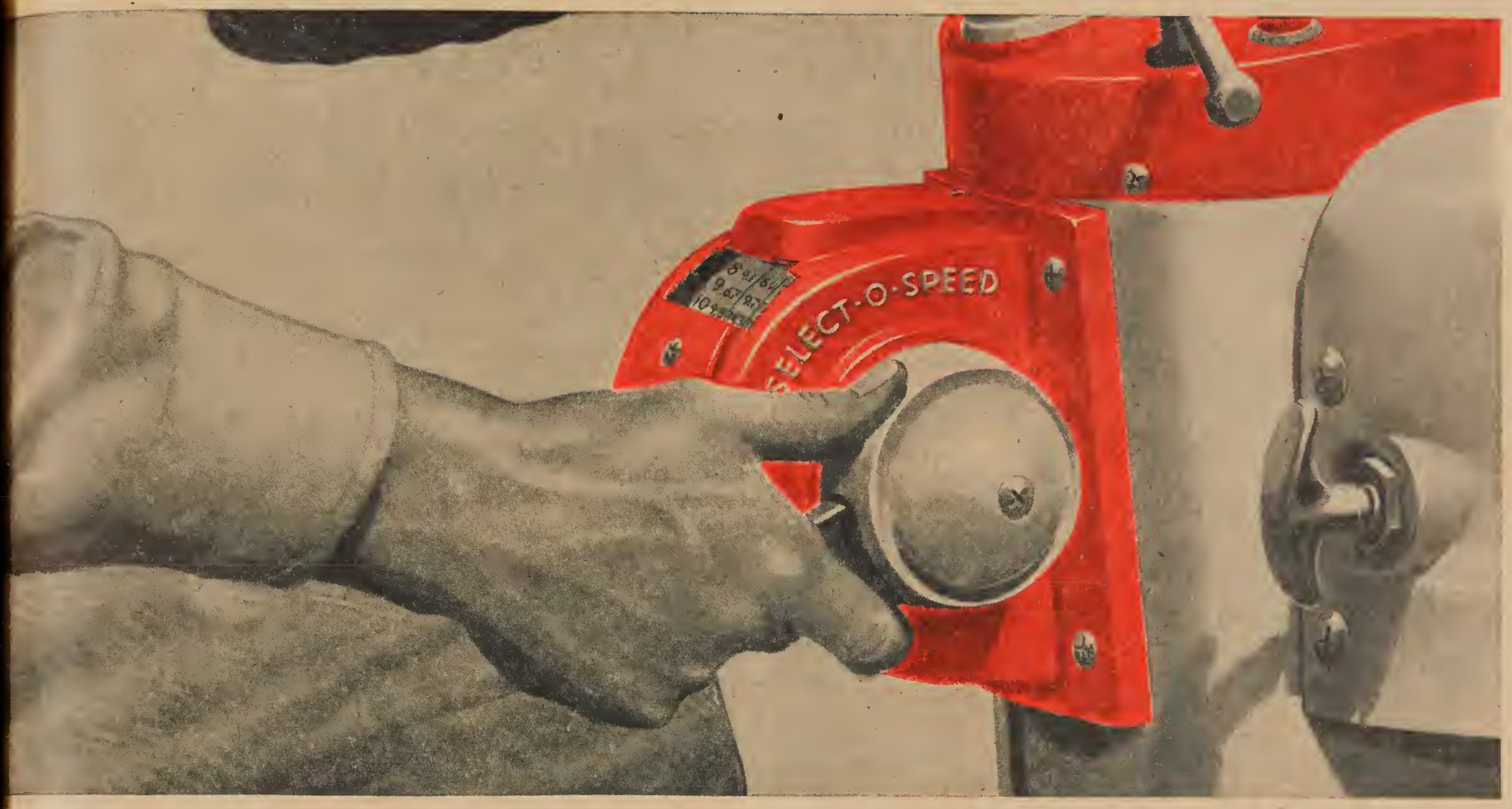
WAYS.



Save with Ford diesels, too! Fastest selling, lowest pric in their power class. Couple these wonderful savings with Select-O-Spe and you've got the greatest farming power ever hooked to a plow. Fo tractors are "farm-engineered."



Save with Ford row crop tractors. Accuracy counts i row crop farming and precision tractor work is easiest in the world wi Select-O-Speed. Split-second power shifting can mean the differenc between an excellent or just average seedbed, between a good harvestin job and one that leaves too much grain in the field. Available with tricyc or wide front.



FORD SELECT-O-SPEED

1 SAVE time by staying steadily on-the-go. No stopping to shift gears with Select-O-Speed . . . select any of the 10 forward or 2 reverse speeds while on the move. Plow far more with no stops, always at proper speed and by making better time on the headlands. Only Ford has it—and more, too!

2 SAVE fuel with Select-O-Speed. Your tractor engine can always be operated at the most efficient, fuel saving speed. Always in solid gear drive, Select-O-Speed has no fluid coupling, no torque converter, no fuel wasting slippage. More engine power goes as *pulling* power!

3 SAVE engine wear, avoid engine over-loads and stalls. Lugging way down causes excessive engine wear and wastes fuel and energy. There's no need to overtax Select-O-Speed tractor engines. Simply select a lower gear, without stopping.

4 SAVE tiring work. Tractor hydraulic power does the shifting. Shift with an easy twist of the wrist by moving the selector lever to the gear you want. No more stopping your load to clutch and re-shift countless times all day long. You'll be less tired when you quit for the day, too!

5 SAVE tires and brakes by down-shifting on downgrades without stopping . . . no need to slide tires by braking. Less tire slippage when pulling, too, because your tractor can always be in the correct gear.

6 SAVE with PTO equipment. Often you can buy models without auxiliary engines because Select-O-Speed tractors always give you smooth, steady PTO power while changing ground speeds with the selector lever. And Ford's PTO is *completely* independent . . . you can even engage it or disengage it on the go. It shifts by hydraulic power with a handy T-handle on the dash.

7 SAVE and make more crop with Select-O-Speed! Every single tractor operation from seedbed to harvest can be done at the proper speed at all times. Only Ford Select-O-Speed lets you have control of every speed, every gear —always. You farm better with Ford! Another plus value is Ford's 3-point hitch and famous hydraulic system engineered for the world's largest family of pick-up-and-go tools.

8 SAVE in safety! Tractor won't move with selector lever in "park," engine running or not. Safest way to stop to open gates without setting brakes or stopping engine when you get off. Safest starting, too . . . selector lever must be in "park."

9 SAVE trade-in value, too! Ford Select-O-Speed tractors are built to Ford's fine quality standards. Because they're built to last—*and do last*—Fords are always in demand.

10 SAVE now . . . Pay-As-You-Farm credit information available from your nearest dealer. Ask him about plans that offer you up to 4 crop years to pay, plus delayed interest and payment plans to match your farming program. Find out how you can buy Ford tractors and implements with as little as 20% or only ⅕ down. Usually your trade-in will cover the down payment. Put a Ford on your farm now and save. Choose from all purpose or row crop models with diesel, gasoline or LP-gas engine. Start saving with Select-O-Speed now!

Shift to any speed on the go

FORD

The WINNERS

Lucky Boys and Girls Get Started With Livestock

ONE of the features of the annual meetings at each of the nine Empire Livestock markets was the drawing by lucky winners of certificates, to enable the recipients to purchase purebred calves. It was extremely interesting to watch the hope on the faces of the boys and girls present, the only sad note being the disappointment of the losers. However, we must all face disappointment, and the winning of a calf could well be the beginning of a lifelong interest in purebred livestock.

At most of the meetings winners in previous years were present and reported on progress of their animals.

Here are the 1960 winners, all from New York State.



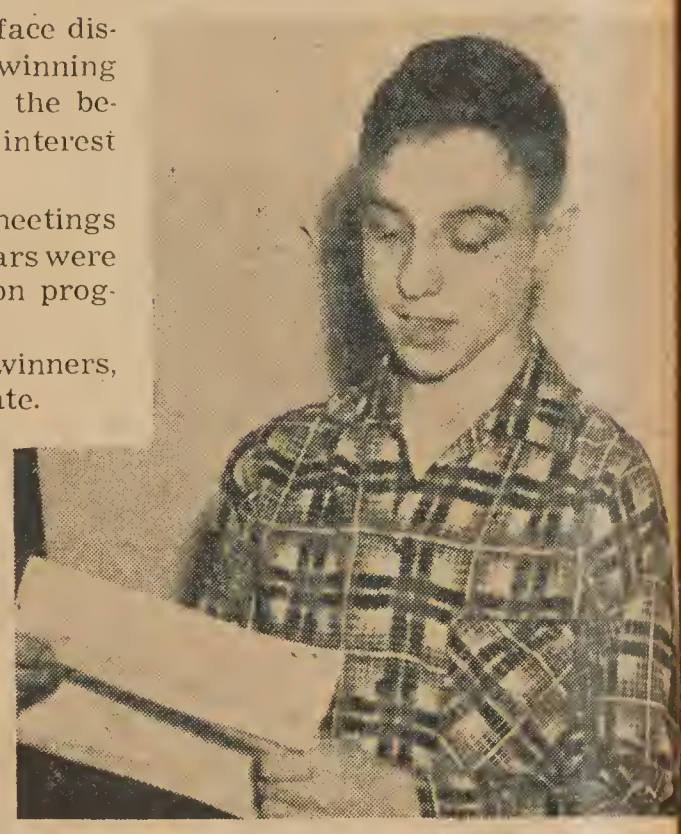
Linda Reed, Adams Center, the winner at the Watertown meeting, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olin Reed.



David Farron, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Farron of Honeoye Falls, who at the Caledonia meeting won a purebred dairy calf.



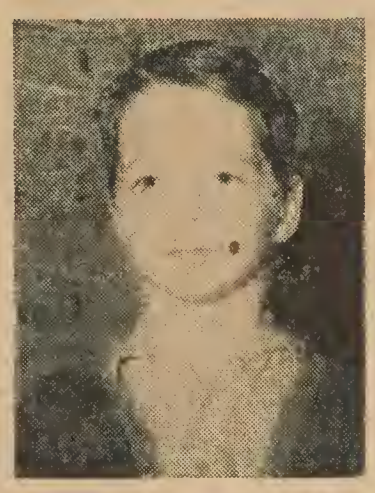
Virginia Gray, Caledonia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gray, who won a purebred beef animal at Caledonia.



Leonard Young, Macomb, who drew the prize number at Gouverneur, where he is a junior high student at the Central School. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young.



← Gary Button, Canisteo, the winner at Bath. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Button.



Wendell Dickenson, → whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Dickenson, West Winfield, winner at the West Winfield meeting.



Timothy Hammonds, Marathon, the winner at Dryden. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hammonds.



Joan Marlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Marlett, Otego, the happy girl at the Oneonta meeting.



← Left to right are: Howard Rhodes, Empire employee; William Mikulski and grandson Kevin Quinn, both of Chenango Forks. Kevin won the calf at the Greene meeting.

The calf was present in person at the Bullville meeting, and was taken home by Martin Dennis Smith, Jr., of Chester. Beyond calf are former owners (l to r.) William Comfort, Alfred C. Rider, and William Comfort, Jr.





Heavy-yield champs!

McCormick® corn pickers are tops for big capacity, clean picking

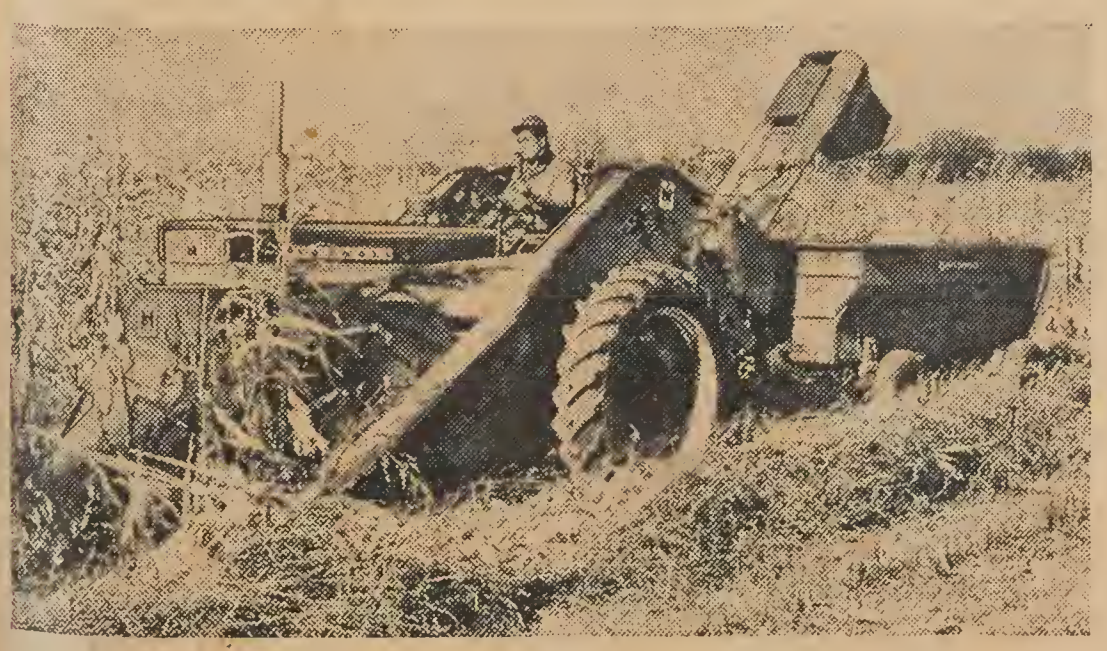
Tough picking . . . heavy yields don't slow a McCormick pull-type corn picker! Both one and two-row sizes give you the same big-capacity picking, husking, and conveying that make McCormick pickers standout favorites wherever 100-plus yields are common.

You save corn others lose. Deep, gently-tapered gatherers even get weak-shanked ears. Wide-spread, floating points pick up storm-flattened stalks. Three gathering chains, teamed with deep-spiraled, live-point rolls, handle heaviest stalks in thickest stands. Grain-tight conveyors prevent kernel loss. Under the husking bed, shelled corn is screened and saved. The wagon elevator, biggest used on any picker, has an extra deep hopper to prevent ear spill.

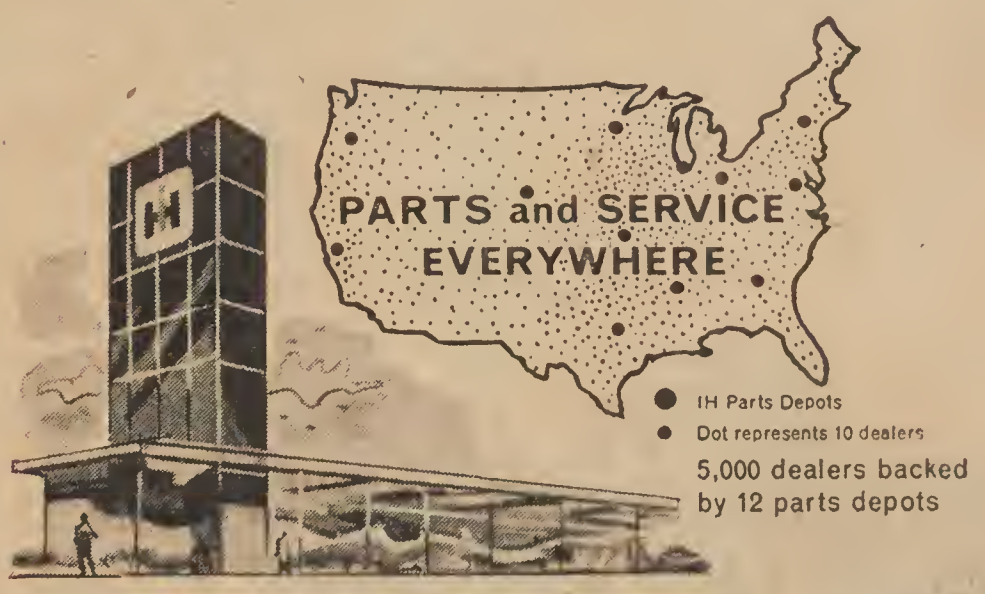
You get clean corn in the wagon. Husking beds are big, with ear aligners and adjustable forwarders to help long rolls, rubber against steel, strip ears clean. Powerful fan rids corn of loose trash.

Get like-new picking performance, year after year. McCormick pickers use more precision roller and ball bearings than other pull-type pickers. Splined shafts, double-keyed gears and sprockets, roller and pintle chain, and welded frame assure longer life.

See your IH dealer now! Find out how lever-adjusted snapping rolls, and other IH features make clean picking easy with a McCormick No. 1-PR or 2-PR. Compare! You'll find no other pull-type picker that equals them for capacity . . . for rugged, long life.



McCormick No. 2-MH mounts on a Farmall® 560 or 460 tractor and previous models . . . picks clean and fast in heaviest yields. You get the same rugged snapping, husking, and conveying features that make the No. 1-PR and 2-PR capacity champs! Field-shell with the 2-MH by adding low-cost sheller attachment. *Husk with sheller in place!* Simply remove deflectors, and ears by-pass sheller . . . go directly to the wagon.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Tom Todd feeding the birds from a truck equipped with a power elevator.



Mrs. Elsie Todd with Tom looking on, putting eggs directly into crates, thus saving considerable time.



A Poultry House That SAVES LABOR

LOOKING unpleasant facts squarely in the face, it seems obvious that if other areas can produce and deliver eggs to northeastern markets at less cost than northeastern poultrymen, competition with these other areas will be extremely difficult.

A number of men who have traveled the country widely agree with this statement of the poultry situation, but maintain that with the biggest markets in the country at our doorstep, we in the Northeast can meet competition from any area.

A poultry house with a number of new wrinkles, on the farm of Tom Todd at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y., was designed to meet the situation by setting up conditions whereby one man can take care of 6,000 hens in 4 to 5 hours of working time per day. The hoped-for result is a substantial reduction in the cost of producing a dozen eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Todd have 8,500 hens now, 3,500 of them in an old remodeled barn and 5,000 in the new house, which, when full, has a capacity of 6,000 birds. Tom finds that compared to the remodeled barn it takes just about one-third of the time to take care of the birds in the new house.

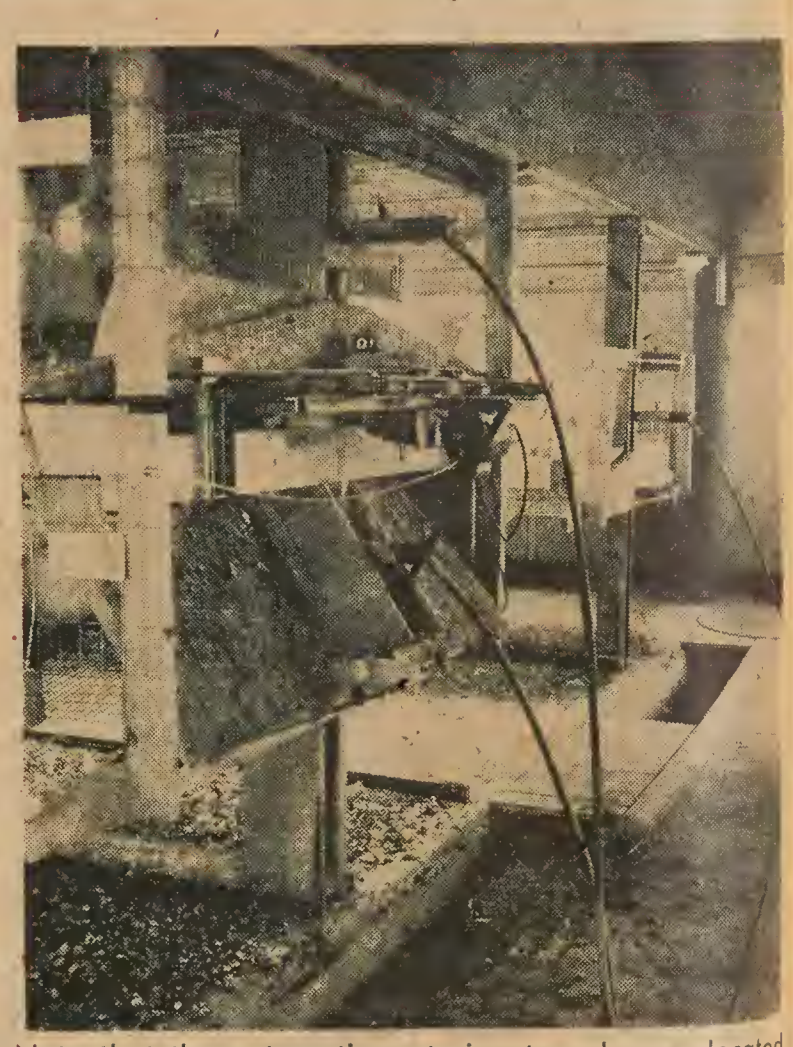
The house is 120' x 38', and birds in the house are kept in colony cages. In one part are 10 birds in each 2' x 3' cage; some are 3' x 3' cages holding 15 birds and others are 4' x 3' holding 20 hens. This figures out at .6 of a square foot per bird on the cage basis and .75 of a square foot of floor space. On the basis of the experience gained constructing this house, it looks as though a similar building could be put up for $2.50 per hen, including building and equipment.

There are three rows of cages in the house, each row composed of two cages back to back, with an automatic water trough down the middle. This keeps water away from the eggs, which roll out at the front of the cages, with the result that 97% of them are packed directly into the crates as they are gathered.

The pens in the three rows are slightly different. In one case there is only one tier of pens which were built in place by the use of welded wire. In the middle are two tiers built in place, and the third row is two-tiered, but was bought knocked-down so that all that was necessary was to bolt the pens together.

A gravity bulk feed bin is being erected, but the house doesn't have automatic

(Continued on Page 19)



Note that the automatic watering troughs are located between the two cages, which keeps water away from the front and helps keep the eggs clean. As you see, an electrically operated scraper brings the droppings to one end of the pen, from where they drop into a gutter, and a cleaner takes them to the manure spreader. Tom usually cleans the pens twice a day.



The old dairy barn remodeled as a poultry house.

The outside view of the new house, 120' x 38'.



Over pastures and back roads at the rate of 2,500 miles a month . . .

MILT ROUNDY'S AN AUTHORITY ON CHEVY'S REVOLUTIONARY RIDE

Out near Wathena, Kansas, farmer Milt Roundy tends 800 acres with only one helper—his 1960 Chevrolet pickup. The truck almost never runs on Kansas' fine state highways; instead, it averages about 2,500 miles a month on unimproved back-country trails or out into the stock pastures where there's no trace of a road. "In my book, these are the worst roads in the world," Mr. Roundy says, "but this new Chevy takes all the roughness out. It doesn't fishtail or whip around like the other trucks—I can steer it with one finger! And there's plenty of room inside for my daughters on trips to school, or for the whole family when we go into town." Milt Roundy will tell you—you have to drive a Chevy to appreciate how revolutionary its ride really is. Just see your dealer; he'll be happy to make arrangements. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



Milt Roundy's choice for an all-purpose pickup is this Fleetside with Powerglide transmission and Trademaster V8—a truck that bears a new, lower price tag for '60.



"I do better with that big pickup," Milt Roundy states. "I can get more hay into it, for example, without piling it so high. A cow can turn around in it. Or I can carry two cows at a time. Or two horses." That sturdy, double-walled box measures a full 72 inches wide.



"Out here," according to Mr. Roundy, "it handles better than a passenger car. . . . In the old trucks, my daughters couldn't stand the vibration when I ran them in to school every day, but we don't have that trouble in the new Chevy and I can make better time, too." It takes Chevrolet's revolutionary new Torsion-Spring Ride to smooth out a road like this one—or any road. Chevy's done the next best thing to paving every road in America!

STURDI-BILT TO TAKE A BEATING



'60 CHEVROLET TRUCKS

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BANAFLY can be applied where flies are the thickest — on windows, walls, posts, beams, even the ceiling. Banafly clings and kills on any surface!

Test BANAFLY Syrup on your farm—buy the trial size — use it where flies are the worst — you'll be as pleased as the Minnesota farmer who wrote — "BANAFLY Syrup killed so many flies I weighed them. I found it killed from 1 lb. 10 oz. to 2 lbs. of flies a day!"

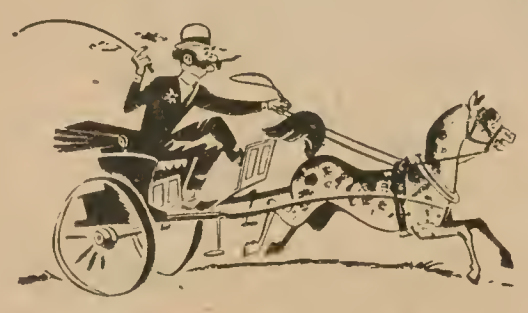
Banafly is a spectacular fly killer in dairy barns, hog and poultry houses, livestock shelters — wherever flies are a problem on your farm or outside the house.

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City Children Love our Farm

By HAZEL CORLISS

EVERY YEAR, when the peepers in the brook begin their enchanting chorus, the Peter Pan of Spring knocks upon the "memory-windows" of certain city children many miles away, enticing them to the "Never Never Land" which comprises our very small farm in Vermont. Then, it is spring cleaning time again!

During our 14 years here, city children have come to visit us every summer or fall. Having grown up on farms ourselves, we have tried to give them similar fond memories to treasure.

Lived In City

Since we previously lived in the city for 20 years, we know that many city children believe that milk comes from bottles, and they have never seen a cow. They can be told the story of milk, from dairy to dinner table, but only a warm personal knowledge of country living can give them real understanding.

During recent years, a great many city people have been buying places in the country, but many of them cannot cope with the constant care of animals. Our experiences prove that it is the animals that children are most interested in. There are the wild rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks, but they are too elusive to be often seen, and certainly seldom captured! So it is the tame domestic animals that the children love, and learn lessons from.

Last summer, the children eagerly greeted our Jersey cow Ginger, Susie the heifer, and Teddy, the steer. They had fun toting surplus garden greens, and tossing them over the electric pasture fence, which they touched only once!

Cindy the puppy followed them everywhere, but always it is the new calf that is admired, petted, talked to, and given a tearful farewell at parting.

The children looked forward to milking time, when Ginger was called into the barn, where she ate her grain while being milked. Keen interest was shown in this procedure, and if they became brave enough to squeeze out a little milk with their own hands they preened with pride!

Later, in the house, they were fascinated by the magic of our small table separator, as the milk flowed into a pail, and the cream into a glass jar. On churning day, turning the crank of the wooden churn seemed an endless task; but finally, they were thrilled to see, and taste, the mass of golden butter!

They loved to feed the hens, and repeatedly asked if it wasn't time to gather the eggs again! And they were positive that Lucy the pig must be hungry often as she busily rooted in her tree-shaded pen in the pasture. From her example, they learned the meaning of their mother's chiding: "Don't eat like a pig!" They also learned that farm chores are hard work, and that the animals may die if not cared for properly and faithfully.

Nothing gave the children quite as much pleasure as jumping in the sweet-smelling new hay in the red barn. Shouting and laughing, they spent thrilling hours doing it, while the puppy gleefully applauded.

They loved to wade in our brook, and happy small hands brought me many fine bouquets of daisies and buttercups for my kitchen window sill. They argued about whose turn it was to sit in the big old rocking chair in the kitchen.

Plenty To Do

They love to walk in the woods with us, gathering the prettiest leaves, pine cones or ferns, then coming out into the high pastures above. All enjoy sitting on the highest knoll, feasting their eyes not only upon the grandeur of the distant mountains, but upon the beauty of our Basin below, with our farm buildings clustered in the center.

A little girl from Connecticut, who visits us, was one of a group whose Den Mother took them to a milk processing plant. She and her friends were so disappointed that they were not taken to a farm instead, as they wanted to see real cows being milked. So the next day she took pictures of our buildings and our animals to school, and our activities were discussed in her grade during an entire period. How

(Continued on Page 25)



Best Way!

To Feed Your Home-Grown Grains



HOW TO FOR COWS

Plenty of Grain: To make a 16% dairy feed, use your grain with G.L.F. 40% Hi-Pro and molasses.

470 LBS. 40% HI-PRO CONCENTRATE
630 LBS. OATS
700 LBS. EAR CORN
200 LBS. MOLASSES

Plenty of Grain—Higher Fat Ration: The right concentrate for a 16% feed is G.L.F. 32% Hi-Pro. It is increasingly popular because of its 5% fat content. Molasses is one of the cheapest sources of T.D.N.

500 LBS. 32% HI-PRO CONCENTRATE
1300 LBS. OATS
200 LBS. MOLASSES

Moderate Grain Supply: If your grain needs some help to last through the winter, G.L.F. 30% Hi-Pro and molasses are just the ticket. For a 16% feed:

700 LBS. 30% HI-PRO CONCENTRATE
500 LBS. OATS
600 LBS. EAR CORN
200 LBS. MOLASSES

Limited Grain: G.L.F. 24% Hi-Pro will stretch your grain to the last milk-making bushel—and provide a 16% quality ration for maintenance and full production:

1050 LBS. 24% HI-PRO CONCENTRATE
200 LBS. OATS
550 LBS. EAR CORN
200 LBS. MOLASSES

The BEST WAY to feed your home-grown grains is to mix them with G.L.F. Concentrates—and there's no better way to cut feed bills . . . right now as well as next winter. Quality of a ration with high-grade grain is equal in all respects to a mill-mixed formula.

Your G.L.F. man is ready to help in selecting the Hi-Pro to make the most of the grain you have available at whatever protein level you need to match your roughage. And this is important, too: G.L.F. Hi-Pro's supply all the minerals and vitamins your cows need for good milk production.

HOW TO FOR HENS

ALL-MASH LAYER: Mix 500 lbs. of G.L.F. Super Lay Mixer or Hi-Egg Mixer with 1500 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4
CORN	1200	1000	800	800
WHEAT		200	300	200
OATS	100	150	200	200
BARLEY		100	150	250
FLOUR MIDDS	150			
GROUND LIMESTONE	50	50	50	50

LAYING MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Super Lay Mixer or Hi-Egg Mixer with 1200 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4
CORN	1000	800	700	600
WHEAT		200	200	600
OATS		200	100	
BARLEY			200	
FLOUR MIDDS	200			

ALL-MASH BREEDER: Mix 500 lbs. of G.L.F. Top Hatch Mixer with 1500 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4
CORN	1200	1000	800	800
WHEAT		200	300	200
OATS		220	220	220
BARLEY			100	200
FLOUR MIDDS	220			
GROUND LIMESTONE	80	80	80	80

You will be surprised how reasonable in price a top laying mash can be when made with G.L.F. Super Lay Mixer and your own grains. With its extra protein, extra vitamins, and the right amount of minerals, the Concentrate makes those grains into a mash very similar to G.L.F. Super Lay.

G.L.F. Hi-Egg Mixer is priced lower—recommended when somewhat less energy is desired.

Remember—you can seldom sell your grains for as much as they will cost in feeds that you buy. Talk feed with your G.L.F. man. Get more eggs for your feed dollar.

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MIX YOUR HOME-GROWN GRAINS WITH

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A new type, all-auger design silo unloader is made by BERG EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Marshfield, Wisconsin. All-auger construction permits the same unloader to be used in just about any size silo through the use of extension parts. Other features of the Berg unloader are an automatic leveling device, positive traction drive with one motor located above drive wheels, four-point depth adjustment, rubber-tired wheels that stay free from frozen silage, and a sealed power transmission ring that insures positive electric connection.



BABSON BROS. have developed a Picture Window Milking Parlor. It takes fullest advantage of the latest in automatic equipment, lets a good man better utilize his valuable time, and permits him to milk more cows than he could ever do before. For your free copy of the new booklet, "Surge Picture Window Parlor," write Dept. AA, Babson Bros. Dairy Research Service, 2843 W. 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois.

AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC. of Ambler, Pa. recently took over the responsibility for sales and further development of Sesone, a herbicide that has already proved its success as a means of preventing annual broadleaved and grass weeds in nursery stock, strawberries, peanuts and other crops and plants.

It is sprayed directly on growing nursery stock, and other plants as specified, on the label. Sesone becomes active only when it makes contact with moist soil and will not burn the leaves. It must be applied before the weeds emerge: weeds are killed as they sprout.

Application of Co-Ral, a systemic livestock insecticide, by the dip vat method for control of lice, ticks, hornflies, and screw-worms, has been registered by both the United States and Canadian Departments of Agriculture. Co-Ral, a 25% wettable powder, was previously registered for spray control of these insects, and for cattle grubs.

The dosage recommended for dip vat control of lice, ticks, hornflies, and screw-worms is eight pounds of Co-Ral per 100 U. S. gallons of water. Thorough agitation of the tank solution prior to use will assure uniform treatment.

Co-Ral is manufactured by CHEMAGRO CORPORATION, Kansas City, Missouri

A new crop dryer that's almost as easy to operate as dialing a radio is now available from NEW HOLLAND to help farmers produce better hay.

With the indirect-fired Model 750, farmers simply dial their heat. They select the amount of heat best suited for the crop and set the fuel dial accordingly. The rest is automatic. A convenient control panel with indicator lights shows exactly how the Model 750 is operating. This wagon-drying set-up is a key part of New Holland's new system, "Hay-in-a-Day," the one-man way, under which a single farmer can handle the entire haying job himself.

A new hay conditioner that enables farmers to produce top quality hay by shortening curing time as much as 50 percent has been added to FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S farm implement line.

The new implement crimps the hay at 1½ to 2 inch intervals between two power-driven ribbed rolls. This uniform action across the roll width does not crush the leaves. An adjustable deflector shield then fluffs the hay and lays it with stems up for fast, uniform drying and less leaf shatter.

The conditioner is available in semi-mounted and pull-type models. Both are easily attached and can handle a seven-foot swath at speeds from 1½ to 6 mph, depending on crop and field conditions. Parallel lift is conveniently operated by a single crank and the roll drive is engaged and disengaged from the tractor seat.



ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, has announced the addition to its implement line of new six and four-row Row-Flex unit-type planters. They feature row units that attach to a sturdy main frame by parallel linkage. Each unit floats independently on a combination press and gauge wheel. The outer units on the 6-row model are spring balanced and can be quickly folded up to reduce the planter's overall width. Fiberglass reinforced plastic fertilizer hoppers and flexible rubber fertilizer tubes are resistant to rust and corrosion. Fertilizer is placed in a separate band to the side and below the seed to eliminate seed burning and assure better stands.



JOHN DEERE has a new low-cost manure-spreader attachment for the side-delivery conveyor of the self-unloading 110 Chuck Wagon Mixer-Feeder. The new manure spreader attachment permits the Chuck Wagon to be used for hauling and spreading manure as well as handling silage on storing and feeding jobs. Another new attachment for the side-delivery conveyor is the adjustable grain shield. This permits using the Chuck Wagon for hauling small grains and unloading them from the side-delivery conveyor.

RABIES!



A Menace To People, Cows, Pets and Wild Life

By CLARENCE BRADT

FROM the State of Mississippi comes a dramatic human-life story reported by the U.S. Public Health Service, of a man and his son, bitten by mad dogs. The man died; his son lived. It could just as well have occurred in New York State or any state or community, where rabies in domestic and wildlife animals is known to exist. The story runs as follows:

Early one June, a 32 year old father was bitten by one of two family dogs. The wound was minor and neither this man nor his brother, who saw the biting take place, mentioned it to anyone. The dog disappeared and was presumed to have been killed by someone about a mile away.

On July 4, the son was bitten by the other dog. This dog was confined and died of rabies that was confirmed by laboratory tests. The child received rabies vaccine immediately. He escaped the disease, but his father, who, in June, ignored the biting by the dog that ran away, began to show rabies symptoms in early August. He died in about 48 hours after the onset.

Fortunately, very few human deaths from rabies occur in the United States. In 1946, there were 22 deaths; in 1956, 10 and in 1957, 6. Four of these six were from dog bites, and three of the persons dying received no vaccine treatments.

Personal Experience

Only about a month ago, to bring this rabies problem "closer to home" in my thinking, a niece was bitten on the leg by a neighbor's unvaccinated dog as she was wheeling her baby past the neighbor's residence. The wound was quite deep and slow healing. This dog was immediately confined by its owner and watched closely, but no rabies signs were observed by the veterinarian. This was welcome relief. As one might expect, the family for a time was much concerned, as the county in which this dog-biting took place was a "rabies area."

Perhaps I am dwelling too much upon the human aspect of rabies; crying "wolf, wolf" when the "wolf" to many people may appear but a myth and something not real. Such thinking is a mistake, in my opinion, when we know that rabies persists in so many forms of animal life; even in bats.

During the month of March 1960, 55 cases of rabies in 16 New York counties were reported to the N. Y. State Department of Health. Allegany County had 12 cases; Ontario, 11; Erie, 8; Steuben, 7 and Wyoming, 3. Of this total, 31 were fox cases; 8, cows; 3, dogs and 13 were cases in other animal species, including cats, skunks and raccoons. In the past, the counties of Chenango, Otsego, Oneida, Delaware, Montgomery, Tompkins, Cortland and some others have had disturbing animal rabies troubles.

Some Areas Untroubled

The New England States and New Jersey have been relatively free of rabies. In 1957, Pennsylvania had but 21 cases reported; Ohio that same year had 288 and New York, 202. The rabid fox appears to be the major source of spread in these states, with cows out at pasture ready subjects for their infectious bites. It is in the saliva that the virus is secreted. Even rabid cows may infect man, so farmers should be extremely cautious to protect themselves when handling these cases.

Infected cattle frequently show excitement, restlessness, paw the ground, bellow in a changed voice and tend to butt violently rather than bite. Milk secretion stops. Paralysis occurs with death following in 4 to 6 days after the first symptoms appear.

When rabies is suspected, the health officer should be notified so that the necessary laboratory examination of brain tissue will be made and proper protective precautions taken to prevent other animals and man from becoming exposed. Usually, however, the first man called to see a sick animal is the local veterinarian, provided a farm animal is involved. His advice should be closely followed. This also is a good rule even for those "nipped" by dogs, and for the owners of the dogs that bite other people. Only the best of professional advice should be sought when dealing with this disease.

According to New York Law, Boards of Supervisors have the powers to pay indemnities for farm animals dying from rabies. The State reimburses the county for half the cost when indemnities are paid.

Maximum payments are: cattle and horses, $250; sheep, swine and goats, $75; and registered, purebred cattle, $350. It is only when a positive laboratory diagnosis is obtained that a farmer will be paid for his loss. In addition, the town assessor must see and appraise the animal and file a report of his findings. When this routine procedure, prescribed by law, is followed, the payment of a legitimate rabies claim is seldom denied.

Eastern Meets

AT A recent meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., delegates of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative re-elected Allen Ostrander, Theresa, N. Y., as president. James McDonald of Auburn retained his post as treasurer; James Speer, Blairs Mills, Pa., was named vice president; and Howard Merrill, Walton, N. Y., was elected secretary.

Joining the eleven directors whose terms did not expire were four new ones -- Floyd Kwiatkowski, Owego, N. Y.; Stanley James, Middlebury, Vt.; Myron Hawkins, Newport, N. Y.; and Thomas Twomey, Worcester, N. Y.

In addition to reports by Eastern officers and staff, speeches were delivered by Empire State Lieutenant Governor Malcolm Wilson, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture Elmer Towne. and Cornell economist Dr. Leland Spencer.

Dairy Plan

Dr. Spencer touched off plenty of audience participation as he revealed a suggested National plan for dairy production control. He emphasized that the plan, developed by a committee of which he was a member, is being presented for discussion rather than immediate action. It includes a quota system of production control by which farmers would be penalized for output above the authorized amount. The right to produce would depend upon holding certificates which could be bought and sold by farmers. A government agency would administer the entire process, an admittedly complex task, according to Dr. Spencer.

Lt. Governor Wilson pledged continued efforts on the part of the State to make milk container dating illegal. Regarding government in general he said, "I believe in a minimum of government interference in the private economy."

Farm Problem

Commissioner Towne summed up the "farm problem" by saying, "Production per agricultural worker has doubled over the last 20 years -- faster than any conceivable market expansion." He commented that, since less than 10 percent of the nation's voters produce 90 percent of its agricultural production. farmers are vastly out-voted. Therefore, the more government programs for agriculture, the greater the control in the hands of consumers (voters).

He advised farmers to recognize that they have more veto power in Congress than "yes" power. He also recommended that farmers recognize these things:

1. Monopoly should be fought at all levels whether possessed by labor, business—or farmers.
2. Deficit financing by government favors those who are able to restrict production. Attempts to stabilize the value of the dollar helps farmers.
3. Farm organizations are the best answer for collective bargaining.
4. We aren't going to increase the per capita calorie intake by any method, although we can encourage consuming one food over another.
5. Farm production per man will probably double in the next 10 years.
6. The Northeast doesn't need to fear competition from any other area if our young farmers are given unlimited opportunity to exercise their ability.

SEE for yourself...



FARM 25 TO 50 PERCENT WIDER

and save 3 BIG WAYS

TIME... see for yourself how much time you save with a 10-foot disc behind the D-14 compared to an 8-footer, common for other 3-plow tractors . . . how quick the job goes with a D-17 and 15-foot disc, compared to the 10-footer usually pulled by 4-plow tractors. Learn how Allis-Chalmers Power Director—The Big Stick—couples with TRACTION BOOSTER system to let you farm 25 to 50 percent wider!

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YOURSELF... try the effortless low step to a roomy D-Series platform . . . see how the easy-ride seat adjusts for your own weight and height giving you a change-off with two positions, or folds back to let you stand. Find out for yourself how much more comfortable the D-Series can be . . . for you.

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer for a tractor efficiency demonstration . . . today.

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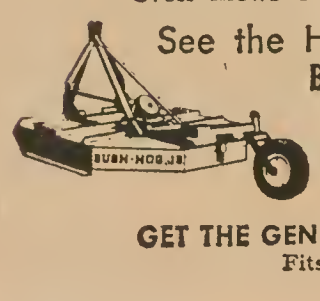
The powerful Bush-Hog now converts into a stem-mangling hay cutter by simply removing a special side panel. Your Bush-Hog slides through ant hills, lets you ignore the dew. Mow early or late, over the roughest ground. No conditioner needed for most hays.

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The powerful Bush-Hog turns 3-in. saplings to splinters, clears out thick undergrowth, shreds stalks, clips pastures, tops crops, even mows the lawn.

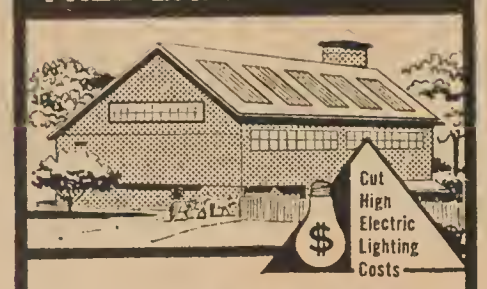


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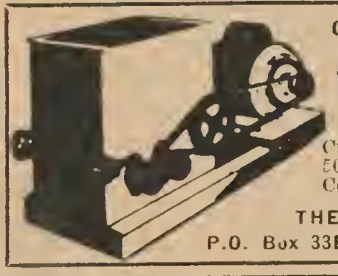


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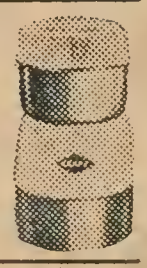
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MORE MILK - - -

From The Cows You Have

By Charles Chance

Editor's Note — This is a continuation of dairy management suggestions by Charles Chance. The first article appeared June 4, the second on June 18.

IT IS the grandmothers that pay the bills. We just have to improve our management so we can keep our cows longer. I indicated earlier that 20-22 percent of cows are eliminated from our herds each year. There are many reasons for these eliminations. Mastitis, low production and breeding troubles account for most of these.

Mastitis is probably the most serious disease problem facing farmers these days. Estimates of 10-30 percent loss in production have been attributed to mastitis.

Dairymen state that managed milking procedures (stimulate udder for let-down, use strip cup, not leave machine on too long, machine strip, dip teats after milking, milk mastitis cows last) have helped to overcome mastitis. In addition to managed milking, the farmers have provided more bedding per cow, made wider and longer stalls for the cows, eliminated the chronic mastitis cow from the herd.

Less Mastitis

An Extension dairyman in Vermont states he has seen a definite improvement in mastitis problems on farms that are using milking-parlors. Usually a parlor reduces the number of people milking cows which would allow the best man to milk and reduce the variability that exists between milkers. You can expect to see many farmers adding parlors in the near future.

I mentioned earlier that low production contributed to cow turnover. Those farmers in testing programs (about 16% in New York) know which cows are the low producers. I believe many more of our dairymen should test, especially with the squeeze of labor and machinery cutting into the net returns.

Recently, the O.S. and DHIA dairymen in the Northeast are having their records processed by electronic computers. They get information such as grain recommendations, days carried calf, days dry, when to breed and when to turn cows dry in addition to having a more complete, improved accuracy, and easier to read report.

Underfeeding

Probably under-feeding is the biggest reason for low production. We are fairly certain that most herds are genetically better than production indicates, especially since the same bulls in A.B. are being used in low producing as well as higher producing herds.

I have seen situations in barns where a dairyman could have reduced the size of his herd and actually increased production for the whole herd. This could be accomplished by giving the remaining cows more to eat, more room in the stall area (in some barns the cows are so crowded they take turns lying down) and reducing mastitis by overcoming stepped-on teats and udders that go with overcrowded barns.

We are definitely going to see larger herds in the years ahead. The bigger herds make best use of labor (we should be heading toward 25-30 cows or more per man). It is nice for a dairyman to try to operate a 30-cow dairy by himself but I believe he should think in terms of 50 or 60 cows and a two-man business, the reason being that the extra man can pick up the other man's work if he should get sick.



—Photo by Perry Cobb

FFA OFFICERS

The New York FFA officers for 1960-61 are: (left to right seated) president, Carl F. Joslin, Boonville; secretary, Michael Franklin, Homer; treasurer, David Evans, Canton; reporter, William Randall, Gouverneur; sentinel, Daniel Moore, Cherry Valley.

Standing, (left to right) are: Ralph Sutliff, State FFA Adviser, and vice-presidents Richard Barie, Alexander; Roderick Prutsman, Troupsburg; Ronald Marshall, Genoa; M. Lyndon Matteson, Jr., Belleville; William Erickson, Cobleskill; Peter DeBlock, Jr., Slate Hill.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Grass Fertilization

MY father and I operate a 265 acre dairy farm in Exeter, N. H. About 110 acres of this land is tillable. Our herd of registered Holsteins number about seventy, averaging 13,116 pounds of milk and 489 pounds of butterfat.

We have been constantly pressed to provide enough high quality roughage for the herd. After the dry year of 1957, we realized that we had to greatly step up our fertilizing and roughage program to meet the needs of the expanding herd.

Our farm is like many others in New England. We have quite a variation in soil types, from Merrimack fine sandy loams, well drained, to poorly drained Swanton sandy loams, and other soils falling between these two categories. Some of our land is ideally suited to alfalfa, and where it is, that is what we try to grow. The heavy, poorly drained soils are excellent grass soils capable of high yields. Instead of trying to grow legumes on these soils we keep them in grass, (timothy and brome) and fertilize heavily with nitrogen, potash and phosphorus.

Nitrogen Added

The seventeen acres of land on which we have been experimenting with nitrogen fertilization were low in all elements and rapidly returning to natural species. The first year we added 200-300 lbs. of 0-15-30 and 83-110 lbs. of nitrogen in the form of urea, split applications. That first year our yields jumped to nearly 3 times as much hay as was obtained in the check strip, averaging four tons of grass hay per acre, testing almost as high as alfalfa in digestible protein and total digestible nutrients.

This proved to us that heavy soils, poorly drained, not suitable to legumes, were far from a detriment. This hay has been fed out in the barn to milking cows on a paired feeding experiment. The cows ate more of this hay and gave more milk.

Heavy nitrogen fertilizing produces a lush growth, dense, dark green, and very leafy. If this hay is crushed, it is even more soft and palatable. With this type of forage, we are striving gradually to decrease our grain-to-milk ratio and increase milk production more economically.

Under practical farm conditions, we have had excellent results using urea as a topdressing for corn, pastures, leased or rented hay fields, where you don't want to invest too much on a permanent seeding.

Grass is rugged in comparison to legumes. You can pasture it hard and still it does well if properly fertilized. Also, grasses don't easily winter-kill. For a year or two, one can get by with only nitrogen and no phosphorus or potash, but if you continue to remove the resulting high yields you must also add phosphorus, potash and lime. However, pH can be at a much lower level than for legumes.

To sum up a few of the important points of this grassland program I would say:

1. Get the fertilizer on early, (by April 1st).

2. Cut in this area by the last of May or June 1st.

3. Fertilize immediately for a second crop in order to take advantage of available moisture.

4. If you can't make hay as early as June 1st, chop it for grass silage, but get it off somehow.

This program will give you some excellent forage that will produce milk with a minimum of grain.
—*Charles E. Burwell, Exeter, N. H.*

SUMMER FEEDING

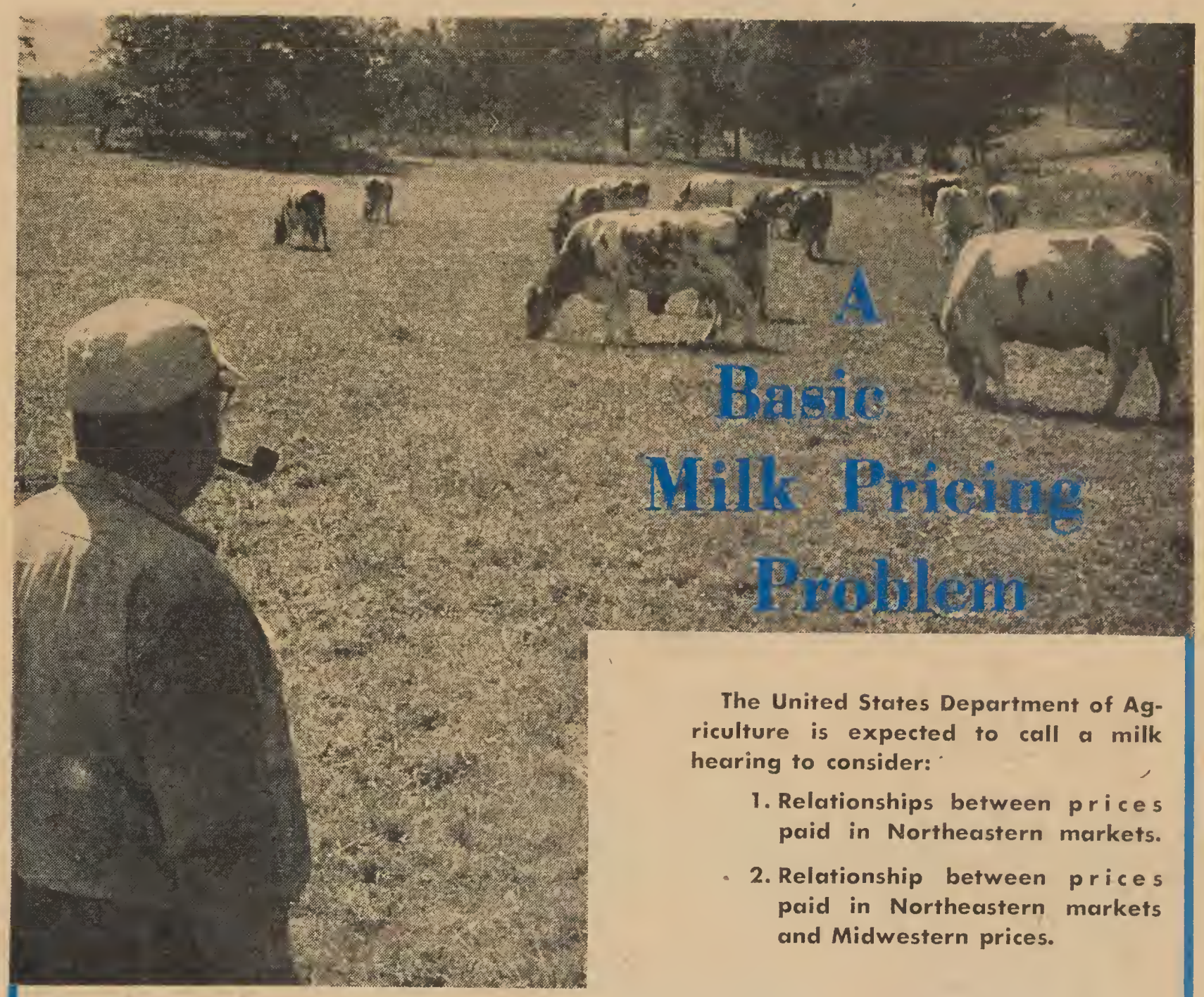
OUR herd of 160 milkers has hay before them the year around. We feed corn silage for about two weeks after the cows go out to pasture; we notice that they hang right on to the corn silage even after getting the grass. Somewhere around June 15, we usually start chopping oats or grass and feeding it in a hundred-foot bunk (feed from both sides).

During the summer, the cows are on pasture two hours during the morning and all during the night—the rest of the time they are held in an exercise yard next to our pen stable.

We are able to pasture every acre of the farm—and mow every acre. We top-dress meadows and pastures with 400 to 600 pounds of 8-16-16 or 10-10-10 each year.

We always try to carry over some corn silage for "in between" green-chop sources. Thus, when we don't have the best quality green-chop available, we can carry the herd on corn for a while. We think that corn silage, with its high TDN, plus grass pasture or green-chop (high in protein) makes a wonderful combination. — *Philip Andrews, Fryeburg, Maine*

SCHOOL MEETINGS ARE IMPORTANT!
If yours is on
JULY 12
Mark Your Calendar



The United States Department of Agriculture is expected to call a milk hearing to consider:

1. Relationships between prices paid in Northeastern markets.
2. Relationship between prices paid in Northeastern markets and Midwestern prices.

A Clearcut Answer from Agency Board

Bargaining Agency testimony during the forthcoming hearing will reflect this clearcut policy set by its Board of Directors:

1. Prices for the various classes of milk in the Northeast's markets should be equal.
2. Various provisions in Northeast's marketing orders should assure that milk can move freely between these markets.
3. Prices in Northeastern markets should NOT be tied to prices paid in the Midwest.

Metropolitan's trained technicians will back up this policy with hearing evidence.

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MEET THE CHALLENGES OF CHANGING MARKETS

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 16 issue.....Closes June 30
Aug. 6 issue.....Closes July 21
Aug. 20 issue.....Closes Aug. 4
Sept. 3 issue.....Closes Aug. 18

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LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington, Conn.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

JERSEY BREEDERS MEET

AMERICA'S oldest dairy breed organization displayed much enthusiasm for Jerseys at its recent 92nd annual meeting in California. Jersey breeders from all parts of the United States and some from foreign countries turned out in good numbers.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the "kick-off" of the Jersey dollar program. This new program will give each state a quota based on the average number of animals registered in that state during the last five years. For each Jersey recorded over the five-year average, that state will receive one dollar. This program will offer state Jersey organizations additional revenue to promote Jerseys within their own states.

E. Lea Marsh, Jr., owner of Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn., was re-elected president of The American Jersey Cattle Club to serve his second term. Curtis Hobson, Lincroft, N. J., was named director for seven eastern states.

The 1960 Master Breeder Award was conferred on Col. H. G. Wilde, High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Mass. Col. Wilde's Jerseys are internationally known. The 1959 High Lawn herd average on 176 cows was 10,341 lbs. milk, 568 lbs. fat; the latest classification average on 218 head was 86.61%.

Clifford H. Stiles, Mt. Airy, Md., was awarded the first place award in the National Jersey Youth Achievement Contest. This 20-year-old 4-H Club and FFA member presently owns 42 head of registered Jerseys valued at $11,000.

A POULTRY HOUSE THAT SAVES LABOR

(Continued from Page 10)

feeders. A truck with a power elevator puts feed into troughs as it is pushed along in front of the cages.

The manure is brought to the far end of the pen by scrapers operated by an electric motor, and from there taken automatically to the manure spreader.

This house is experimental, and was erected by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange under a contract whereby Tom agreed to do certain things, and whereby eventually, through gradual payments, he will become the owner of the facilities. Careful records are kept and studied for the purpose of checking all factors that affect production, labor and management. If desired, the house can be doubled in size merely by taking out one end and expanding it another 94 feet.

An advisory council has been set up, made up of Stanley Shepardson of the Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department, Dean Marble of the Poultry Department and Larry Darrah of the Department of Agricultural Economics. The heads of the three departments are also invited to attend the meetings, which occur once every four to six months.

Those responsible for erecting the house emphasize the importance of engineering, pointing out that the first task is to decide what you want a facility to do, and then to figure out the best way to bring it about. No one at this time is prepared to say that this house combines the best equipment for egg production, but Mr. and Mrs. Todd are ready to say that the results so far are encouraging, and that the amount of labor has been cut substantially.

NEW!

Coated with marble for lasting protection

GRANGE SILOS *with* ***MARBLECOTE INTERIORS**



MARBLECOTE is a new exclusive Grange process that puts the durability and ruggedness of the finest marble in a silo coating. Completely air-tight, MARBLECOTE seals all pores and joints, keeps air out, and keeps normal nutritious juices in. The pure crushed marble that goes into the MARBLECOTE process assures you of the highest in quality and lowest in maintenance . . . at typical Grange savings!

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Please rush me facts about Grange family of products and valuable Free Grange Bulletin. No obligation of course.

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EASY TERMS AVAILABLE

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** when calling on your local dealer.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Home Bureau Get - Together

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor



—Photo: Elmira Star-Gazette

A row of dainty net Christmas trees, part of a large exhibit of Home Bureau crafts at the Central District Conference in Elmira, N. Y., attract the admiration of (from left in picture) Mrs. Harold Hartson, newly elected district chairman; Mrs. Harry Curtis, past district vice-chairman, and American Agriculturist home editor Mabel Hebel.

HANDICRAFTS, a delicious smorgasbord luncheon, business sessions, good fellowship — and, of all things, sail-plane rides! — made an eventful day for the 230 Home Bureau members who attended the annual central district conference of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus recently, at Elmira, N. Y. The host county, Chemung, turned out to be "the hostess with the mostest" when membership for the state was announced. It has 1,130 members, by far the largest county membership.

The meeting was held in the handsome lodge building atop Harris Hill, famed "soaring capital of America." This is the high and breezy hill that draws glider fans from all over the country. Home Bureau door prizes that day included sail plane rides for the four winners, and a frequent remark heard early in the day was, "If I win a ride, you can have it!" Though no one seemed to be anxious to go floating off into the wild blue yonder, when the time came there were plenty of takers, and the rides looked like a lot of fun.

On the ground, interest between business sessions focused on a large exhibit of handicrafts, the work of Chemung County members. Displayed were wood fiber flowers and flowering plants; net Christmas trees, ceramics, smocked aprons, feather hats; basketry, jewelry, hammered copper, corsages, needlepoint, felt purses, foam rubber flowers and cushions; laminated plastic products; Swedish weaving, knitted goods, and sculptured lamp shades.

During the morning session, Mrs. Sidney Smith demonstrated the making of wood fiber flowers, explaining the steps as her fingers magically fashioned white pond lilies.

So great is the interest in crafts in Chemung and the other counties in the Central District that members voted to have a district crafts chairman whose job it will be to attend Home Bureau district meetings and workshops throughout the state and bring back new ideas. Elected to this job was Mrs. Howard Bristol, South Creek Rd., Wellsburg, N. Y.

State officers attending the meeting included Mrs. Bertha Hulle, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. William A. Mix, vice president, and Mrs. Vertrees Ackerly, president. Mrs. Ackerly spoke briefly on various Home Bureau projects, including Home Bureau scholarships, county legislative forums, consumer education, and improvement of library service. The new USDA bulletin, No. 2142 "Library Service for Rural People," and a booklet, "The New York State Library—Your Library," were distributed to members.

Central district officers newly elected at the conference were Mrs. Harold Hartson, chairman, Elmira, N. Y., and Mrs. Clara Rathbun of Oneonta, vice-chairman. Mrs. L. M. Hart, Newark Valley, was re-elected secretary treasurer.

The colorful smorgasbord luncheon which was served to the 230 women present was prepared by the host committee, and the proceeds from sale of tickets, at $1.25 each, used to fill the Home Bureau treasury. The menu included large platters of home-cooked ham and turkey; many kinds of salads, relishes, hot rolls, coffee, and a wonderful array of mouth-watering cakes.

Summertime Specialties No. 3: RASPBERRIES

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THE SEASON for red and black raspberries is short, so make the most of these luscious summer fruits. With milk or cream and sugar or combined with other fruits, and accompanied by favorite cookies or slices of sponge or pound cake, they can highlight any meal. For a pretty as well as a tasty touch, add them to tossed fruit salads.

Still other ways to enjoy this special fruit are with ice cream and ices, and in jellies and jams. A sauce made from red raspberries provides the makings of many a dessert. And don't forget how good a red or black raspberry pie or a cobbler tastes! Try the berries in beverages, too.

MINTED RASPBERRY LEMON COOLER

1 cup sugar
1 cup water
Grated rind of 2 lemons
1 pint raspberries crushed
¾ to 1 cup lemon juice, depending on desired tartness
4 cups water
Mint leaves

Combine sugar, water, and lemon rind and stir over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Boil about 3 to 5 minutes. Cool. Add crushed raspberries to sugar-water mixture, mix well and strain. Add lemon juice and water. At serving time, place crushed mint leaves in bottom of pitcher with ice cubes and pour on fruit juice mixture. Garnish each glass of cooler with mint leaves. Serves about 6.

RASPBERRY MOUSSE

20 marshmallows
⅓ cup milk
1 pint fresh raspberries, crushed
¼ cup lemon juice
1 cup heavy cream, whipped
¼ cup confectioners' sugar

Melt the marshmallows with the milk over hot water. Remove from heat. Add crushed berries and lemon juice and mix well. Cool and fold in the whipped cream which has been sweetened with the confectioners' sugar. Place in freezing tray and freeze until firm. Serves 6. (Note: In strawberry season, you may use fresh crushed strawberries in place of the raspberries.)

MELBA SAUCE

1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 cup sugar
2 cups crushed red raspberries
½ cup currant jelly

Combine all ingredients, mix well, and cook over moderate heat, stirring constantly until mixture is thick and clear. Cool. Use as dessert topping for puddings, cake, ice cream or in parfaits. To make PEACH MELBA: Place scoop of vanilla ice cream in a glass dessert dish. Top with a fresh peach half, cut side up. (Poach the peach half in thin sugar sirup and cool, if desired.) Fill peach cavity with a small scoop of ice cream and top with a tablespoon of Melba Sauce.

RASPBERRY JAM

2 quarts fully ripe raspberries
1 box powdered pectin
7 cups (3 pounds sugar)

Crush berries thoroughly. If desired, sieve part of the pulp to remove some of the seeds. You will need 5 cups or 2½ pounds of the prepared fruit. If you want a softer jam, use ½ cup more fruit; to make a stiffer jam, use ¼ cup less fruit.

Measure sugar into a bowl to use later. Measure exact amount of prepared fruit into a large kettle, packing fruit solidly into the cup for measuring. If there is not quite enough, add water to fill last cup or fraction of cup needed. Add powdered pectin and mix well. Stir until mixture comes to a boil over high heat. At once stir in the sugar. Bring to a **full rolling boil** and boil **hard for 1 minute.**

Remove jam from heat and skim off foam with a metal spoon. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly and to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into sterilized jelly glasses, leaving ½-

(Continued on Page 22)

Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Summer Care of Home Grounds

JULY is the month for barbecues and backyard parties. It's time to relax and enjoy your spring efforts. Mulch your plantings and check your edging to make summer maintenance easier. Set your lawn mower higher, and if you have an infestation of crab grass, knock it out early. There are several reliable products to get rid of crab grass, but you must follow instructions exactly.

Watering

Watering is a "must" during hot summer months—especially for new plantings. Besides, it's cooling and refreshing to have a sprinkler in the yard. This subject of watering has come under real fire the past few years. The old school maintains that the only watering that will do any good is **heavy** watering that will penetrate the soil deeply. Now, I'm sure this makes good sense, because it encourages all roots to go down deep to the water table. But the second school of thought on watering says, "water frequently and lightly," and I have seen just a light summer shower or two revive a parched, neglected lawn and plantings.

Actually, my own experience shows that both schools of thought have merit. Try to give a good deep watering occasionally, and the rest of the time sprinkle to your heart's content—but not in full hot sun!

Annuals will usually blossom through the summer, even with neglect; but a few handfuls of bone meal will help a lot. Dead flowers should be cut off. This is true of perennials and shrubs, too.

Spraying is Necessary

The worst of spring insect damage should be over now, but an occasional spraying with a good insecticide is good prevention. And do use your fungicide through the summer, especially on roses! They are now weakened from their initial flowering splurge and need food, water, and a thorough spraying or dusting with an insecticide and fungicide.

While I am on this subject, let me tell you how to take the work out of spraying. I have always thought that dusting was easier, even though it was tedious. But now I spray and use a Hayes sprayer. These are graduated, glass jars (sold under many trade names) with a gun-like nozzle that you attach to any garden hose. Into the glass jar you put the correct amount of insecticide and fungicide, attach the whole thing to your hose, and spray away (works with any water pressure). It's easy, clean and convenient. You can even use a foliage feeder at the same time. This same sprayer can be used with a weed killer on your lawn, but be sure to clean all parts of it thoroughly with ammonia and water before using it on ornamentals.

Privacy

Nice tall hedges are great for privacy, but often your pocketbook or the size of your lot will keep you from doing this at the moment. Movable garden screens are the next best thing and are really a tremendous improvement around almost any home. They insure privacy, cut down wind, and are generally useful and decorative. These are made of redwood, weatherproof plywood, slats, or what have you.

One garden screen that I think is very versatile has panels with the slats up and down. Use three 4-foot panels 6½ feet tall to form a nook, with shelves for colorful plants. Then add two or three panels to extend this. Two of these make very livable arrangements, and potted plants at the bases add to the whole pretty picture. Over your patio, try a roof that is three-fourths covered and the rest slatted to match your panels of screens. You can move the screen in closer on windy days and thereby get more use from your patio.

Pot a lot of plants for your patio. Put them by doors, at corners, or in a little soldier-like row. Everyone has a collection of old pots. Sand and paint these and put in them an evergreen, a shrub, perennials or a few cents worth of annuals for fabulous effects.

What's Your Hobby?

Violets and Birds

One of my hobbies is raising African violets. I have 288 violets in all, and 23 different kinds. I also collect old-fashioned dishes and teapots, and I enjoy gardening and feeding the birds. I have some bird feeders hanging around in the trees in my yard, and in the winter I keep them full of seed and hang suet in the bushes.

Last winter I was late in fixing up feeders, and some little snowbirds hopped around on the snow in front of the house, looking for food. I took my old parakeet's nest and filled it with seed from my bird cages, and hung it in our plum tree. The birds came there to eat the seed all winter, and last summer I heard something inside the old nest. When I touched it, a little wren came out and scolded me. She had a nest in it and I watched her from time to time. She hatched three different sets of babies in that old nest.

I get a lot of fun out of feeding and looking after God's beautiful feathered creatures. — *Marie White, R.D. 2, Kennedy, N. Y.*

BIRTHDAY SONG

By Inez George Gridley

Now that you're one, going on two,
There are wonderful things to do,
Things to touch and things to feel,
Kittens that purr and toys that squeal.

Wonderful words to use when you talk,
Wonderful places to go when you walk.
The wonderful world belongs to you,
Now that you're one, going on two!

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9486. To this graceful bodice with its perky collar and bow, add full skirt or slim. For the full-skirt version choose a breezy cotton chiffon. Printed Pattern in Junior Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

4716. Princess step-in style with front yoke and tabs. A perfect style for linen or sleek sharkskin. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9237. Double-breasted sheath topped by wide notched collar. Picture it in piqué, linen or shantung. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

4989. Cool comfort for the half-size figure. Note smart sleeve detail and handy pockets. Sew this in slubbed cotton, cotton print or linen. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9108. Bias-cut bodice panel and open collar are pretty fashion touches for this neat shirtdress. Sew in budget-saving cottons—checks, dots, prints. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40. 35 cents.

PATTERNS ARE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 25c for our full-color Catalogue of Printed Patterns.

Summertime Specialties No. 3:

Raspberries

(Continued from Page 20)

inch head space. Paraffin at once with ⅛ inch layer of hot paraffin. Cool, cover glasses, and store. Makes about 11 medium glasses.

EASY RASPBERRY JAM

1 quart fully ripe raspberries
3 cups sugar

Sort, wash, and drain berries carefully. Combine with 1 cup of the sugar. Boil 6 minutes. Remove from the fire and add the remaining 2 cups sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Pour into a shallow pan, cover lightly, and let stand over night. Next morning, stir mixture thoroughly and place in cold sterilized jelly glasses, cover with hot paraffin. Makes about 6 glasses.

Note: If you use the screw-top, half-pint jars, pour the boiling hot jam, after quickly skimming, directly into the hot sterilized jars to within ⅛ inch of the top. Put lid on jar; screw band tight and invert jar. (This new method requires no paraffin and I find it a lot easier.)

Store preserves in glass jars in a cool, dark place.

FREEZING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries may be frozen whole, unsweetened or in sugar or in sirup; crushed or pureed sweetened; or as juice to be used later in beverage. Allow about 1 pint fresh raspberries for 1 pint of the frozen product. For any product, choose fully ripe, juicy berries (use the seedy berries for purees and juices). Avoid overripe berries and rough handling. Sort berries, wash carefully in cold water and drain thoroughly.

To freeze whole berries: Combine 1 quart (1⅓ pounds berries) with ¾ cup sugar and mix very carefully so as not to crush berries. Place in containers, leaving about 1 inch head space, seal and freeze.

If you wish to **sirup pack,** place berries in containers (leaving head space) and cover with **cold** sirup (3 cups sugar dissolved in 4 cups hot water), being sure that sirup covers all fruit. A piece of crumpled waxed or parchment paper may be placed on top of fruit, pressing fruit down into the sirup, before sealing. Seal and freeze.

For **unsweetened pack,** simply place berries in containers leaving head space, seal, and freeze. The unsweetened pack is good for jam-making later on.

To freeze crushed or pureed berries: Crush berries or press through sieve for puree. Combine 1 quart (2 pounds) crushed or pureed berries with ¾ cup to 1 cup sugar and mix until sugar is dissolved. Place in containers, leaving head space, seal, and freeze.

To freeze juice: Crush berries and heat slightly to start juice flowing. Strain in a wet jelly bag. Add ½ to 1 cup sugar for each quart juice, if desired. Pour into containers leaving head space. Seal and freeze. Nice to have on hand for beverages later on.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR FREE BOOKLET

Competitions offering over $4,000 in premiums are listed in a new New York State Fair Premium Book just off the presses. It's free and full of interest to women—both to those who plan to enter competitions in the Women's Building, and those who just plan to take in the attractions there during State Fair, in Syracuse, N. Y., September 2-10.

Featured in the book are the Family Food Center contests, with nearly $1,000 offered for 101 different classes of food, and the Home Arts and Antiques department, with 268 classes of entries and prize money amounting to $2,175. Deadlines for both of these departments is August 17.

For a free copy of the premium book, write to Mrs. Helen Vandervort, Women's Division, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. The official entry blanks are included in the booklet.



7153. Cool playsets for tots. For girl, trim with ruffles and kittens; for boy, binding and bunnies. Pattern pieces for 6-month, 1 year, and 1½ years included. Transfers. 25c

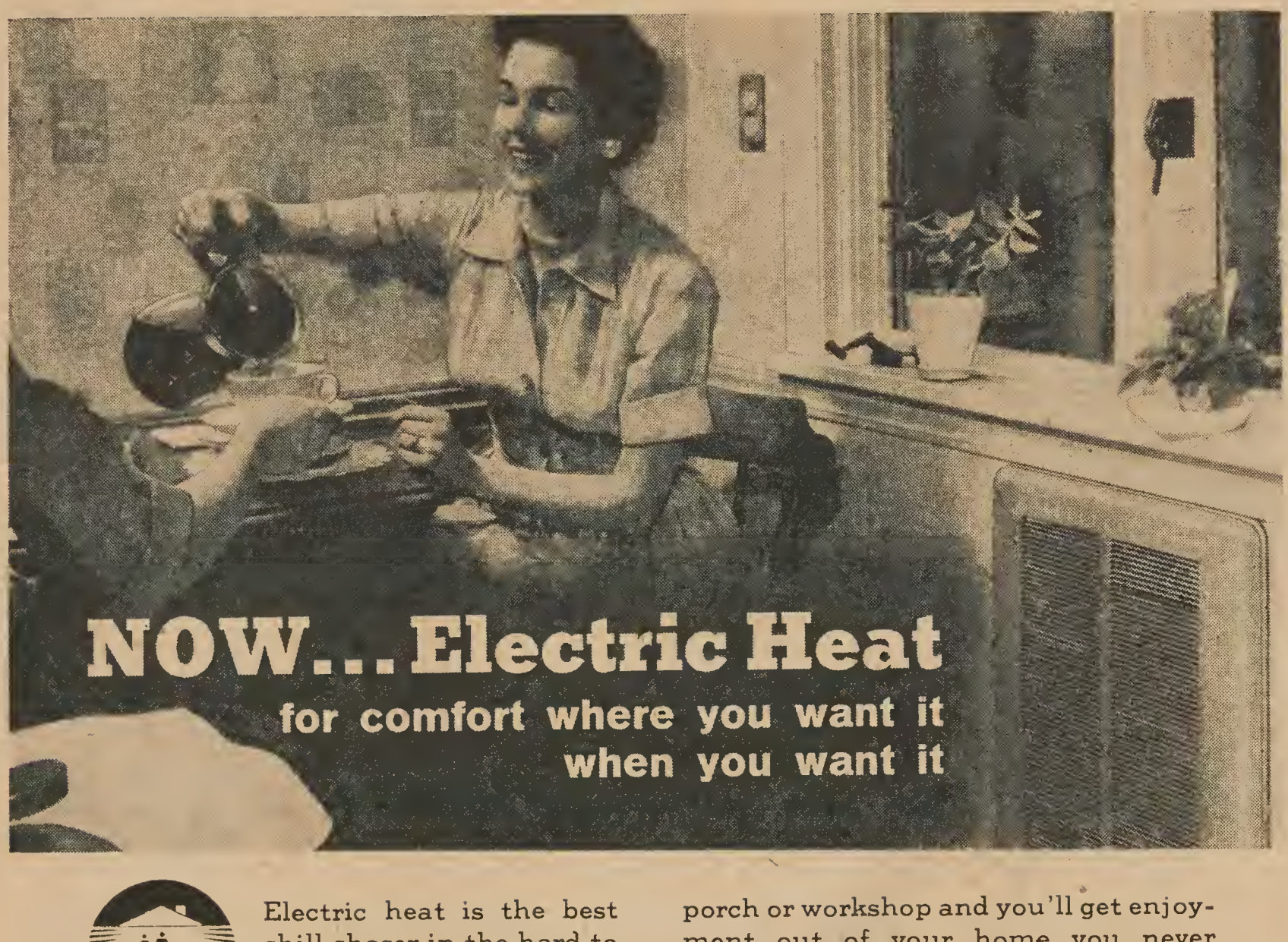


690. This striking spread is a combination of cross-stitch roses and quilting. Roses can alternate with quilted squares. Charts, 12 rose motifs; two quilting designs. 25 cents

861. Bulky knit jackets are high fashion this season. Use large needles and double-strand knitting worsted. Directions for sizes 32-34; 36-38 included in pattern. 25 cents

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Needlework patterns are 25c each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y.



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Sponge Cake Contest News

"I CAN STILL hardly believe my cake was first," said Mrs. Harold Bice of Edmeston, N. Y., when we wrote her to congratulate her on winning the Otsego County Pomona Grange Sponge Cake Contest. She and her husband live on a farm and both of them have been Grange members for many, many years.

Mrs. Bice and 23 other county winners are now in line for the finals in the big statewide Grange-American Agriculturist Sponge Cake Contest which started last January in the Subordinate Granges and will wind up this fall at State Grange. Fifty-three counties are in the contest, and here is the complete list of county winners to date:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Helderberg	Mrs. Olive Baker
Cayuga	Cayuga Lake	Mrs. Theodora Dillion
Chautauqua	Busti	Mrs. Roy Anderson
Columbia	Old Chatham	Mrs. Seymour Thorne
Cortland	Cincinnatus	Mrs. Jessie Dumond
Erie	Wyandale	Miss Marian Gamel
Essex	Wadhams	Mrs. Emily Pierce
Genesee	No. Alexander	Mrs. William Judkins
Herkimer	Paines Hol.	Mrs. Jean Thompson
Jefferson	Adams	Mrs. Camilla Ellsworth
Livingston	Livonia	Mrs. George Wingate
Niagara	Pekin	Mrs. Frances Stover
Oneida	Sherrill	Mrs. Vernon Allen
Onondaga	Bogodino	Mrs. Nancy Frost
Orange-Rockl'nd	Mount'nville	Mr. James Handle
Orleans	Gaines	Mrs. Bertram Young
Otsego	Wharton Val.	Mrs. Harold Bice
Rensselaer	Hoosick	Mrs. Corrine Philpott
St. Lawrence	Madrid	Mrs. Georgiana Koch
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Anna Kugler
Tioga	Tioga	Mrs. Nina Ulrich
Ulster	Asbury	Mrs. Ann Nieffer
Wayne	Sodus	Mrs. Bernadine Herman
Yates	Guyanoga Val.	Mrs. Jane Ackerman

It's fun to get the reports of the Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen who have charge of the Pomona contests. Here are brief notes from several of them:

Mrs. Maurice Guthrie, Wayne Co., "We held an auction after the judging and the cakes of the No. 1 and No. 2 winners brought $7.50. The auction created considerable enjoyment, as we used the Chinese system of bidding (raising previous bid by one cent)."

Mrs. Edna Bates, Jefferson Co.: "Our winner, Mrs. Ellsworth, is a good cook, and besides holding an outside job and running her home, she has three hobbies: photography, sewing and painting."

Mrs. John Froelich, Oneida Co.; "When our winner, Mrs. Allen, brought in her cake, she said that was the end of the contest for her. What a surprise when she turned out to be the winner! Now she will have another cake to bake for the finals. After the judging, she presented her cake to a fellow Granger whose birthday it was."

Mrs. William Cathro, Orange-Rockland counties: "Our winner, James Handle of Highland Mills, is 18 years old and not long out of high school. He is a great baker and won the county contest over 16 women."

Mrs. Frances Castner, Yates Co.: "Our winner, Mrs. Ackerman, is one of the livewires in her own Subordinate Grange, and is the newly elected Lady Assistant Steward of our Pomona Grange."

Mrs. Lida Mullen, Cortland County: "After our meeting was over, we served the sponge cakes with strawberries and whipped cream. Our Pomona Master said we should have a cake contest more often! Our winner, Mrs. Jessie Dumond, is a very active Granger and is Chaplain of Cincinnatus Grange."

Mrs. Rose Holland, Erie County: "Every one of our Subordinate Granges took part in the contest. Our winner, Miss Marian Gamel, had never baked a sponge cake before she entered this contest."

Many valuable household equipment and grocery prizes, as well as cash awards, await the top ten winners in the finals. Ten AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers are cooperating in the contest and giving prizes. They are: Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., Dixie Products, Inc., International Salt Co., Malleable Iron Range Co., National LP-Gas Council, Norge Sales Corp., Penick and Ford, George D. Roper Sales Corp., and Speed Queen, a division of McGraw-Edison Co.

Herkimer County's winner, Mrs. Jean Thompson, R. 2, Mohawk, and her two little daughters, Donna Lynn and Susan Jean. Mrs. Thompson says she enjoys baking, but never before won a prize for it.





Mrs. Olive Baker
Albany County



Mrs. Anna Kugler
Schenectady County



Mrs. Harold Bice
Otsego County



Mrs. Camilla Ellsworth
Jefferson County

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Sometimes I wonder what would happen if you took the very best farmer from Abe Lincoln's day, back in 1860, and put him on a modern farm.

You'd have some fierce arguments I'd guess. That 1860 farmer did things according to tradition . . . based on centuries of trial and error. He used, for the most part, the same breeds, the same seeds and the same techniques and tools, year after year.

Then along came science and we had a "revolution". Today's farmers steer by **facts** instead of **folklore**. And what a difference it makes . . . 1960 seed and breed. 1960 knowledge of soils and animal nutrition. It all adds up to a new kind of scientific farming . . . and a new kind of farmer.

Take the summer feeding of dairy cows for instance. The farmer from Abe Lincoln's day would likely think we'd lost our marbles to see a modern dairyman supplementing summer pasture with hay, grain and MINeral-VITamin fortified proteins. "'Tain't necessary", he'd say. "Cows have got along on pasture for thousands of years." He'd tell us we were wasting that extra feed . . . 'til he looked in the milk pail.

Now we know the facts. In the majority of practical farm situations, PASTURE ALONE JUST DOESN'T SUPPLY ENOUGH NUTRIENT TO GET THE MOST OUT OF A MODERN DAIRY COW.

This isn't a matter of opinion any more. It's a matter of scientific fact. You can work it out with a pencil and paper. You can take a particular cow and figure out what she needs (1) to maintain her body at her best weight and condition, (2) to build a sturdy calf, and (3) to maintain her milk production. You can figure out how much carbohydrate, proteins and MINerals and VITamins she needs to do these three jobs.

After you figure out what she **needs**, you can figure out what she's actually **getting** from a particular pasture. You can get that information in books like Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding". Then, you just subtract how much she's getting from how much she needs and you know how much extra feed she needs to do her best.

Here's a handy rule of thumb for a 40 lb. cow carrying a calf. On lush pasture: 7 lb. hay, 4 lb. grain and about ½ lb. Watkins MIN-VITE fortified protein supplement. On poor, late summer pasture: 10 lb. hay, 6 lb. grain and about ¾ lb. Watkins MIN-VITE fortified protein supplement.

If you have good cows that have trouble holding their production through the summer, it's possible that they're undernourished. Talk it over with your Watkins Dealer next time you see him . . . let him help.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

DIRE NEED

I read Mr. Finke's artiele on welfare in your June 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and feel that parts of it are very unfair. Most of the people reeeiving old age assistanee really are in dire need of aid, but they don't receive enough to live deeently on. Their eareful, frugal provision for seeurity has been swept away, through no fault of their own.

Massaehusetts has a lien law plaeed on real estate. After a reeipient dies, the government sells the property, and the wife and relatives are left "holding the bag." So the situation is not all one-sided. And people have to pay taxes out of their old age assistance grant!—*Mrs. G. Longley, Plainfield, Mass.*

LIKE A BALLOON

I am often asked why I do not put the farm in the Soil Bank. The payments would be more than the net ineome as I now operate it.

There are two reasons why I do not. One of them is that I am half New England Yankee.

The Soil Bank idea is fundamentally sound and sensible; the present administration of it is asinine. It makes jobs for a great many people, helps non-farmers pay for eountry homes or to own land for real estate development, or for other purposes, and it pays a good income for land whieh is useless or would add very little to the surplus. It does take some good land out of produetion, and decreases the surplus to some extent—but the eost is way out of proportion to the benefit.

Trying to control surplus by Soil Bank, by aereage allotments or by quotas, is like pushing in the side of a toy balloon; it changes the shape but not the volume. The only way to change the volume is to let some of the air out or put more in.

The other reason for not putting it in the Soil Bank is that I am half "bloody Englishman"!—*C. P. Clark, Skaneateles, New York.*

LOST

"Our beautiful sable and white pedigreed year-old male eollie (Tuffie) disappeared on April 12. The State Police here feel he was stolen, as there is apparently an epidemic of dog-stealing going on. We have tried every medium for reeovering him—ads, radio spots, ete. He was the type of dog for a farm or large estate. Our grandchildren adored him, as shown by the aeeompanying picture."



If any reader has seen a dog answering this deseription please let us know, or get in touch with Mr. and Mrs. Arno M. Bommer, 37 Woburn Street, West Medford 55, Mass.

Going Places

SINCE the beginning of this year, more than two hundred people have gone with us on our American Agriculturist tours to various parts of the world. Right now, one of our European tours is in Oberammergau, Germany, to see the famous Passion Play which is performed onee every ten years.

On July 29, our Alaska Tour party will leave for the West Coast and the Land of the Midnight Sun. (If you want to eome with us, we can take you if you make your reservation very soon; but don't delay, as we have only a few places left.)

Perhaps the best time for you to travel is in the fall. If so, why not plan now to come with us on our wonderful Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, which leaves from New York City on Oetober 6 and returns November 21? We'll be happy to send you full information about these tours. Just fill out the tour eoupon and mail it to us today.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the following itinerary (check one or both):

Alaska Tour, July 29-August 19 ——
Mediterranean Cruise-Tour, Oct. 6-Nov. 21 ——

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

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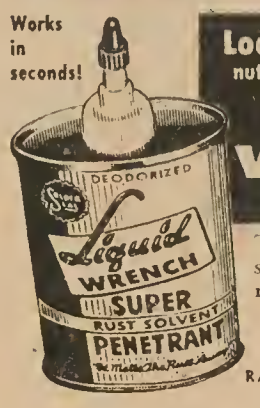


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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



Bill Smith of Big Flats, N. Y.

Parlor First, Barn Second

By Gordon Conklin
Assistant Editor

HAVE YOU ever thought you'd like to make a fresh start at building your barn (or house) completely to your specifications?

Bill Smith, operator of the Smithome Farm at Big Flats, New York, is doing just that. Bill didn't choose it this way, though, but was forced to rebuild by a disastrous fire in October, 1959. All during the winter following the fire, he studied alternate barn plans, talked with a variety of folks on the subject, and visited a number of different type barns.

One decision came quickly — a milking parlor was a must. "I decided on that first, then went ahead to pick the best barn to fit the parlor," Bill says. He chose a herringbone "twin 7", giving fourteen milking stalls at maximum capacity. After sifting all the facts and weighing the pros and cons of each type barn, he decided to build a stanchion barn 66' x 138'. It will hold four strings of cows in 83 stanchions. A holding area on one end of the barn receives cattle waiting to go through the parlor.

Push Cleaner

Cows stand in a tail to tail arrangement; this way Bill can use a push type gutter cleaner attached to a tractor, cleaning two gutters at a time. Manure is pushed into a cross conveyor which elevates it into the spreader.

Feeding alleys are 7½ feet wide, slope one inch across this distance to form a manger. One string of cows will have stalls 51 inches wide, two rows will have 53 inch widths, and the fourth will hold the "jumbos" with 55 inches each.

Speaking of "jumbos", plans call for a 20' x 50' silo soon. A torpedo is pulled up through the center as filling proceeds, leaving a hole in the silage down which the unloader discharges. Only corn silage is used, for Bill hasn't had much luck in the past at getting his cows to eat grass silage—at least from the silo.

However, they dig into green-chop with great gusto during the summer. A flail chopper is used to fill self-feeding wagons for "zero pasture." Bill says, "To me, that's the best deal there is for summer feeding."

Use Plywood

The day I visited Smithome Farm, building was concentrated on the milking parlor. Plywood was being used for floors, for inside walls of the bulk feed bin over the parlor, and as a solid base for a built-up roof. Plywood seems expensive at first glance, but it sure goes on in a hurry, saving expensive labor. The upstairs floor and "roof boards" of the main barn are also made of plywood.

The Corning Glass Company will install a fused glass line for the parlor, so there will be no joints to clean. Such a line is first built in sections, then fused in place as it is installed, almost like a welding process. A direct expansion one thousand gallon bulk tank is the "end of the line."

Housing Choice

Why, we asked, did Bill choose a conventional stable over loose housing? Speaking of cost, he says, "I'm sure there is little difference in the final cost between this barn and loose housing." He also believes he needs much less bedding with a conventional stable, at the same time has better supervision of his cows. He sees no advantage to cleaning a barn once or twice a year, feels that winter is the least rushed time of the year, therefore best for hauling manure. "I have to have hired help the year around; I like to keep them busy during the winter, too," says Bill.

Bill also manages to keep busy winter and summer, for he not only manages the farm operation but finds time for community service. Activities include membership on the Chemung County Planning Board, GLF Egg Marketing Board, Big Flats Rotary Club, and the presidency of the Chemung County Farm Bureau.

The Smiths have two boys and three girls growing up. If his sons decide to farm here, it will be the fifth generation of Smiths to operate the farm. Looking east toward the fog-shrouded beauty of Harris Hill (location of the Elmira glider field) and west across the fertile Chemung River valley, I could see why the Smith family has chosen to plan for future generations on Smithome Farm.

CITY CHILDREN LOVE OUR FARM

(Continued from Page 12)

far the lighted lantern of our small farm had shone!

The children remember even the smallest incidents, and, years from now, we feel sure that they will fondly recall the hours spent here. Our "Little White House in the Basin" is reputed to be over 200 years old. It has known the joyful shouts, the laughter and tears of children of all ages, sheltering them, enriching their lives. But due to the expansion of agriculture, very small farms like ours have indeed become a "never, never land."

Our years here have taught us that the real things are found close to the soil. God is manifested in Nature, and children are quick to sense and assimilate these precious intangibles. And surely these, together with daily farm chores and loving discipline, are stepping stones to mental stability and healthful stamina. Children thus blessed seldom become delinquents in society.

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Weedone Brush Killer 32 is especially effective on woody plants along fencerows, as well as roadsides and irrigation ditches. Kills over 100 varieties of woody plants, won't sterilize soil, non-poisonous to humans and animals. And you can use it *anytime of the year!*

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Ed Eastman's Page

Does the Flag Remind Us?

WITH THE ADDITION of the two new states — Alaska and Hawaii—on July 4, 1960, our 50-star flag becomes official. It is still proper, however, to display your 48 or 49-star flag so long as it remains in good condition.

Our flag was officially born on June 14, 1777 by adoption of the Continental Congress. The resolution offered by John Adams read:

"That the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and whité, that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

In 1818, President Monroe signed a bill providing for the present design with 13 stripes and a star for each state. In 1778, during the Revolution, Capt. John Paul Jones was the first to carry the stars and stripes into an European port. The next year, his ship under the new flag fought and defeated the British off the east coast of England, capturing two British men of war, the Serapis, and the Countess of Scarborough.

From the deck where he was detained as a prisoner on a British ship in 1780, Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner while the British Navy unsuccessfully attacked Fort McHenry, defending the city of Baltimore.

What do you, Mr. Citizen, think when you see the flag? Is it just another piece of gay bunting? Or does it remind you of this country's great 183 years of glorious history since the flag was born; of the hundreds of battles; of the thousands of boys who have followed it into battle; of all the sacrifices, the tears that it has cost that we might have the principles of liberty which we enjoy today?

MORE MACHINERY SALES

A MEMBER OF the American Agriculturist staff stood on the loading platform of an eastern farm machinery distributor recently and watched truck after truck load with equipment bound for the local dealers and for the farms. So busy was the distributor that he hardly had time to talk.

Weather conditions have been so bad that the purchase of new equipment has been slowed up and farmers have had great difficulty in getting their crops planted and in doing their early haying. But now reports indicate that farm sales of equipment are rapidly catching up.

There are, however, advantages that a modern farmer has in contending with bad weather that his father and grandfather did not have. One is modern equipment which enables him to do in a day what once would have taken a week to do. Of late, tractors have been going in the fields into the night. Horses used to tire quickly, but a tractor is as fresh at midnight as it was at seven in the morning.

Also, what a godsend the practice of grass silage is in a rainy season like we've had this June. Think what it would be like trying to cure clover or alfalfa in the old-fashioned way in a season like this.

Of course we never can be entirely free from the frustrations and losses due to bad weather, but we can be thankful for good equipment and modern methods which help us to get a lot done even in one sunshiny day.

Pastures Good

With all the difficult weather with which farmers have had to contend this year, there are a few bright spots, one of which is the good pastures. I have never seen them better than they are now. The fact that more and more dairymen are improving their pastures is beginning to be very evident. Even the poor pastures show the good effect of so much rain, but as soon as the hot, dry weather comes, the poor ones will of course deteriorate. Dairymen are learning that improved pastures stand up when they are most needed in July and August and they extend the pasture season earlier in the spring and later in the fall.

FEEDS TWENTY-FOUR

IN THE EARLY Colonial days, from 80% to 90% of the population was engaged in agriculture. It took most of the population to raise food.

In 1820, one farm worker could feed five others, including himself. In 1910, he fed 8 others; in 1958, one farmer fed 23 others.

In Russia it still takes 45%—or nearly half of the population — to grow the food supply and the quality is far inferior to ours. Who says that the American farmer is not efficient?

The farmer has been able to make these tremendous gains by his efficiency, hard work, and by the application of scientific methods, especially because of mechanics. So fast are new farm machines coming that it is almost impossible to keep informed.

For example, in 1940 there were a little over a million motor trucks on farms. In 1959, the number of trucks multiplied three times to over three million. In the same nineteen years, milking machines jumped from 175,000 to 725,000; grain combines from 190,000 to 1,060,000; and mechanical corn pickers increased from 110,000 to 760,000, and so on through a long list of new farm and home machines too numerous to mention here.

TO BEAT THE HEAT!

TO MANY people, hot weather is dangerous from the standpoint of health. This is especially true for those who feel the heat more keenly than others, and to people in their middle years or older. Farmers in particular should watch out for over-exertion in hot, close places like the hay mow.

The National Safety Council recommends some good safety rules for hot weather, and they are especially good for farmers. Here's some of them:

Wear a hat.

Increase the use of salt in food and use salt tablets or salt in drinking water.

Drink lots of water, but not ice water or alcohol.

Stop to rest a few moments regularly.

Bathe frequently.

THE HIGH COST OF REPLACEMENTS

IT IS ONLY a few short years since I sold my dairy of high producing cows because I could no longer run two jobs. Yet, so short is a cow's life span that not one of those cows is alive today.

Every dairyman knows how costly his replacement problem is. The average dairy cow is in full production only about three or four years. She is about two and a half years old in her first lactation period, and if she is average, she has to be disposed of when she is six years old. It doesn't take much imagination to see how a dairyman could increase his profits if he could extend the production time of his cows, even one year. Some dairymen have.

One of the ways to increase the production period is to watch more carefully to make sure that the cow is bred in time. Millions of dollars are lost every year by skipping the breeding time. Nonbreeders account for about one-third of the cows that have to be discarded. Maybe some of this could be prevented.

Diseases like mastitis, tuberculosis (yes, there is some still around), and brucellosis are responsible for 27 percent of the cows that have to be eliminated.

HE WOULD DO IT AGAIN

DEAR ED,

You'll think this note is foolish or sentimental or both and I am not ashamed to plead guilty. That picture of the cradling scene certainly brought back memories. I never swing very much. But as a 9-year-old boy, I carried water half a mile over a steep hill to a bunch of cradlers and I think I got as tired as any of them. Then your reference to the husking pin (we call them husking pegs) sort of finished the job. How cold fingers used to get shucking corn out of snow covered shocks! Your entire story was fascinating—probably because of the memories it brought back.

I even recall sleeping in an old shed with my brother because there was not room for sleeping quarters for a family of six in a one-room shack. It was a bit rough on such zero nights.

You are entirely right in rejoicing that the present generation has come up from drudgery. But if I had it all to do over, I wouldn't change it. I think those hardships did something to the ones who experienced them — something that has had a lot to do with making America what it is. I would not for anything have had my children or my grandchildren go through what you and I did. But I just hope they haven't lost too much of some of those things that mean so much to you and I.

Your story did me a lot of good. Maybe the past six years in Iran, helping a people in even more primitive conditions than America 60 years ago, made it possible for me to appreciate it even more.

—Ed Harmon, Hendersonville, N.C.

Note: Mr. Harmon was an early Milk Administrator in the New York Milk Shed.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

EMILIE HALL, wife of Jim Hall, who is Circulation Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, got up one morning determined to try her very best to please Jim, at least for one day.

"My dear," she asked, "what would you like for breakfast?"

"Coffee and toast, grits and sausage, and two eggs, one scrambled and one fried," he growled.

Emilie worked hard and soon had his breakfast on the table and called him to eat. Then she stood aside, expecting or at least hoping that he would make some comment on how nice the breakfast looked, but all he said after a quick glance was, "For gosh sakes, can't you ever do anything right? You've scrambled the wrong egg."

SERVICE BUREAU

BARN PAINTERS AGAIN

"Last week one of those highway crooks came along and offered to paint my barn roof and nail it down where needed, at a very reasonable price. I told him to paint a little so I could examine the quality. He did and the paint looked good.

"Then, he told me he would have to get some more nails. During the time he was gone he must have filled his tank with a diluted mixture, probably kerosene, because after a few days it washed off.

"One of my neighbors got his license number (but not the state), and I am going to call the troopers and, if they think it is best, I will swear out a warrant for his arrest."

As usual, at this time of year, we get complaints about itinerant painters. Another subscriber has told us he had part of his barn roof painted and it took 25 gallons of paint, and cost $80.00. Generally, these are out-of-state fellows who do this kind of work and they don't stay in one place long, so it is difficult to trace them without a complete license number. The safest way to get painting or repairs done is to get estimates from several reputable workmen who are known locally.

DIRTY WORK!

"Could you find out who sent my daughter's name in to this company? There has been a lot of indecent literature and we would like to know the source of it, please."

Such companies get their mailing lists in many ways. Sometimes, a person sends for something in an ad, free or otherwise, which is perfectly innocent, but then his name is put on a mailing list to receive such advertising in the mail. If you receive such literature, turn it (with envelope) over to the Post Office Department. They are anxious to prosecute. One difficulty in stopping such things has been the fact that many people are hesitant to report it to the Post Office.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

"Two weeks ago our house was broken into and a number of things were stolen, including a typewriter, hunting knife and an electric drill. I reported to the State Police and the trooper said he would meet me at the house at 10:30 the next morning.

"We returned home at 9:45 and caught the boy (15 years old), making his second break. He had a burlap bag to carry off more loot. I held him here until the trooper arrived. He was found guilty in Juvenile Court, returned my goods, and was put on probation.—*W.H.W.*

Since a jail sentence is not a requirement for a theft reward in the case of juveniles, we were happy to send a $25.00 Service Bureau reward to Mr. W. H. Willett of East Barrington, New Hampshire.

DON'T BE RUSHED

"My grandson, who is 19, answered an ad in a magazine for a civil service course. A man came to talk with him about it today, but he would not come in the house; he talked with him outdoors. The course was quite expensive, but he made a big story about how rich it would make the boy, and he wanted $15.00 down today.

"Can you tell me anything about this school?"

No one should be hurried into signing anything. An application offered by a salesman usually becomes a contract when accepted by the school and is legally binding.

No school can guarantee jobs in civil service, nor can they promise success in passing civil service examinations. We did not find this school listed among the private home study schools which have been examined and meet the standards of the National Home Study Council. However, there are many reputable correspondence schools and, if a person is sure he has the time, money, perseverance, and ability to profit from such a course, it is easy enough to check on a school before signing any contract.

OUTRAGEOUS

"A few days ago, a man with a new Ford truck with attachments cleaned out our septic tank, which is just an ordinary size. He got me to sign a contract, and charged me $244.00 for the job. Don't you think that was too much? Could you do anything about getting back part of that money?"

It is important, when there seems to be any question in a case like this, that you get the license number by which to trace them. This certainly is an outrageous price, but there is only a slight chance of getting any money back, even if the man were located.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Susie Briggs, 147½ E. Main St., Norwich, N. Y. would like to locate some issues of "Star Needlework Journal," which were sold in department stores during the 1920's and 1930's.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Mrs. Fern Perrin Horton, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perrin, and she was formerly a N. Y. State resident.

Any descendants of Montgomery Gibbs, who left two brothers in Warren County, N. J. and went West many years ago.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Floyd W. Mott, Eastport ..... $ 8.75
(settlement of acc't.)
Mrs. Mahel Vroman, Delhi 4.00
(refund on insurance)
Mr. Wm. Hammond, Penn Yan 10.00
(refund on trees)
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain 2.50
(payment on acc't.)
Mrs. Hazel Boice, Clinton Corners
(roof repaired)
Mr. Aubrey Westervelt, Spencer
(silo repaired)
Mrs. Johnson Flack, Lisbon
(reg'd pen)
Mr. Lawrence Park, Bason
(reg'd. waxer)
Mr. Glenn C. Darling, Sr., Conewango Val.
(fence repaired)
Mr. Lester W. Glass, Sr Trumansburg
(reg'd. watch)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Ernest Thorp, Millerton 12.10
((settlement of acc't.)
Mrs. E. P. Shoemaker, Philadelphia
(reg'd. flashlight)
Mrs. Lina Moran, Austin
(reg'd. order)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Bruce MacPherson, Northwood 2.00
(payment on acc't.)
Mrs. Harold Sweet, Newport
(reg'd. pictures)

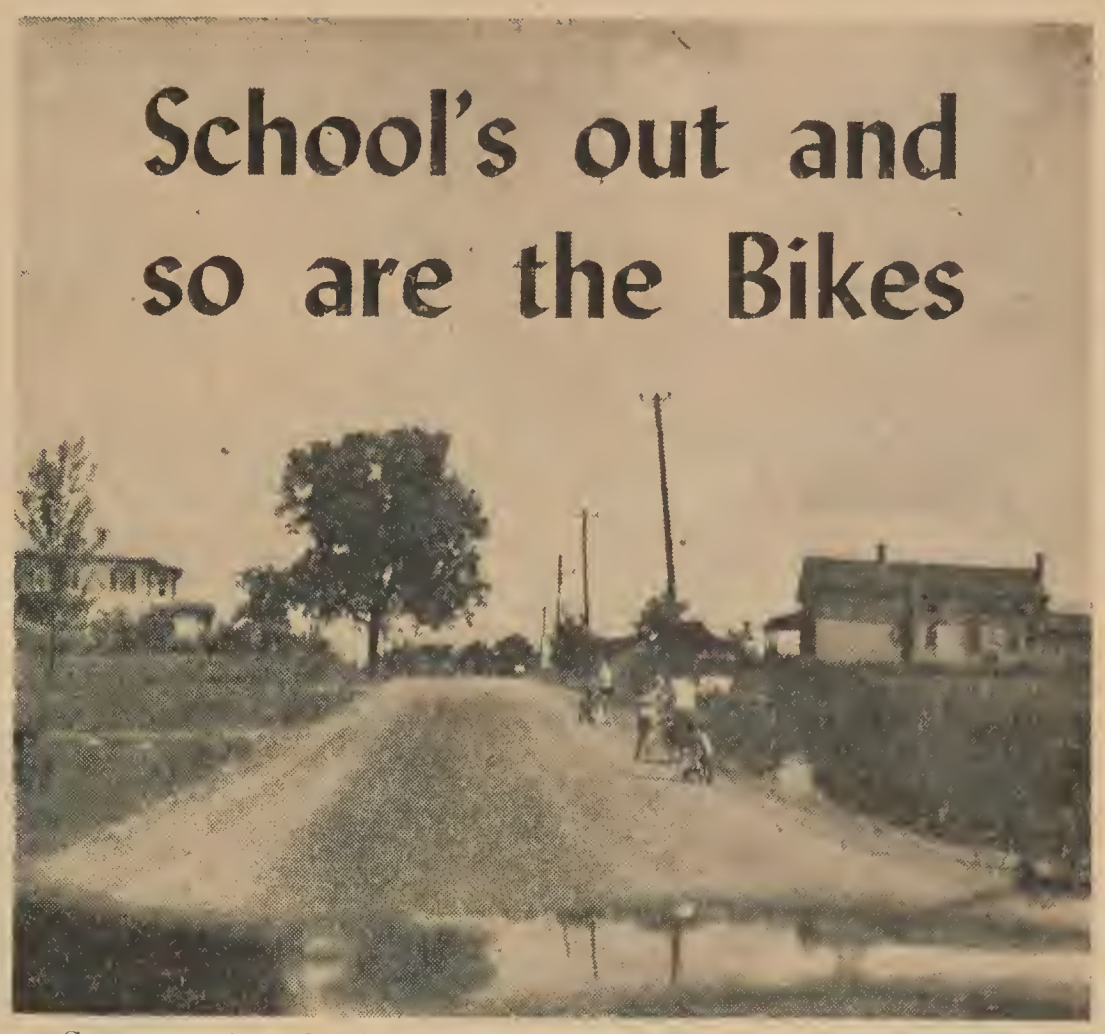
MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Ruth Patenaude, Warren 65.00
(Payment for equipment)
Mrs. Laura Bolling, Framingham 12.21
(refund on dress)

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Elizabeth Surdam, New Hartford
(reg'd catalog)
Mrs. A. Higginson, Southbury
(baggage located)

School's out and so are the Bikes



Summer time finds the younger members of the family more on the go. Their chances of getting hurt increase.

They are working around farm machinery and livestock, off to their favorite swimming pool, and bicycling on busy roads.

You never can tell, so—all members of the family should have North American protection.

Benefits Paid

A friend's name may be in this list

Olive G. Lape, Altamont, N. Y. 100.00
Fell—fractured heel
Kenneth Short, Friendship, N. Y. 123.57
Auto—cut scalp, fractured skull
Ray Teator, Whitesville, N. Y. 275.00
Hit by cow—concussion
Franklin Pendell, Lisle, N. Y. 119.57
Repairing combine—cut finger
Vera Jaquish, Delevan, N. Y. 514.73
Fell—cut hand injured back
Earl Loomis, Moravia, N. Y. 880.00
Auto—cut leg, forehead, injuries
John Marshall, Aurora, N. Y. 275.25
Fell—injured ankle
Kenneth Peck, Cherry Creek, N. Y. 712.75
Lost four fingers in harvester
John Wolf, Ripley, N. Y. 2600.00
Auto—killed
Richard Little, Horseheads, N. Y. 155.00
Fell off saw horse—fractured ribs
Alice Runkle, Elmira, N. Y. 167.62
Burned hand with stove cleaner
Jesso B. Foote, Guilford, N. Y. 226.70
Fell crossing ditch—broke leg
Leroy Powers, South Plymouth, N. Y. 252.86
Kicked by cow—injured shoulder
Leon Goodell, Cortland, N. Y. 257.55
Cranking tractor—injured back
J. Murray Steger, Prehle, N. Y. 1,540.00
Severely burned by gasoline
Mahel Beers, Delhi, N. Y. 106.00
Fell down stairs—injured shoulder
William Kuhr, Otego, N. Y. 135.00
Thrown by cow—fractured arm
Russell Brimmer, LeRoy, N. Y. 100.00
Auto—Injured knees
Lewis Thayer, South Byron, N. Y. 293.57
Auto—cut head, injured knees
Attilio LaVallo, Herkimer, N. Y. 172.50
Auto—injured back
Fred Igel, West Winfield, N. Y. 158.38
Auto—injured chest, cut hand
John Weiler, Three Mile Bay, N. Y. 80.00
Crowded by cow—fractured ankle
Eva Woodley, Black River, N. Y. 185.00
Fell—fractured wrist
LaVeda Herzig, Castorland, N. Y. 1,019.20
Slipped—fractured ankle
William Schambach, Croghan, N. Y. 575.72
Lumber fell—cut head, fractured skull
Harold Fleming, Hamilton, N. Y. 71.43
Kicked by cow—injured leg
Randall Horst, Rochester, N. Y. 568.57
Auto—cut chin, fractured leg
Henrietta Anthony, Fonda, N. Y. 135.00
Fell—broke arm
Carlton Blencoe, Fort Plain, N. Y. 100.00
Kicked by heifer—injured back
Kenneth Martin, Sauquoit, N. Y. 214.28
Kicked by cow—Injured back
John Crandon, Baldwinsville, N. Y. 370.42
Fell off truck—injured shoulder
William Manuel, Memphis, N. Y. 104.92
Cut finger in power tool
LaCelia Hawkins, Naples, N. Y. 146.85
Fell—injured back
Dean Plain, Honeoye, N. Y. 180.00
Fell—fractured ribs
John Leinweber, Warwick, N. Y. 100.00
Fell—Injured back
G. Thomas Yungman, Warwick, N. Y. 150.36
Auto—cut scalp, cut over eye
Roland Edwards, Albion, N. Y. 60.00
Fell—fractured wrist
Laura Piersall, Pennellville, N. Y. 138.00
Slipped—fractured toe
Lettin Arnold, Onconta, N. Y. 108.81
Fell—fractured ankle
Milfred Prindle, Morris, N. Y. 690.00
Auto—concussion, skull fracture
Floyd Moody, Troy, N. Y. 300.00
Kicked by cow—fractured leg
Herbert Allen, Canton, N. Y. 150.00
Fell—fractured leg
Georgo Dezell, Lishon, N. Y. 120.00
Getting off tractor—injured leg
Robert Stilwell, Sharon Springs, N. Y. 144.57
Fell—injured back
Kermit Armlin, Middlehurg, N. Y. 400.00
Auto—concussion, fractured jaw
Glen Card, Troupshurg, N. Y. 80.00
Pushed by yearling—injured chest, back
John Mehlenbacher, Wayland, N. Y. 89.28
Knocked down by cow—injured back
Thomas Zelsnack, Richford, N. Y. 286.00
Fell—injured knee
David Barron, Dryden, N. Y. 520.02
Auto—fractured jaw, injured neck, head
Max Duff, Dryden, N. Y. 1,440.00
Auto—Injured head, hip, leg
Rnhert Holmes, Wallkill, N. Y. 2,565.00
Died from gun shot
Harold Noble, Savannah, N. Y. 121.43
Limb from tree hit on head cut head
Elden DeMay, Macedon, N. Y. 347.75
Fell from wagon—broke leg
Paul N. Conrad, Strykersville, N. Y. 292.86
Thrown from truck—injured chest, knee
Stevo Salamone, Newton, N. J. 150.00
Butted by cow—injured chest, hip
Frank Sanderlin, Buttzville, N. J. 100.00
Hit against pit—Injured back
Claude Dilts, Neshanic Station, N. J. 139.28
Driving tractor—fractured collar bone
Anna Heuhlin, Lakewood, N. J. 427.14
Fell—injured arm, shoulder, chest
Wynn Chilson, Nelson, Pa. 117.85
Iron liner fell on foot—fractured toes
Joseph Gleason, Coudersport, Pa. 145.00
Fell against stove—burns of back
Vernon Stanley, Osceola, Pa. 272.68
Skating—fractured leg
Florence Smith, Tyler Hill, Pa. 286.43
Tractor accident—fractured wrist

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)

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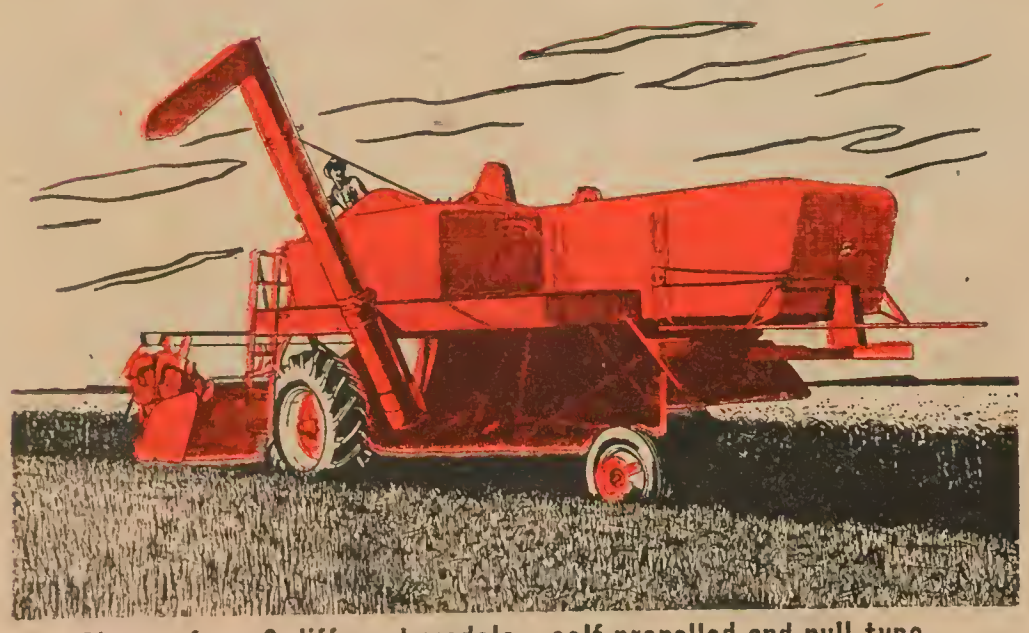
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

Something **BIG**

is going on at your nearby Massey-Ferguson Dealer's. And even if you're only *thinking* about a new combine—now's the time to turn those thoughts into action!



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Choose from 9 different models—self-propelled and pull-type

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FOUNDED 1842

JULY 16, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

How We Grow GRAPES

By STEPHEN MEAD

As Told to Hugh Cosline

"THERE have been a good many changes in grape growing. We have tried to keep up with them and even to do a little experimenting on our own.

Twenty-five years ago, for example, very few grapes in the Chautauqua belt were sprayed. The experiment station at Fredonia recommended it, but most growers ignored the recommendation. Now in a general way we follow the recommendations of the experiment station. We don't always put on the six sprays they recommend as a complete program, but we always put on three, sometimes four.

As I see it, it is a question of watching your vineyard and analyzing the conditions, including the weather. The diseases that bother us most are mildew and black rot, and the most serious insects are the steely beetle, which eats the buds (and can ruin a crop when they are bad), and the berry moth and leaf hopper.

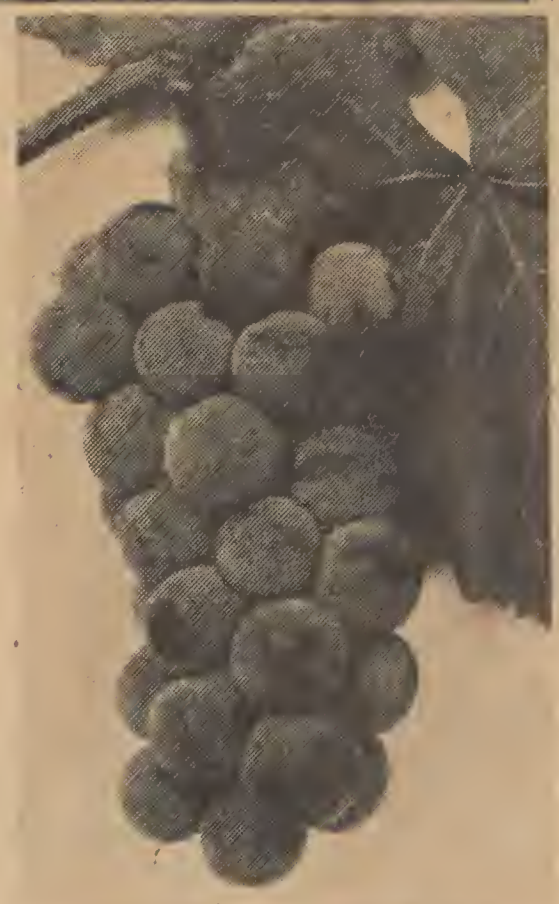
We use DDT for the first two insect sprays, and parathion for the last. DDT may give some residue if used too close to harvest, while parathion breaks down and disappears. For diseases, the chief materials used are fermate, captan and basic copper. For the three important sprays, fungicide and insecticide are always combined.

Some excellent experiments have been done on trellising grapes higher than used to be recommended. Our trellises are higher than they were, but a little below the recommendations, the reason being that the work of tying is done by women, and they just cannot stand it to work all day tying grapes above their heads.

(Continued on Page 17)



Left to right Fred Taschenberg, who knows grape insects and their control, and who is stationed at the Fredonia grape laboratory; Charles Flagg of the G.L.F.'s technical field service division; Steve Mead; Louis Mead.



In the fall, the fragrance of ripening grapes fills the air for miles in the Chautauqua-Erie grape belt.



A canvas hood confines spray material where it does the most good. A complete spray program requires as many as six sprays.



This hay was bought in the field and baled, will be spread between the rows and mixed with the soil to add humus.

IN THIS ISSUE Plow Adjustment, Page 6 . . . Mechanized Dairy Farm, 7 . . . Corn Vs. Sorghum, 10 . . . Editor's Mailbag, 12 . . . Random Sample Poultry Test, 14 . . . Pickle Recipes, 20 .



40 Years of 'Farming with G. L. F.'

This year marks G.L.F.'s 40th Anniversary. Back in 1920, when this cooperative was founded, farmers drove to the siding to pick up their feed off-car. Today, a G.L.F. truck rolls into the yard and delivers a ton of bulk dairy or poultry feed in less time than it used to take just to open the bags.

Change is the one sure thing in farming. The men who first farmed with G.L.F. did not have bulk milk coolers, silo unloaders, automatic poultry feeders, or pesticide spray rigs. Nor did their cooperative start in business with 550 retail service points and 66 petroleum bulk plants, backed up by feed, seed, and fertilizer plants, farm supplies warehouses, and a refinery in Texas.

From a handful of farm leaders and an idea, G.L.F. has developed into a 118,000-member organization serving New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania. G.L.F. has grown because the needs of its members have grown. It has changed because the needs of its members have changed.

In the future G.L.F. will grow in the direction members want it to grow . . . because members own and control it.

GLF
40th Anniversary
1920-1960

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. • Ithaca, New York

Now...3-T NYLON Triple-Rib Front Tractor Tires for only $12.65*

*(4:00-15 4-ply rating) Plus tax and old tire. Price subject to change

Just what you'd expect from Goodyear—long the front-runner among front tire makers! Here's the preferred 3-rib design in a tractor tire that's muscled now with famed, exclusive 3-T Nylon cord —triple-tempered for triple toughness. And these tougher tires are yours at no increase in price!

TRIPLE-RIBS STEER EASIER

Yet stamina is only the beginning of the Triple-Rib tractor tire story. One trip down a long furrow is all it takes to show you the better steering control its 3-rib tread gives you.

That deep, wide center rib keeps you right in the groove on the straightaways. Time to turn and you meet far less steering resistance than you would with a 2-rib tire.

TRIPLE-RIBS PERFORM BETTER

You get far better load distribution, too. All three ribs team up to give you superior flotation in loose or wet soil. And there's no center groove to get clogged up when the going gets really gooey.

TRIPLE-RIBS LAST LONGER

Best of all, a Triple-Rib with 3-T Nylon Cord is the longest-lived tire you'll find at $12.65. Its 3-rib design reduces center-groove susceptibility to cutting and bruising. Its wide center rib assures more even wear. Its sidewalls and shoulders have no rough edges to cut or tear.

TRIPLE-RIBS COST NO MORE

As you can see, then, you can't touch the Goodyear Triple-Rib Front Tractor Tire for top performance —at this rock-bottom price. To get the best for less, see your Goodyear Dealer now! Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.



Lots of good things come from

GOODYEAR

MORE FARMERS PREFER GOODYEAR TRACTOR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



FROM FARM TO TABLE

MOVING FOOD from the farm to the consumer's table has undergone great changes. Consumers want food packaged, cooked, frozen, more nearly ready to eat. Without the salesman back of the counter to influence purchases, displays—which encourage "impulse buying"—become more important. With fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables available on a year-round basis, the housewife does not wait until June for peas and strawberries, or until Thanksgiving for turkey.

Furthermore, the concentration of buying power by chain stores complicates the situation. It follows that the producer or the agency he uses to market his products must study all changes in food handling in order to market to the best advantage.

Here, it seems to me, are marketing facts which must be faced:

1. **It is becoming more difficult for food producers as individuals to sell their own products, or to deal effectively (as individuals) with buyers.**
2. **Small cooperatives are often ineffective. They do not handle enough volume to attract big buyers. They can compete with other small co-ops as disastrously as can individual producers.**
3. **It is difficult to sell a product where the supply is greater than the demand. Fortunately, there is seldom an oversupply of top-quality products.**
4. **Farmers can no longer expect to produce the volume and quality they desire and expect to sell it to advantage. Agreements between producers and cooperatives or other market agencies will increase.**
5. **Producers cannot expect to "hold up" buyers through a cooperative large enough to control supply. All a cooperative can do is to get a price warranted by supply and demand.**
6. **Bargaining power is weak if the seller has no alternative outlet. This may require ownership of facilities by farmer organizations.**
7. **If other areas can produce and deliver produce of good quality at lower cost, they will capture the market.**

The problems of effective marketing are great, but their solution is imperative. And who will meet these problems? No one but farmers themselves! Yet the difficulties are too great to be solved personally, therefore farm organizations must be strengthened by more members, and by greater interest and participation by all members.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 14

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WELFARE INVESTIGATION COMING

I NOTE that New York State town and county supervisors, meeting at Glens Falls, passed a resolution supporting the coming State investigation of welfare. Departments of Welfare will be "looked into" by the Temporary State Commission on Coordination of State Activities—the so-called "Little Hoover Commission" under the direction of Senator Henry A. Wise of Watertown.

Few indeed are the people who would deny charity to those in dire need. But who can read the welfare facts and figures in the recent two-page spread in American Agriculturist without concluding that some changes are needed?

A "JITTERS" CURE

GRANDDAUGHTER Nancy, faced with her first stage appearance at 8 p. m., was as nervous as any prima donna while the rest of the family were enjoying dinner. Food had no attraction, stomach butterflies were active, and jitters mounted.

A philosophic explanation that all dancers, singers and actresses had similar feelings brought no comfort. What did help was an impromptu guessing game started by a resourceful Grandma. Interest quickened, eyes brightened, tension lessened.

The performance went off successfully as scheduled, after which Nancy's aplomb and appetite miraculously reappeared!

BELIEFS OR LABELS?

SOME observers have commented that the big difference in our two main political parties concerns the function of government. While we certainly have "liberals" and "conservatives" in both parties, the claim is made that more Democrats advocate more government spending for "helping" this or that group and the assumption by government of greater responsibility for jobs and prosperity for all.

On the other hand, more Republicans, we are told, are concerned with balancing the budget and favor more dependence on free enterprise for creating jobs and prosperity.

It should be interesting, in the light of these ideas, to listen to the talks of candidates for office to see which philosophy they follow. It might even indicate the desirability of voting on the basis of the position taken rather than solely on the basis of party label.

Or, if you are a strong party member, you can certainly make your wishes known to your candidates before election, as well as to your office holders, local, state and national, after election.

BRIDGES

ITHACA, New York, home of Cornell University, sees the coming and going of folks from all parts of the world.

Recently, I watched the departure of a family of Indonesians, heading toward home. There were two children leaving with their mother and father; farewells were offered by a number of other Indonesian families and at least one American family.

Apparently these American friends, although of a different colored race, were held in deep affection by the departing family. Honest tears overflowed in the Oriental eyes as everyone said goodbye.

As I watched, I mused about the brotherhood of man; the common pulse of emotion that beats within the human breast. Seeing the deep affection between these people with brown and white skins gives me hope for a lessening of national and international tension.

The divisions between individuals and nations seem endless, based primarily on greed for wealth and a desire to appear superior. But, as at the Ithaca bus station, we now and then glimpse a bridge thrown across the chasms that separate us.—**G.L.C.**

CONSIDER THE LANDOWNER

PAST HISTORY shows that those responsible for constructing improved highways have little understanding of farm problems and care less.

One situation which makes landowners see red is to dump a heavy volume of drainage water on to a productive field when with a little more thought and perhaps slightly more cost such damage could have been avoided.

Last fall, in its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations recommended that good lands be spared so far as possible in the locating of highways, and that highway drainage, culverts and bridges be built to avoid damaging farm land, and in a way to improve it insofar as feasible.

MACHINES TAKE OVER

WHETHER, as a dairyman, you prefer your herd records kept by a "pencil pusher" or an electric computer is somewhat beside the point. The cold facts are that the hand method is too slow and costly.

It is within the rights of any man to prefer the old way and to resist the new, but the new will surely prevail. In either case the figures are only as useful as the herd owner makes them.

They Say - - - - -

THE LONGER I live, the more I come to the conclusion that it is a very simple philosophy that gives people the peace out of which power comes, and it is this:

Do the best you can. Don't hate anybody. Don't be mad at anybody. Have no sense of guilt. Keep all resentment out of your mind. Work hard. Have a lot of fun. And having done all, when you have done all, you can't do any more. That's it! And put your faith in God.—**Dr. Norman Vincent Peale**

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

FARM MILK PRICES in the New York-New Jersey milkshed for the last six months of the year will average 19 cents per cwt. less than in 1959, according to an estimate of Administrator C. J. Blanford.

The forecast in detail is at right:

ESTIMATED UNIFORM PRICES

Month	1959	1960	Change from 1959 to 1960
	Dollars per hundredweight		
July	4.31	4.11	−.20
August	4.69	4.51	−.18
September	4.89	4.70	−.19
October	5.03	4.79	−.24
November	5.04	4.87	−.17
December	4.80	4.65	−.15
Average	4.79	4.60	−.19

LATE HATCHED CHICKS will swell numbers of next winter's layers. In May, 21% more egg-type chicks were hatched than in May '59; in June, 56% more than in June '59.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9 the value of a case of eggs over feed costs at 70% production was $4.03; a year ago $5.26.

THE NATIONAL APPLE INSTITUTE JUNE APPLE CROP "GUESSTIMATE" brings the following figures: for the United States the guess is for 105.2 million bushels, 11% below last year. In New England and New York, estimate is down 20%; in the Appalachian area down 29%. The prospects in Washington and Oregon are up 11%; in Michigan down 1%; California, down 17%; other states, down 8%.

WHEN SPRAYING APPLES DON'T EXCEED THE RECOMMENDED RATE OF APPLICATION, and be sure that materials are not applied closer to date of harvest than the following: Lead arsenate, 3 lbs., 45 days before harvest; lead arsenate, 2 lbs., 30 days; Ovex, 30 days; DDT, 30 days; DDD, 30 days; Trithion, 30 days; Demeton (Systox) 21 days; Guthion, 15 days; Diazinon, 14 days; Kelthane, 7 days; Sevin, 7 days; Malathion, 3 days; Phosdrin, 1 day.

WHEAT DILEMMA SHOWS WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO MILK UNDER PRODUCTION CONTROLS. Commercial growers complain bitterly about the 1.2 million farmers who grow 15 acres of wheat without quotas, claiming they are the ones that produce the surplus. But each of these small growers has one vote in November, the same as each of the 700,000 commercial growers. Everyone talks about the terrible wheat mess, but Congress continues to "fiddle."

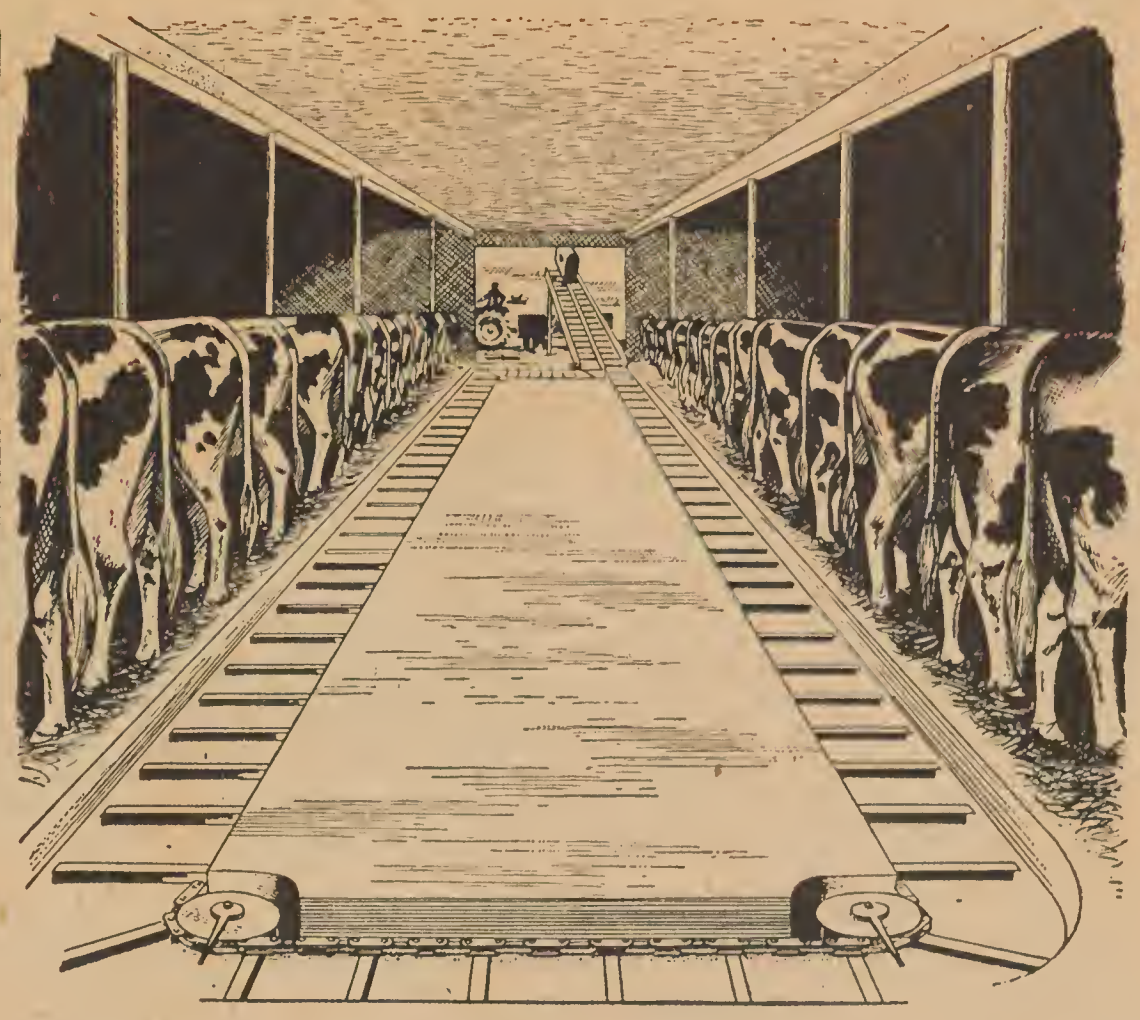
ARE YOU ONE OF THE FARMERS, estimated at 50% of those eligible, who failed to apply for Federal gas tax rebate (totalling millions) on gas used for farm work? Time to apply is between July 1 and September 30 on IRS form 2240.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says the daily news don't do a thing except confuse her so she cannot understand events right here in our own land, much less what happens 'cross the sea, she says that's Greek to her, by gee. While she is bustling to and fro, she listens to the radio, but all she has the time to do is pick up just a word or two so it is no surprise at all to find that she believes De Gaulle is fat and speaks in Arabic, or when she says she thinks that Nik has really not done anything since he was picked as Egypt's king.

Such ignorance would make me mad if it were not so awful sad; the world today's in such a mess we'll never get it fixed unless all citizens in ev'ry land start getting educated and accept responsibility for being well-informed like me. That can't be done if ev'ryone insists on keeping on the run and takes no time to read the news, it's good for all of us to use whatever time it takes to stay informed on problems of the day; no 'mount of work is worth a thing if all the world blows up, by jing.



A Real Back Saver!

...and time-saver, too!

But the saving of labor and time isn't the only reason more progressive dairymen are buying CLAY Barn Cleaners.

They like the strength and durability of the CLAY chain. Over 8 pounds per foot means it will outlast all others!

Yes, CLAY offers many exclusive features, such as rugged ¾" shoulder pins welded to flat chain links to prevent turning and wear ... 1-piece, easy-to-install reverse corners with built-in wear plates ... sturdy 1¾" corner pins anchored with channel iron ... husky 30-lb. corner wheels with 7 full-depth reinforcing ribs... plus many other top quality features.

It will pay you to see your nearest CLAY Dealer listed below for all the facts on how you get more for your money when you buy CLAY!

Ask him about free layout service and CLAY's easy purchase plan.

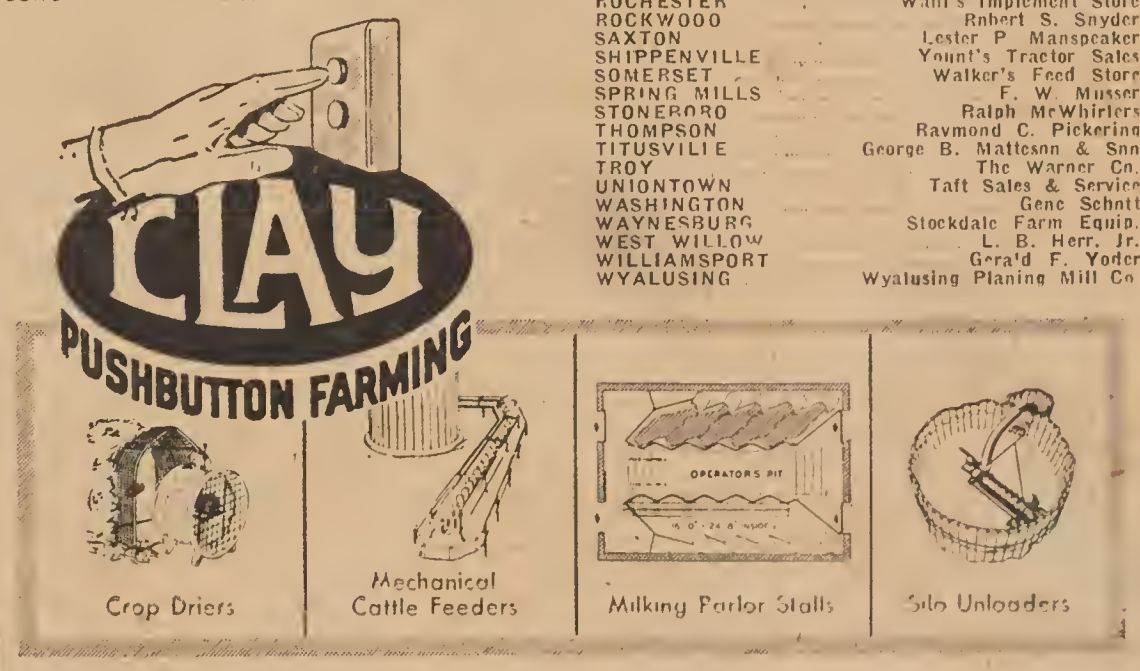
There's a CLAY Dealer near you

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PORTLAND	Brands Motor Co.
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ROCHESTER	Wahl's Implement Store
ROCKWOOD	Robert S. Snyder
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SHIPPENVILLE	Yount's Tractor Sales
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TROY	The Warner Co.
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WAYNESBURG	Stockdale Farm Equip.
WEST WILLOW	L. B. Herr, Jr.
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WYALUSING	Wyalusing Planing Mill Co.



© Clay Equipment Corp., 100 River Dr., Cedar Falls, Iowa



Good plow adjustment reduces operating cost, makes good tillage, and provides a lot of satisfaction to the person plowing.

Plowing prescription

Rx:

Plow Adjustment

1. Place Tractor Wheels
2. Adjust the Coulters
3. Level the Plow
4. Line Up Plow and Tractor
5. Adjust Tail Wheel

By CARL WINKELBLECH*

THE CONCEPT of a good seedbed is changing. No longer can we afford to make frequcnt and costly trips over the field with a disk or spring tooth harrow to hide careless plowing. "Minimum" tillage is the order of the day—but not at the expense of a good seedbed. The new concept places greater importance on doing a better job with the plow, thereby eliminating a part of the time, money and effort normally spent on secondary tillage.

We cannot change some of the land features that make plowing difficult, such as steepness, stoniness or heavy texture, but in many instances we can adjust the plow to do a better job and at the same time pocket a neat saving for the effort.

Research data and field observations suggest that poor plow adjustment is reflected in more power to pull the plow, more wear on landsides, moldboards, plow points and wheel bearings, and a generally poor furrow which will require extra fitting. Many improvements can be made without investing an extra dime.

There is a definite procedure to follow in adjusting a plow.

Making adjustments in the right order will eliminate much trial and error. First, place the tractor wheels properly. This is especially important with attached plows where there is little opportunity to make large changes in the horizontal hitch, but it also applies to trailed plows. The correct tractor wheel spacing depends upon the width of the plow and can be found in the operator's manual. It is almost impossible to adjust an attached plow to work properly unless the tractor wheels are set very close to the manufacturer's recommendations. Tractor wheel spacing is less critical with trailed plows, but any deviation from ideal will result in side draft, which uses extra power.

Next, adjust the coulters.

Improper coulter adjustment affects almost all other adjustments. This should be done before the plow is placed in the ground. Coulters cut trash, reduce power requirements, and reduce wear on the leading edge of the moldboard. They should be set to cut about ⅔ of the furrow depth with the center of the coulter in a vertical plane with the point of the plow. A clean furrow wall is usually obtained when the coulter is set about ¾ inch to the left of the landside. Minor deviations can be made from these general recommendations to fit local soil conditions. All coulters should be set the same, otherwise each bottom will plow a different width.

Third, establish working depth and level the plow.

This is not done until the plow is operating in its own furrow. Adjustments are made on a trailed plow by separate levers which control the depth of both the furrow and land wheel or by a furrow wheel lever and a remote hydraulic cylinder. This adjustment on attached plows varies with the manufacturer. Some attached plows are leveled by hydraulic cylinders mounted on the tractor; others use a screw mechanism to lengthen or shorten one lift arm and the third upper link. **In either case, when the adjustments are correct, the top of the plow beams will be parallel to the soil surface and each bottom will be cutting a uniform depth.**

Fourth, adjust the vertical and horizontal hitch.

The procedure is sometimes difficult to understand, but it is often the basic cause of poor plowing. On an attached plow this adjustment is taken care of when the tractor wheels are set to the proper width and the plow is leveled correctly. The tractor and plow are an integral unit and the hitch points are fixed by the manufacturer. On a trailed plow, however, the various members that make up the hitch are adjustable. The members should be moved until they coincide with a straight, imaginary line extending from the **center of load** on the plow to the **center of pull** on the tractor.

This statement applies both to the horizontal and vertical adjustments. The line drawings with this article partially illustrate this principle. The center of load will change, depending on the number of plow bottoms, but for a single bottom this point is 3 inches above the furrow bottom and about 2 inches to the right of the leading edge of the moldboard. The center of pull is in the middle of the tractor and several inches ahead of the rear wheels (swinging drawbars are usually attached at this point).

An accurate way to check trailer plow hitch is to stretch a string between the center of draft and the tractor drawbar (when the plow is cutting the proper width and depth) and compare the hitch members with the string. More complete procedures are outlined in operating manuals and bulletins on plow adjustment.

Fifth, adjust the tail wheel or rolling land side.

This wheel is intended to overcome most of the force required to turn the furrow. The rolling landside should run in the corner of the furrow. It should be moved on its axle until about ½ inch of clearance can be observed below and on the right side (furrow wall) of the shoe landside. The tail wheel should "lead" slightly toward plowed land. Plows that do not have a tail wheel always have a much longer sliding landside. It should always run in the corner of the furrow and should make a slight depression or mark in the bottom of the furrow.

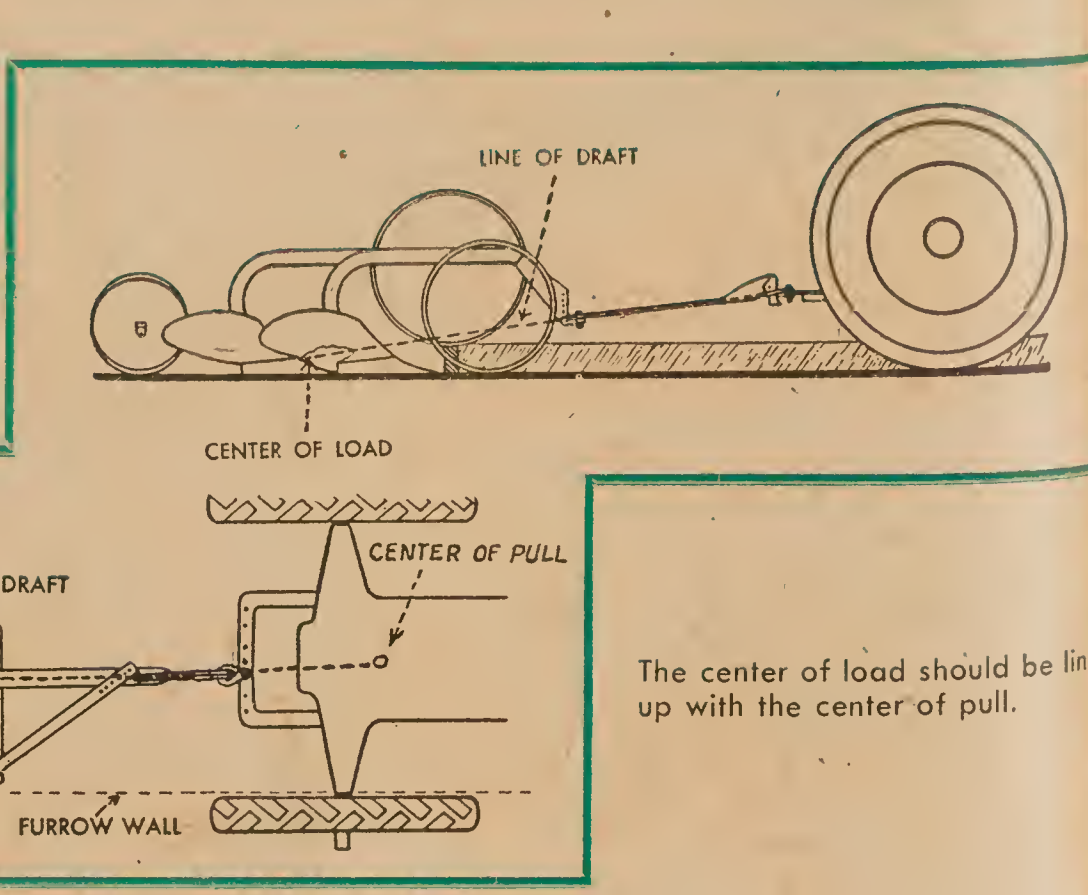
In order to cut uniform furrows on a side hill it is necessary to use a side hill hitch which orients the plow to compensate for the natural downhill movement of the equipment.

Sharp plow points and cutting edges improve plow performance and reduce power costs. Research data shows that you pay for good plow shares whether you use them or not. Dull points increase draft, contribute to the development of "plow sole", and cause the plow to act as though the hitch was out of adjustment. For those who are skilled in the use of welding equipment, hard facing is a good investment, particularly on new cutting edges.

The performance of many plows can be improved by learning the principles of operation and using common sense in making adjustments. The operator is more often at fault than the plow.

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*Associate Professor and Extension Agricultural Engineer, New York State College of Agriculture.



The center of load should be lined up with the center of pull.

Machines and Gravity do the "LUGGING"

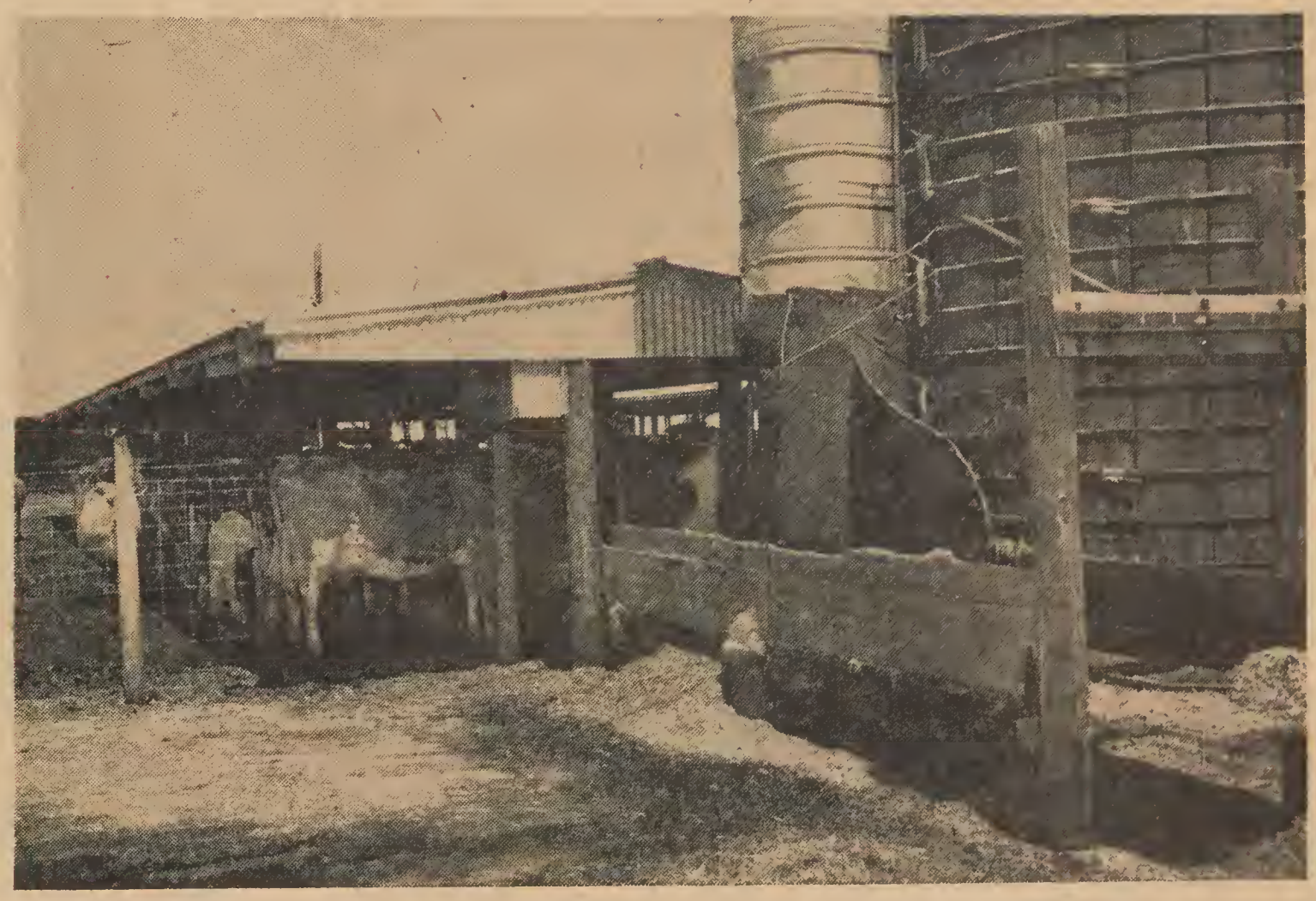


These three silos hold a thousand tons. The picture below shows a close-up.



Milton Flitcraft and the milk vendor, from which customers buy 1,500 quarts a month right on the farm.

Silo unloaders deliver silage to a feeding bunk, where an adapted gutter cleaner distributes it along the bunk. Also, forage chopped in the field can be distributed the same way.



AT CREAM VALLEY FARM, Woodstown, New Jersey, 115 producing cows are handled, fed and milked as nearly 100 percent mechanically as any herd I have seen.

But let's go back four years, to June 4, 1956, when at 12:15 p.m. fire broke out in the barn. The fire company responded quickly, and the basement and much of the equipment was saved. At 7:30 that evening the cows were milked.

The next day, ten neighboring farmers appeared with dump trucks and cleaned up the mess. On Monday a roof was put over the basement, and the herd was handled there until fall.

They Looked Around

Meanwhile, Milton Flitcraft and three of his sons traveled far and wide to look at the most modern arrangements of barns and equipment. By October they had decided what they wanted, and started to build. The herd was in the new set-up that fall, and here, briefly, is how it works:

The three silos, two of them 16 x 50 and one 18 x 50, hold 1,000 tons of grass silage. At present two of them are equipped with unloaders, which bring the grass to a conveyor, which in turn distributes it along bunks for the cows to eat.

At the left of the silos as seen in the picture are two buildings or sheds holding around 15,000 bales of hay, which can be moved quickly to bunks along the sides of the sheds, where cows have access to it 24 hours a day.

The nearby dirt floor loafing area covers 9,000 square feet. From it the cows enter the milking parlor, from which the milk is taken by pipeline to one of two bulk tanks, one of which has a capacity of 2,000 quarts, the other 1,000 quarts—and both are frequently full.

Milk Is Retailed

The milk from the herd is retailed, and from the bulk tanks it is taken by removeable pipeline to a nearby building for pasteurization and bottling. A considerable proportion of the production (about 25%) is delivered to stores, schools, and restaurants. In two schools 6 dispensers were installed four years ago, in which time the consumption has increased by 400 percent. As is customary, the boys and girls pay three cents for a half pint, and the milk is government-subsidized to the extent of four cents per half pint.

As is always the case, the fire seemed like a tremendous calamity at the time. But according to Mr. Flitcraft, it was closer to a blessing in disguise. "If I had the magic power to wave a wand and replace the old set-up as it was, I wouldn't do it. The cost of producing milk under the present arrangement is way below what it was."

The business is incorporated as a partnership. Mr. and Mrs. Flitcraft have six children, five sons and a daughter, and three of the sons, Howard, Edward and Clarence, are members of the partnership.

Try the country's most wanted low-cost Diesel

Your IH dealer invites you to put a new INTERNATIONAL® B-275 to test. See why it outworks . . . outsaves all other 2-3-plow Diesel tractors

Put the new International B-275 through its paces! See why so many profit-minded farmers prefer this tractor to all other 2-3-plow Diesels.

Just try to stall the B-275 on a tough job! Prove to yourself that it has greater lugging ability than other Diesels in its class. Try positive differential lock that turns wheel slip into money-saving grip.

Check the B-275's unmatched control convenience . . . its greater comfort . . . its solid, positive, easy steering. Test this tractor any way you want. Measure economy. Make any comparison. An hour in the field will prove no other 2-3-plow Diesel comes close to the new International B-275.

When you finish in the field, take a closer look at the B-275. Take measurements if you want. Compare its extra-rugged construction with that of other 2-3-plow Diesels. Without exception, you'll find the B-275 offers far greater strength for extra years of lowest-cost service. And by all means, compare price. You'll discover the B-275 is priced with the lowest, even though it gives you the greatest value ever packed into a 2-3-plow Diesel.





Championship Power. Extra-rugged 4-cylinder engine starts directly on Diesel fuel . . . delivers over 40 pto hp, more than 30 at the drawbar*, to handle heaviest loads. You get outstanding operating economy too, thanks to pre-combustion chamber design and self-cleaning injection nozzles.



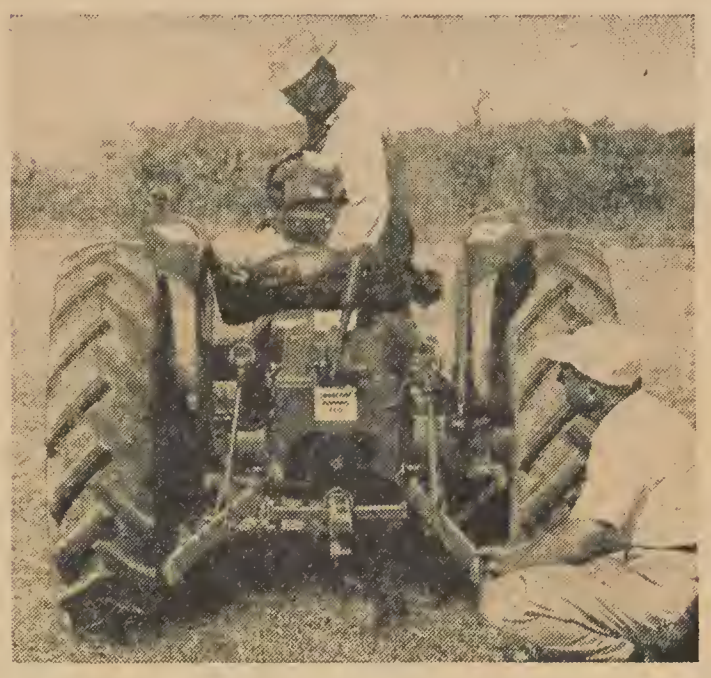
Eight Forward Speeds. From less than one to over 14 mph, the money-saving B-275 provides the right pace for every job and field condition. Gear selection is simple, almost effortless, thanks to convenient arrangement of controls, progressive shift pattern, and short lever travel.



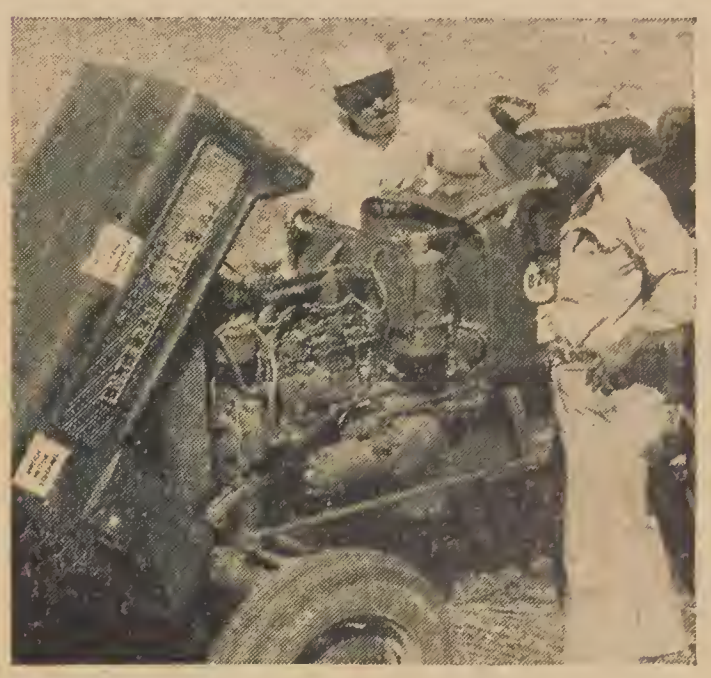
Positive Differential Lock. Just press a convenient pedal with your right heel to turn wasteful wheel slip into money-saving grip. Positive differential lock couples rear axle shafts together to give you the positive drive of a straight-through axle in slippery going. You save time, tires, and fuel . . . do better work.



Constant-Running PTO. Easy-pressure, two-stage clutch gives you precise, time-saving control of power-driven equipment. You can stop the tractor—keep the pto running—by depressing the clutch part way . . . stop both tractor and pto by pushing clutch pedal all the way down.

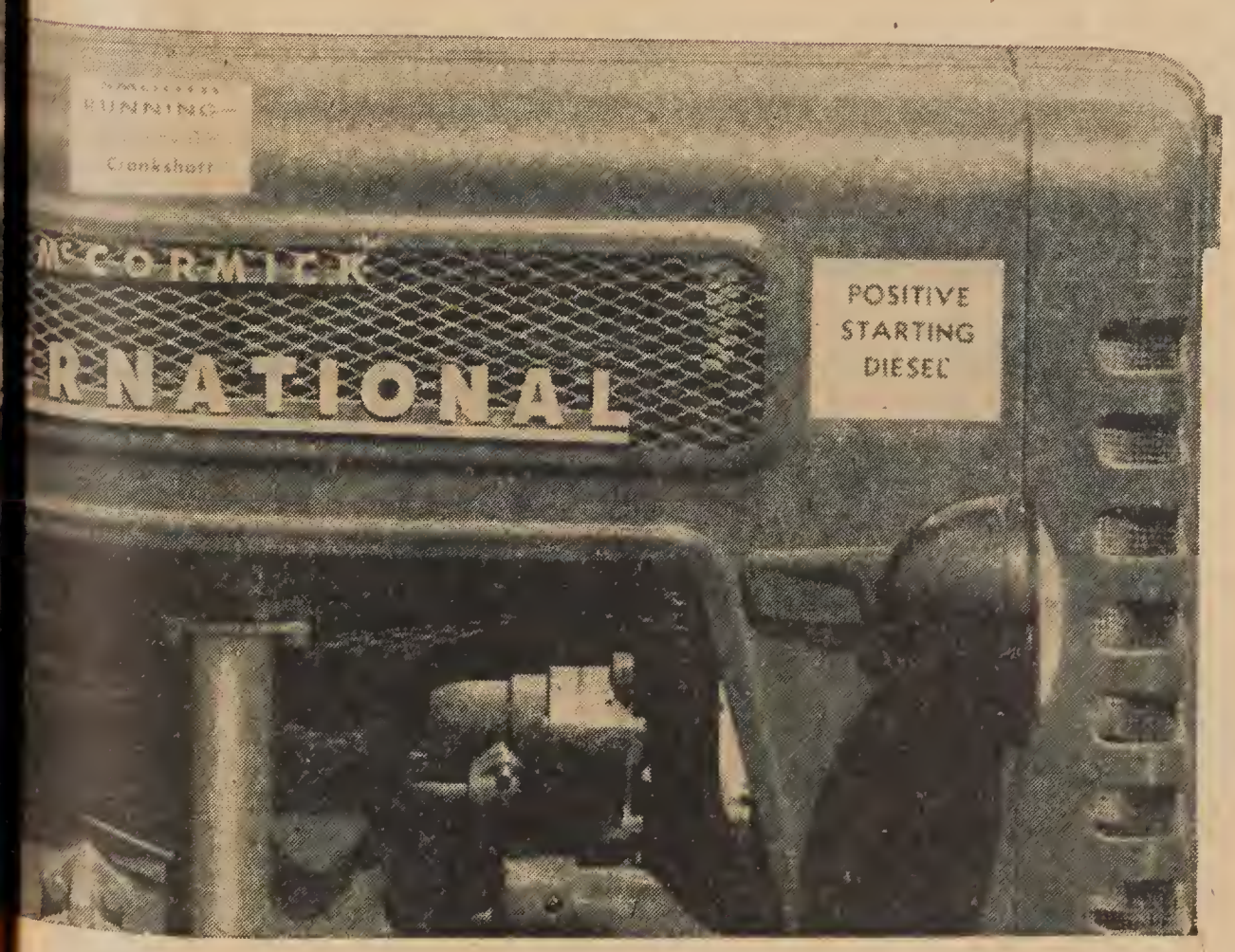


Versatile 3-Point Hitch lets B-275 handle more 3-point equipment—Category I or II—than other 2-3-plow tractors. Hitch and equipment are effortlessly controlled with always-live hydraulic power. Positive, *mechanical* weight transfer system operates through hitch . . . does not rob engine power.



Unmatched Convenience. Flip-up, automotive-type hood gives you full access to engine from radiator to fuel tank! This makes routine service fast and easy. Minimum maintenance—easily accomplished—is still another way you save money with the great International B-275.

*Horsepower corrected to standard conditions.



Just call your International Harvester dealer to try a new International B-275 on your farm. Put this low-cost Diesel to every test on the toughest jobs you can find. Match it against any tractor in its power class. The more you compare, the more reasons you'll find to buy the *most wanted* Diesel in the 2-3-plow field—the unequaled International B-275!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Dr. Ed Sullivan of Penn State looks over sorghum (right), pearl millet at left.

Will sorghum replace corn for silage in the Northeast? An agronomist presents the pros and cons of both crops.

For Silage — Corn vs. Sorghum

By JIM EAKIN*

ANYONE who has tangled with 25 tons per acre of forage sorghum, also called sorgo, probably feels like his harvester has met its match. Farmers generally believe this an exceptionally high yielding crop. However, is it a crop that makes good silage? Is it as good as corn silage? Is it as good as grass silage?

Need More Checking

A great deal more research must be done before the future of sorgos in the Northeast can be predicted with any certainty. There are two ways to evaluate this crop, by farmer experience and by Experiment Station results. By no means are all farmers in agreement as to the merits of sorgo. After a drouth year when corn does poorly, more farmers switch to the drouth resistant sorgos. However, a few good corn years and you see less sorghum.

After having their sorgo silage analyzed for feeding value, many farmers look at the unusually low total digestible nutrient content of the sorgo, and go back to corn. However, in spite of its apparent lower feeding value when compared to corn, many farmers like it because it seems to be very palatable. Also, farmers like the high yielding ability of sorghum, although corn can yield just as well or better.

The Pennsylvania State University scientists look at research results and begin to wonder about the feeding value of presently used sorgo varieties. Dr. John Bratzler of the Penn State Animal Nutrition Department has been comparing sorgo and soybeans with corn, corn and soybeans, and high sugar corn. This was a digestion trial and you can see in Table I that corn was consistently 8 to 12% higher in digestible energy than Black Amber sorghum. However, the newer hybrids show feeding values more equal to corn. So far, these sorgos have shown the lowest fiber and highest feeding value during a dry year: Asgrow Silo King, NK 3065, DK FS-1a and RS 301F. All these sorgos are full season hybrids and stand up as well as any varieties tested. In most cases hybrid sorgos had higher feeding values than the older open pollinated varieties.

In referring to Table I, keep in mind that Black Amber sorgo is notoriously low in feeding value as compared to most other varieties.

*Agronomist, Penn State University



If corn is squeezed into 7 inch rows as shown, sorgo grows just as fast. With 40 inch rows, corn gets an early jump in height, but the silage sorgos usually catch up in late August.

TABLE I

Nutritive Value of Corn and Sorghum Silages (Digestion Trials)

Forage	Digestibility of Dry Matter %	Digestibility of Protein %	Digestible Energy %
Pa. 602 corn (tall)	74.3	55.8	71.9
Pa. 602 (dwarf)	71.3	57.6	69.8
Pa. 602 (tall Soys	74.0	52.1	73.1
High Sugar Corn	60.7	50.2	57.2
Black Amber Sorgo	72.9	51.9	72.0
Black Amber + Soys	66.8	49.0	64.4

The above digestion trials go hand in hand with results from our forage analysis laboratory data. The results below are farmer samples submitted from all over the State of Pennsylvania.

TABLE II

Feeding Value of Various Types of Silages (1959 Summary—Penn State Forage Testing Service)

Silage	No. of Samples	Water %	Dry Matter Basis: Crude Prot. %	Crude Fiber %	TDN %
Corn	81	76.3	8.8	29.8	60.2 (Good)
Grass silage—mainly legume	71	75.4	14.9	36.1	55.4 (Fair)
Grass silage—mainly grass	68	75.7	12.5	36.2	54.4 (Fair)
Sorghum W/WO Soybeans	22	77.8	9.4	37.1	52.4 (Poor)

I would like to call your attention in Table II to the high fiber content of sorgo grown in 1958. This is obviously the reason why the total digestible nutrient content is poor. The average fiber content of the sorghum silage was 37.1% while that of corn was only 29.8%. The average quality of corn was good while that of sorghum was poor. Keep in mind that 1958 was a wet, cold year and all silages carried too much water. Although 1959 silages have not been summarized as yet it appears that both corn and sorghum silage quality will be higher. **But the corn will still hold its relative edge in feeding value over sorgo.**

One can't dispute all the data which shows that corn will ordinarily outyield forage sorghums. The best long season sorgo varieties will come close to the full season corn hybrids in yield, but will not usually surpass them. The only exception would be during a drouth year when sorghum might be expected to outyield corn.

This situation can change at any time due to the emphasis on breeding better sorgos. However, just because the sorgo in question is a hybrid doesn't mean it will yield well or stand up well in comparison to corn.

Lodging is a much more serious problem with sorgo than it is with corn. In our forage sorghum variety trials in southeastern Pennsylvania, percent "down" or lodged sorgo stalks ranged from zero lodging to 64%. The hybrid sorgo that was the highest yielder had the most lodged stalks. No corn varieties showed lodging of stalks at silage-making time.

In this test the sorgo varieties which showed the least lodging were RS 301F, Frontier 210, NK 300, NK 3065, Atlas, and DK FS-1a. These are all full season sorgos comparable in maturity to US 13 corn. The early sorgos showed as much as 40% down stalks at harvest time. Black Amber, an old stand-by since about 1853, showed 40% down stalks. A popular early hybrid sorghum had 35% down stalks. **I think we are justified in saying that, comparing good corn hybrids with the best sorgos, corn by far has the stiffest stalks.**

Sorgo Advantages

It is more drouth resistant than corn. After a prolonged drouth in which both corn and sorghum appear to "burn up," a subsequent rain will help the sorghum, but not the corn. This is a distinct advantage on shallow upland soils where even short term drouths hurt corn badly. Sorgo should be favored in these areas over corn.

Sorgo can be made into acceptable silage after frosting better than corn. It does not dry out as quickly after frosting as does corn.

When drilled in 7 inch rows with a grain drill it needs no cultivating. This method of seeding is more common than using the corn planter with sorghum plates. In these solid stands it does a good job of smothering weeds, and also does a better job than corn of preventing erosion.

If beans are mixed with sorghum, the feeding value can be higher than sorghum alone. However, this depends on (1) whether you get a catch of beans and (2) whether beans form in the pods. About half the time the sorghum runs out the beans. In the short season areas, many times no beans are ever formed. Soybeans are rather expensive and, since the

(Continued on Page 13)

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER



Brother John Brown is dwarfed by the dimensions of this tilt-up concrete bunker silo. Hay storage is on the other side of the silo wall pictured.

TILT-UP BUNKER SILO

REMEMBER the comment made by a farm boy who had never been to a big city before? When he caught sight of the Empire State Building, his gaze traveled slowly up and up to its top—then he exploded, "Lord, she'd hold a lot of hay!"

I had somewhat the same feeling recently as I walked into a tilt-up concrete bunker silo at the Mt. Savior Monastery (Benedictine Order) near Big Flats, N. Y. Its dimensions are 32 x 150 feet, holding 700 tons of silage when filled.

The walls were constructed of 8' x 12' concrete slabs, each 4 inches thick and honeycombed with ⅜" reinforcing rods. They went up in jig time, pulled upright with a tractor after being poured on the floor.

The floor is crowned, sloping toward both ends for drainage of silage juices. It will be filled with grass, corn, sorghum and millet, with grass taking up most of the room.

Brother John Brown, farm manager, commented that the 45-cow herd will eat their way into the silage through a movable gate. Their herd's annual production average, by the way, stands at about 12,000 pounds of milk per cow.—*G.L.C.*

DAIRY FARM IRRIGATION

WE CARRY 35 milkers and 25 head of young stock on 90 tillable acres. We haven't bought any hay for 6-8 years, getting all our roughage from our own farm, including 7 or 8 acres of corn that fill a 14 x 30 foot silo.

In order to do this, we have gone to zero pasture and, since the river is on two sides of our land, we have also gone to irrigation. One of the most important things that irrigation has done is to insure a good seeding catch. In addition, it insures a good second cutting—almost any year, irrigation will help make a bigger crop.

We seed with oats, pasture off the oats, clip the field, add 300 pounds of 0-15-30, and then put on about two inches of water.

On established meadows, we put on 300 pounds of 8-16-16 after the first cutting is off, sometimes come in again with another 300 pounds after the second cutting. We're sure that you can't afford to pump water unless you use plenty of fertilizer on the crop you're irrigating. We don't believe that an irrigation outfit will pay off for every dairy farmer, but our special situation (plenty of water plus limited acreage), makes it a good arrangement for us.

—*L. E. Griggs, Morrisville, Vt.*

CHOPS HAY

WE milk 35 cows and have 80 acres of cropland. All our hay is chopped and mow-dried; we wouldn't bale hay on a bet.

We think that chopping is the easiest, fastest, cheapest way to make hay. We mow and condition hay in one operation, chop it in 4 inch lengths when it is still tough.

Our wagons are 7' wide, 18' long, with 7' sides. Hay is blown into the mow and dried on a slat floor. First and second cuttings are kept separate so they can be fed separately. We're convinced that it would pay any dairyman to sell his three poorest cows and use the money to install a hay drier.

We have 3 hay chutes to handle hay from the mow to stable, then push hay with a fork along the mangers for feeding.

Our chopper handles both hay and corn silage, saves us money on our equipment inventory. — *Claude Brown, West Winfield, N. Y.*

MORE CORN PLANTS

WE MILK 60 cows, have 60 head of young cattle. In recent years, we've tried to push our corn plant population up; we shoot for six inches between kernels in the row.

We're fortunate to have real corn ground, with high yields common most years. We stick to corn because, although we've used grass silage, we still prefer to handle (and smell) corn silage, especially when compared to grass that has been direct cut. — *Robert Marshman, Oxford, N. Y.*

WOODS PROFIT

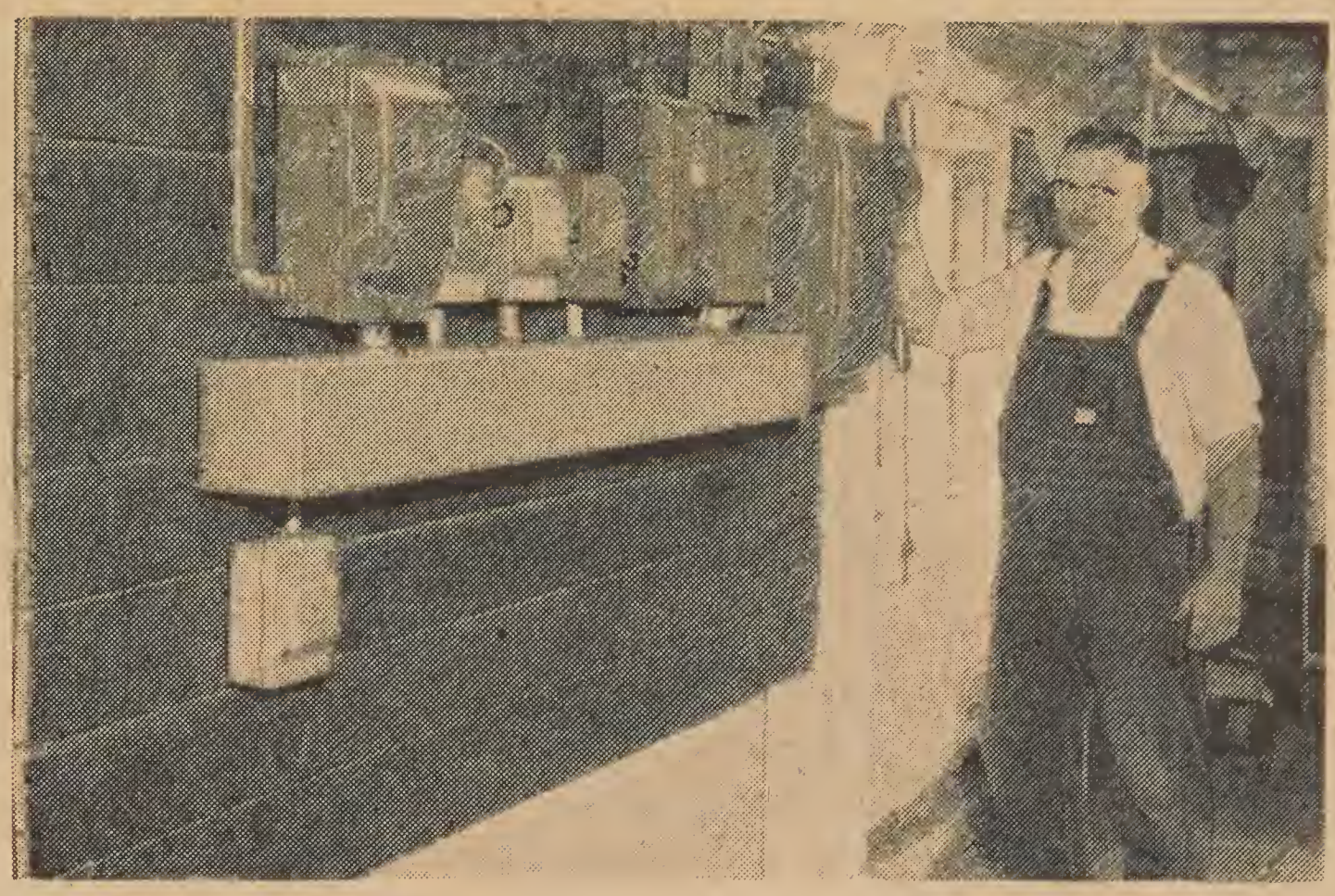
WE HAVE a pretty good-sized woodlot and practice selective cutting in it, trying to cut timber before it starts going to pieces. Our assistant county agent cruises the woods with me and helps to mark the trees that should be harvested. We've been leaving most of the maple for making sirup, cutting the pine, hemlock, and oak.

The labor shortage on farms has certainly changed logging during the last 10 years. It used to be that folks had a saw rig come in and saw the lumber on the farm, but now most folks are selling timber as logs. Another reason for this, I suppose, is that modern trucks and loading methods have made selling logs a lot easier.

We cut the logs ourselves, sell them by the saw measure after the purchaser has run them through the mill. Speaking of saws, the chain saw has certainly revolutionized cutting wood, too.

We combine the timber business with making sirup — hang about 1,200 buckets most years. Almost all our production of sirup is sold retail, much of it to regular customers.

—*Francis Barnard, Shelburne Falls, Mass.*



MODERN FARMING requires Modern Wiring

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

A wiring system — like an auto, truck or tractor — eventually gets out-of-date. A modern wiring system pays off in helping the farmer to farm better electrically.

One farmer who realizes the value of modernized wiring is Mr. Frank W. Bratt, who operates a diary farm south of Jamestown in Chautauqua County. He says "Before we brought our wiring up to date, we had a lot of trouble with blowing fuses. When our hay dryer was running we couldn't operate anything else. Now we can use all of our electrical equipment conveniently and have plenty of capacity for the bulk milk cooler and water heater that we will put in our new milkhouse".

Your Niagara Mohawk Farm Representative can help you with advice and suggestions in bringing your wiring system up to date. His services are available without cost or obligation. Just call your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK



BIGGEST STUMBLING BLOCK

I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial entitled "Little Choice" in the June 18 issue.

As a practical politician, may I help to relieve the resentment you express against "the unwillingness of the leaders of either party to give me a choice whereby I can vote for men commonly called conservative . . . ," etc.

The election laws provide plenty of opportunity for such a choice to any citizen who wishes to comply with the necessary steps set up by law to express such preferences. By becoming an interested and active member of a political party, a voter can join with others who think as he does, and name any person, including himself, for any public office. The law even provides that he may do this without belonging to any political group at all; in other words, he can do it as an individual.

From a background of several years of experience as a leader of a political group, may I say that the biggest stumbling block to good government is the wholesale lack of participation in political matters by average citizens. The millions of voters you mention in your editorial have not been and cannot be deprived of an opportunity to name candidates of their choice — this right is still protected by law, thank heaven!

What actually happens is that average citizens fail to fulfill their obligations and thus open the door to those who might exercise these rights to their personal advantage. And the saddest part of the entire picture is the citizen who self-righteously says, "I'm above politics and all politicians — they're all so dirty!" — *Joe J. Sugden, Himrod, N. Y.*

ONE PAGE WORTH PRICE

Your recent contest and printed letters on the subject, "What Book Has Most Influenced my Life", is worth the price of the entire year. I have heard several speak of the enjoyment they received by reading the letters.

As for myself, I cut them out carefully and pasted them in a choice scrap book. An excellent farm magazine!—*Mrs. H. B. Lake, Watertown, N. Y.*

WHO IS A "FADDIST"?

May I, along with Mrs. Morehouse, protest the article on "Food Faddism", in your April 2 issue, presumably written by a certain Dr. Sipple. I am enclosing a few of Dr. Clive McCay's witticisms on this subject, which I think you may even chuckle over; here they are:

"Fads have been with us a long time, and include such items as pug dogs, bustles, sack dresses, fried grasshoppers, and fins on automobiles . . . and those who shouted in hackneyed cadence that 'fads are rampant' included the following:

1. If a person presses his own vegetable juice he is a FADDIST, but if he drinks the commercial V8, he is normal.
2. If a woman buys cosmetics from a peddler she is normal; if she takes brewers yeast to improve her complexion, she is a FADDIST.
3. If a person has honey or brown sugar on his table he is a FADDIST, but if it is white, he is not.
4. If a person puts rose hips into his lemonade, he is a FADDIST, but if he merely adds rum he is normal.
5. If a person eats whole grain bread he is probably a 'faddist' and well 'regulated'; if he insists on white flour products he is probably normally constipated.
6. If one produces a garden with little or no spraying he is a FADDIST, but if he has no garden he is probably normal.
7. If one eats wheat germ on his breakfast food he is a FADDIST, but if he feeds it to his dog he is normal.
8. If one eats sprouted alfalfa for a salad green he is a FADDIST, but if he eats sprouted lettuce leaves he is normal. If he eats potato sprouts he should phone the undertaker in advance.
9. If one attempts to cleanse his teeth by eating raw fruit for dessert he is a FADDIST, but if he eats pie made with synthetic sweetener, he is probably overweight." -- *V. W. Cleaver, Earlville, N. Y.*

ANOTHER "CONSERVATIVE"

May I comment on your editorial of June 18, "Little Choice!"

First, I agree with you emphatically.

Second, and still an agreement, if two such basically different (I am assuming this) people as you and I feel the need for a good conservative candidate, the feeling might be even more widespread than you estimated.

I am a housewife in my twenties, wife of a factory worker and mother of three small children. We have a good income, but it never seems to cover the essentials and allows no frivolities. Our medical expenses are a bit unusual. In these ways, we seem to be the people every "liberal" is aiming at; the people whose vote he expects to get.

Unlike you, my husband and I have been active in the Republican Party for some years. We've worked hard, my husband has held a few minor positions (volunteer type) successfully. However, because of our youth, or financial position, or unimportant rank, our opinions are ignored.

We go on working, and voicing our opinions and hoping for a change, but when we see the supposedly conservative Republican Party going from liberal to more liberal, we despair and almost hope for a third party.—*Alice A. Hunt, Albion, N. Y.*

UNDERCONSUMPTION OF MILK

You are very right in your editorial "Plenty Late to Start" which appeared in the June 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. But do you not think anybody crazy who **produces** without **selling?**

A normal modern advertising campaign for fluid milk would prove that there is no **surplus,** but **underconsumption** (see statistics of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland).

If a shoe manufacturer produces shoes 18 hours a day for 365 days a year **and does not promote his shoes,** he would be badly off. Everybody would! Why is the farmer complaining?—*Arnold von Brockdorff, Stamford, N. Y.*



Marketing Group Meets

Members of the American Marketing Association Interim Advisory Committee and American Farm Bureau Federation officers and staff members who met in Chicago May 17 are, seated from left, A. W. Matthews, Manager, Cannery Growers, Inc., Maumee, Ohio; Ralph B. Bunje, Manager, California Canning Peach Association, San Francisco; Charles B. Shuman, President of the AFBF and AAMA; J. Kenneth Robinson, President, Eastern Fruit Marketing Cooperative, Inc., Winchester, Virginia; Cameron Girton, Manager, California Canning Pear Association, San Francisco; and Berkley I. Freeman, Manager, Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Association, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Standing, from left, are Gene Coe, Manager, Washington Asparagus Growers Association, Sunnyside, Washington; Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFBF and AAMA; William Hancock, Jr., Manager, New Jersey Vegetable Growers Cooperative Association, Trenton; Wayne Tyler, AAMA Field Director; William Stempfle, Manager, New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, Batavia; Harold J. Hartley, Assistant Director, AFBF Commodity Division; Kenneth Hood, Director, AFBF Commodity Division; John Datt, Assistant to the Director of the AFBF Washington Office; and Allen Lauterbach, AFBF General Counsel and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and AAMA Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

The objectives of the American Agricultural Marketing Association, as set forth in its charter, are to 1) assist State Farm Bureaus in organizing and servicing bargaining associations, 2) to provide the means to coordinate the efforts of the state and regional bargaining associations, 3) to conduct research, analyze contracts and to furnish information on supply, demand and contract prices, and 4) to discuss and negotiate contract terms, quality control and related matters with national and regional processors.

The advisory committee, which will map the program of the American Agricultural Marketing Association, met at Chicago April 25 for its first session.

For Silage

Corn vs. Sorghum

(Continued from Page 10)

yield will probably be less with soybeans included, it is doubtful if they should be used. This is particularly true in the short season areas. Our present information suggests using sorghum alone plus a good system of fertilization using lots of nitrogen.

Fertilization

If you were shooting for 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre you would either use a great deal of manure plus row fertilizer or you would plow down a good shot of fertilizer plus some more in the row. The following mixed fertilizers are satisfactory to plow down for either corn or sorgo: 10-10-10, 16-8-8 or 15-10-10. If sorgo follows run-out timothy or orchardgrass sod you should plow down a fertilizer which will give you at least 100 lbs. per acre of actual nitrogen. For example, plowing down 600 lbs. per acre of 16-8-8 will yield 96 lbs. of actual nitrogen, 48 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 48 lbs. of potash. Don't use much fertilizer in the drill for fear of burning the sorghum seed. About 200 lbs. per acre of a 6-12-6 fertilizer should be plenty. If phosphated manure is being used, the plow-down application can be cut in half. Of course it's always best to use a complete soil test instead of trying to guess at what is needed. And don't forget lime. Sorgo won't do well on acid soil.

When grown alone, sorghum may be drilled in 7 inch rows, using a grain drill. Broadcast seedings can be made, but the ground should be cultipacked before and after seeding. It can be planted with a corn planter in 36 to 42 inch rows. Be sure to use proper sorghum plates. Do not plant deeper than 1 to 1½ inches.

Harvesting

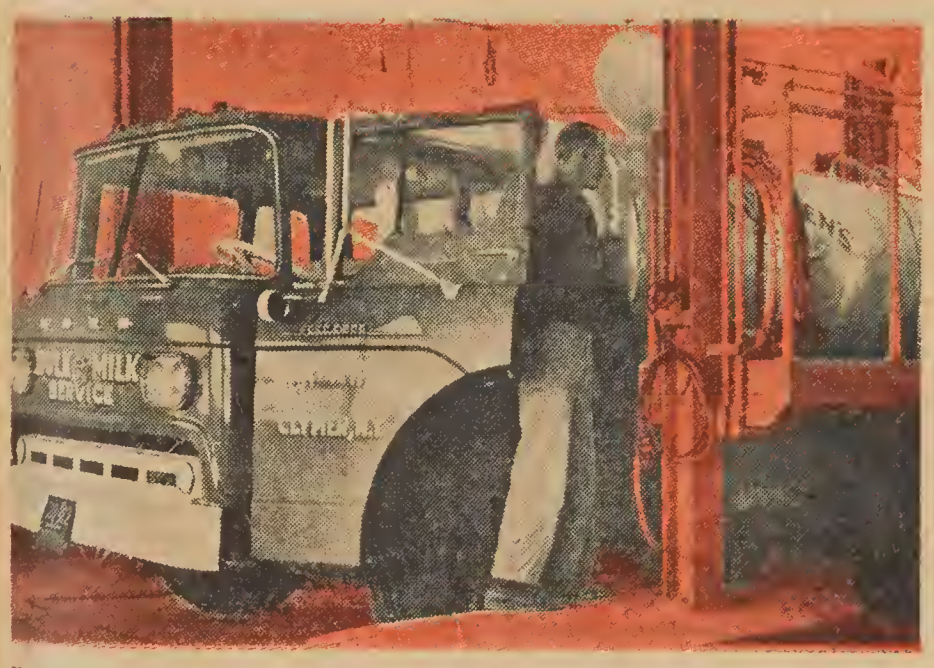
We do not have sufficient evidence to date on proper date of harvest for sorgo. In 1959 it didn't seem to make much difference in TDN whether it was harvested August 20, September 1 or September 10. At the present time we should stick to harvesting when the grain is in the dough stage, until research definitely shows that it can be harvested earlier.

Do not let cattle graze aftermath sorghum growth. If sorghum is frosted, do not be afraid to cut it for silage. Freezing releases prussic acid gas, but the ensiling process will destroy any that remains. Allow at least six weeks for curing sorgo ensilage that has been frosted.

We're often asked about grain sorghum. If you have no grain-drying equipment, don't grow it. If you have good corn land where 80 bushels of shelled corn can be produced, don't grow grain sorghum. If you are farming thin, shale land maybe you would like to try a couple of acres strictly as an experiment. Grain sorghum is primarily a dry land Western grain crop. If folks out there could grow corn like we can here in the East, I doubt if they would grow grain sorghum.

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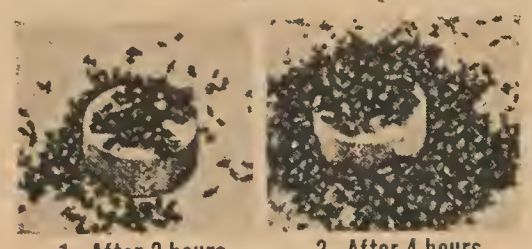
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Random Sample Poultry Tests

By EDWARD RAZINSKY



How simple it would be if we could judge a chick's producing ability by "weighing" her in our hands! But inheritance is complicated; random sample tests are valuable indicators of expected performance.

RANDOM sample egg laying test results have been conveniently used by chick salesmen for many years. Poultrymen are always faced with a raft of first place rankings in some test for some trait.

But, random sample egg laying tests may not mean any more as a chick buying guide than the color of the chiek salesman's eyes. With almost every salesman reporting that his brand of bird ranks in the first quartile in at least one random sample test, the poultryman has reason to wonder if these tests really prove anything.

Dr. Dean Marble, professor of poultry husbandry at Cornell University, says that random sample tests are reliably operated and the results can be used as a guide to buying chicks . . . **if properly evaluated.**

While discussing the random sample tests, Dr. Marble, who is supervisor of the western and central New York tests and secretary-treasurer of the Council of American Offieial Poultry Tests, recalls that in the early days of poultry testing, the results were not always dependable.

The first "standard" egg laying test was held in Storrs, Connecticut, in 1912. The entries consisted of five pullets from each breeder. Mature pullets were entered, so it was possible for each breeder to trapnest prior to the test and enter only his best birds. This was the big weakness of the old standards.

"As weak as the standard tests are", Dr. Marble states, "they have eneouraged breed improvement." Today, there are only five standard tests left in the U. S., but they are still the primary type used in Europe.

In 1927, a change in poultry testing was made in the Netherlands. In these tests, larger numbers of entries from each breeder were picked at random and all the birds in the test were raised in one place. This led the way for the modern random sample tests of today.

Sunny California held the first of the modern random sample tests in the late 1940's. There are now 14 random sample tests in the country, but, basically, procedure is the same.

Any qualified breeder may enter his birds in any or all of the tests throughout the country by sending his application and fee payment to the local test supervisor. (The fee varies from $50 to $100.)

At a specified time the test supervisor or his representative (often the local county agent) goes to the breeders' farm and selects hatching eggs for the test. They pick eggs at random from the incubator trays, cases of eggs on hand, or the nests. (Dr. Marble does this for the western and central NYS tests).

Eggs from all the breeders in each test are hatched in the same way, at the same time. Of the chicks that hatch, 50-100 pullets serve as the test flock.

Birds from the individual breeders are intermingled during brooding and rearing and live under identical conditions. The test runs until the birds are 500 days old and no culling is done during the test.

Each breeder's birds are identified and records are kept for the economically important traits. At the end of the test period the officials figure out the results and give eaeh entry a score for each trait.

Because the difference between the top and bottom scores is often small, reports Dr. Marble, and because so many faetors influence birds' performance, it wouldn't be fair or meaningful to call any one entry "number one." For these reasons, the Council lists entries aecording to the score for each trait and then divides the list into quarters or quartiles. In this way, no entry is "number one." All the birds in any quartile are equal.

Dr. Marble points out that the test results cannot be used to predict how many eggs a strain of chickens will lay. They only show if the strain did better, worse, or the same as the other entries in the test.



A SLICK CHICK

That's Ingrid Carlson of Putnam, Conn., doing the candling under the watchful eye of Carroll Dunham, vice president of NEPPCO. Ingrid is the Poultry Princess of the Northeast.

R. S. GUIDE

Dr. Marble suggests several points to consider when using random sample egg laying tests as chick buying guides:

1. **Don't look at only one test.** See how the birds did in other tests in the country.

2. **One year's results are not enough.** If a strain does well eonsistently, year after year, in all tests, it will probably do well on your farm.

3. **Environment is important.** Some strains perform well under some conditions but poorly under others. Make sure you compare the testing conditions with those on your farm before you decide.

4. **Are the traits money-makers?** It's nice to be number one, but it's nicer to be number one for a trait that will mean profit for the producer. (Egg production, livability, and feed effieiency are most important.)

5. **Consider rankings for traits important to you.** If a particular strain gets a high test score for "percent extra large" and you must sell extra large for the same price as large, then the "extra large" trait does not mean more profit for you.

6. **The tests are a comparison—not a predietion.** The results show that X did better than Y, but not by how much.

7. **Check eaeh test to judge differences.** Eaeh test is different in some way—and this affects the value, to you, of the results.

8. **Study the overall test returns.** The Council of American Offieial Poultry Tests publishes an annual bulletin which lists, by name, all the entries in all the tests and how they ranked.

Oats for Forage

By WALT GRIFFETH*



Alfalfa 20 days after oats chopped for silage.

- *More feed per acre*
- *Better future seedings*

OATS HAVE the reputation of being an unprofitable crop when grown for grain. Many New York dairymen are cashing in two ways by using oats as a forage crop.

Conservative calculations show 50 percent more TDN per acre when oats are harvested for hay or silage than when grown for grain. A Wisconsin survey indicated an average yield of 7 tons of silage per acre. This silage contains TDN equal to the TDN in 90 bushels of oats for grain. Several Cornell trials have yielded around three tons per acre when oats were harvested for hay. This is equal to nearly 9 tons of silage per acre.

More important are the improved stands of forage legumes and grasses where oats are removed for forage instead of being harvested for grain. In 1958 on our Mt. Pleasant farm half of a field of oats was cut for oat hay. The stand of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil in 1959 was much better on this part of the field than where the oats were combined for grain.

*Agronomy Dept., Cornell University.

The picture shows the growth of Narragansett alfalfa in Ulster County, N. Y., 20 days after oats were harvested for forage. Early removal of the oat crop allows the forage seedlings to use water, plant nutrients and light to develop strong tops and root systems. Deeper rooted legumes are better able to survive the droughts that so frequently come in August.

When oats are combined, careful combine adjustment can reduce the amount of oats thrown over. If oats are thrown over with the straw, they grow and often kill the seeding in strips under the straw. Harvesting oats for hay, silage or as pasture eliminates this problem.

When oats are harvested for hay or silage they should be cut at about the milk to very early dough stage. Farmers report that the hay conditioner helps to speed the drying of oats for hay.

Oats are ready to graze when they are six to eight inches tall. They should be grazed off in a few days to prevent damage to the forage seeding. Regraze each time the oats grow to six or eight inches.

KEYSTONE STATE PLOWING CONTEST

FRANKLIN County will host on August 10 the 1960 Pennsylvania State Plowing Contest and Conservation Field Day. The big dual event will be an all day affair on the farm of Frank J. Dice, five miles northwest of Chambersburg on the road to Edenville.

Reigning state champions are Charles W. Holub, Harrisburg, level land, and Ira D. Whiteman, Centre Hall, contour.



From left are David G. Unger, Harrisburg, chairman; N. Henry Wooding, secretary and Ralph E. Patterson, both of University Park; Henry E. Warner, Chambersburg, planning Pennsylvania State Plowing Contest and Conservation Field Day.

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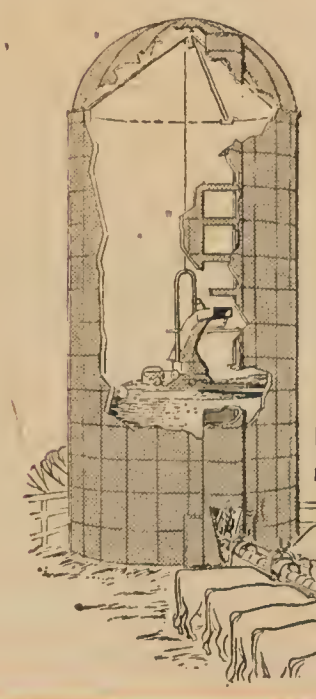
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TOP DAIRYMEN

These Orleans County, N. Y., men had herd records averaging 500 pounds of fat or more for the testing year ending March 31, 1960. From left to right, seated, are: George Kirby, Gordon Baker, Ray Corser and Glenn Maxon. Standing from left to right are Glenn Klotzbach, Milford Cliff, Dudley Mathes, Robert Nice, Robert Kirby, Maynard Moore, Wilson Hakes, and Don Cook.

BLOAT—Prevention and Treatment*

I. Prevention

A. Antibiotics

1. Penicillin and erythromycin are effective bloat preventives when 75 milligrams per animal per day is given orally. Either is effective for about 10 days. To date the easiest method of administration is in a concentrate mixture.
2. If penicillin and erythromycin are used simultaneously, 75 milligrams of each per animal per day, the effective period is approximately 3 weeks.
3. Other antibiotics showing some effectiveness include: novobiocin, chloramphenicol and tylosin.

B. Oils

1. Vegetable oils, about ¼ lb. per animal per day, applied to soilage are very effective bloat preventives.
2. Oils mixed with grain prevent bloat for only 2 to 3 hours after eating the grain when cattle are grazing bloat producing pasture.

C. Management

1. Soilage, green chopping, considerably reduces the chances of bloat because the animals are forced to eat the entire plant rather than being able to select the lush tops. Addition of vegetable oils to green-chop material virtually eliminates bloat danger.
2. Graze legumes at the hay stage since young, lush, rapidly growing legumes are most likely to produce bloat.
3. The use of grass-legume mixtures results in less bloat than pure legume pastures.
4. Feeding coarse roughage, especially grass hay, prior to pasturing reduces the likelihood of bloat.

II. Treatment of bloated animals

A. Keep the following available:

1. Equipment for holding animals
2. Stomach tube (piece of garden hose 7' or 8' long)
3. A supply of vegetable oil (corn, soybean, etc.)
4. Trocar, cannula, and sharp knife

B. When acute bloat occurs, the animal will probably either die or recover before a veterinarian can arrive. Depending upon condition of the animal select the treatment that will provide relief in time, but will be least injurious to the animal. If the abdomen is considerably distended on both sides, but the coordination is still good, begin with number 1 as described below. If rapid improvement is not achieved, attempt 2. If the animal's condition becomes critical, or if the animal is down and death seems certain, go directly to 4.

1. Attempt to release free gas with a stomach tube.
2. Pour ½ to 1 cup of vegetable oil into the stomach tube and blow it into the rumen. The oil will break the foam and release the gas. Oil can be given by drench, but if it is forced and gets into the lungs, death from pneumonia can result.
3. If the animal has become quite uncertain on its feet, insert the trocar and cannula into the triangular area immediately in front of the left hip—remove trocar to allow gas to escape.
4. In severe cases when an animal is down or going down, a large incision in this triangular area is indicated to save the animal. This is because, in some cases, it is the only way the pressure can be relieved in time to prevent death. A veterinarian should be called to treat the wound as soon as possible.

By Dr. Lynn Brown,

*Ext. Dairyman, University of Connecticut

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How We Grow Grapes

(Continued from Page 1)

Good pruning is very important. The Field Laboratory at Fredonia has done some excellent work in relating the amount of pruning needed to vine vigor as shown by the amount of vine growth.

I am a great believer in humus. We have bought standing hay that is too old to feed and baled it; have used as much as 100 tons of grape pomace a year spread with a manure spreader; we bought and spread pea vines; and, of course, few growers now remove the trimmings. Instead, they leave them, chop them into small pieces, and mix them with the soil.

Even with the best we can do, it is practically impossible to get the humus content of the soil over 4%. It is possible to get too much fertility and get the vines so heavy that the grape sugar content is too low.

That brings up another question: Premiums are given these days on sugar content. Our goal is to produce 5 tons an acre at 16% sugar. At each half percent above or below this 16% the buyer gives a premium —or penalizes you. It's possible to get up as high as 19% if you are satisfied with a 2½ to 3 ton yield, but it is more profitable with the bigger yield at 16% sugar.

There have been big developments, too, in weed control. Now we depend mostly on chemicals. The old horse hoe was a good tool in its day, but I am pretty sure that it did a lot of root pruning which didn't help any. Now we can control weeds with chemicals quicker and for less money. The chemical spray doesn't control all the weeds equally well. One that is still troublesome is wild morning glory, and others are milkweed, goldenrod and dock.

Actually, I am not concerned about one hundred percent control of weeds. Maybe a few are good mixed in with the soil, and add to the humus.

Our commercial fertilizer program is as follows—although here again you have to watch the vineyard and govern yourself accordingly. One thing that has helped here is leaf analysis, which the experiment station does for us.

We use around 60 to 80 lbs. of actual nitrogen per acre per year, in the form of ammonium nitrate. If the leaves turn brown around the edges just before harvest we put on 200-400 lbs. per acre of potassium sulfate early the following spring.

Recommended spray equipment includes a hood, which covers the row and makes the spray more effective.

The farm is a family operation, but incorporated. My son, Lewis Mead, who is part of the corporation, is married and has two children.

Country Pastor

Out Of the Mud

By Arthur Moody

SPREADING "dairy compost" over my lawn set me thinking how wonderful is the plan of nature! The refuse of one kingdom feeds the other. Animal waste nourishes the vegetable. Life-giving elements are exchanged. The two great kingdoms of living things on the earth supplement each other.



ARTHUR MOODY

Such meditation led me to recall a strange passage from the Old Testament book of Job, "Can the rush grow up without the mire?" Something **can** come out of the black earth, something living, useful, beautiful.

The shining white purity of the lily comes out of the mud. What a miracle of transmutation, greater than the long-sought-after process of changing baser metals to gold! The power that brings forth the beautiful calla lily, likely prototype of the power of God to make the mean, dirty, even black heart into something white, shining, good. Spiritual renovation can make a soiled life white and fragrant as a fresh-washed garment.

"Whiter than snow," one ancient scripture describes it. "Glistening white, whiter than any fuller on earth can make it," is another Biblical analogy of the cleansing, purifying, whitening power of God's grace in human lives. The miracle of lilies growing out of mud, clean lives out of besmirched living -- greater, much greater, than making green lawns out of black "compost."

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Aug. 20 issue.....Closes Aug. 4
Sept. 3 issue.....Closes Aug. 18
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2

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TWO PAIR BELGIAN show mares very well broke. One pair light Sorrels registered 4 and 5 years old and one pair chestnuts 7 and 8. Also large Palomino saddle horse 9 years old, gentle for children ride and drive. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 4353.

PAIR BLUE ROAN mares 3 & 4 yrs., wt. 2800, well broke. Spotted mare, chestnut and white, wt. 1500, 4 years, not broke. J. H. Scott, RFD 2, Belmont, New York. Phone Belfast 115R1.

WOOL

SEND WOOL TO us for beautiful warm blankets. Free literature. West Texas Woolen Mills, 443 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET LIVESTOCK Through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

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BORDER COLLIES: Imported parents. Best farm dogs. Pups four weeks to eight months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dunsmore Farm, Swanton, Vermont.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS and grown dogs, excellent bloodlines; friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced .Write requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York, phone Moravia 482M3.

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WEIMARANER—QUALITY PUPPIES, champion and imported bloodlines. Field and show prospects. Howard Lytle, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. Phone Fireside 4-7047.

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MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING genuine Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more, eggs for less feed. Send for Free Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

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ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS for farmers and livestock dealers. Antibiotics, vaccines, serums, mastitis products, instruments, agricultural chemicals and supplies. See your nearest Anchor of New England dealer or write direct to Anchor Serum Co., of New England, Dept. A, Topsfield, Mass. for free catalogue and vaccinating chart. Discounts available on Quantity orders. Serving the Entire Northeastern United States.

EARTHWORMS

FREE PICTURE FOLDER "How to Make $3,000 Yearly, Sparetime, Raising Earthworms!" Oakhaven 5, Cedar Hill, Texas.

HELP WANTED

LARGE DAIRY FARM needs experienced men for milking cows. Excellent housing and boarding house on premises. Steady work, top wages and bonus for right men. Call Mr. Bernon, Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. 419 days or Woonsocket, R. I. Poplar 9-7996 after 5:00 P.M.

EXPERIENCED HANDYMAN, single, driver. State wages desired, experience, references. Furnace Woods Day Camp, Peekskill, N. Y.

SINGLE, RESPONSIBLE MAN for Guernsey herd and general farm work. Russell Pattington, Scipio Center, N. Y.

WANTED MAN FOR dairy farm 5 miles from Ithaca. Must be experienced with farm machinery. Going wage plus house. Contact J. S. Ainslie, 245 Hayts Road, Ithaca, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION for middle age widower on poultry farm. Box 514-NT, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — OLD BOOKS, old paintings, antiques. PO Box 538, Gloucester, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY low bush blueberry land and also blueberries. We furnish the picking. Box 514-EV, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

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AGENTS WANTED

RUN A SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1960 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 4, Ferndale, Michigan.

FARM 200 ACRES OR less? You can make $20 or more daily spare time. Supply customers McNess farm-home Necessities. Write McNess, Dept. 19F, Box 371, Baltimore, Md.

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AUCTION SCHOOL, FT. SMITH, Arkansas. Free catalog. Also Home Study Course.

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IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding let us tell you how to make it so. Preliminary discussion without cost or obligation Write Dept B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 62 West State St., Doylestown, Pa., or 150 South St., Annapolis, Md.

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PROTECT YOUR BERRY Crops, cheesecloth 100 yards by 48" convenient 10 yard lengths $7.50 prepaid, 50% less mill price. Joseph Hein, 120E Eton Road, Thornwood, N. Y.

GARDEN TRACTORS

SENSATIONAL NEW GARDEN Tractor—all purpose—self propelled 3 H.P. Hoes between plants and rows including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing, also tills. Entirely different. Patent 2742840. Free literature. Dealers wanted. Aldon, Inc., DePere 9, Wisconsin.

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FINE QUALITY CLOVER, timothy and alfalfa-timothy, direct from field bought at premium cash prices. Telephone S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Pa. VO-2-2081

CHOICE QUALITY New hay—alfalfa, trefoil, mixed clover and timothy. Weights and quality guaranteed, immediate delivery by truckload. Bates Russell, East Durham, N. Y. Phone Melrose 4-2591

ALL TYPES OF HAY, delivered by truck load. Buy now and get the type you want. Stewart's, Maplecrest, N. Y

25 TONS TIMOTHY, 25 tons alfalfa, all harvested in June 1960. Lonergan Farms, Homer, New York.

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AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146, N. Y.

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta N .Y.

FLOWERS & BULBS

AFRICAN VIOLETS—America's finest. Write for free folder. Fischer Greenhouses, Dept. AA, Linwood, New Jersey.

IRIS HOBBYIST OFFERS large modern bearded iris 10 for $2.00 A Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey

SILOS

UP to 30' DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, N. Y.

MECHANICAL FEEDING will save you time and hard work. Send for free pictures and plans. Built for years of dependable service, the proven Silo-Matic Unloader and Scru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor will feed your cattle in a matter of minutes. Write Van Dusen and Company, Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota.

USED SILOS AND accessories. Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 217-B, Weedsport, N. Y.

SILOS—FACTORY CREOSOTE Treated Wood. Maximum insulation against frozen ensilage and absolute acid resistance. Dependable lock doweled wind-resistant construction. Immediate delivery. Box BS-2, Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, New York.

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PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $5.95 value, factory price—$2.25 gal. Free sample. Snow White Paint AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reenforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders, 4 mil plastic silo covers 2¢ sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Ill.

DAIRY SUPPLIES. Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

BALER TWINE — WHOLESALE or retail—$6.50 per bale, proved satisfactory to hundreds of users. Binder twine—$7.95. Order by mail, phone or visit Phil Gardiner Machinery Acres Mullica Hill, N J. GRidley 8-6291. 10 acres machinery, autos, trucks, tractors.

FOR SALE: TRACTOR mounted Troyer field potato loader, less than one year old. Sell with or without tractor Box 147, Clymer, N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

FOR SALE: FOUR Dahlman 14 ft. bulk unloading potato boxes mounted and in excellent condition. Sell with or without trucks. Also nearly new Troyer swinging boom bin loader. Box 147, Clymer N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

RICE POTATO DIGGERS Attractive low price. Repairs for all models. Rice Mfg. Co., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

CIDER & WINE PRESSES — New and rebuilt. Repairs and supplies. Write for supply catalogue #60. W. G. Runkles' Machinery Co., 185 Oakland St., Trenton 8, N. J.

AC ANYWHERE! 110 or 220 Volt Light Plants. For pumps, milkers, coolers, etc. 500 watts, up. Save! Write for free details. A.C. Generators, Kasota, Minn.

NEW 3-POINT TRACTOR hitch. Modernize your present tractor, install new Heberlein 3-point hitch, use any 3-point machine with older model tractors. Immediate delivery for IHC H, M, 300, 400, John Deere ABG, Massey 44, 444, Oliver 66, 77, 88, Moline ZB. Satisfaction guaranteed — shipped freight prepaid anywhere. Write Bridgeport Equipment Co., Bridgeport, Nebraska.

FIELD CHOPPER—SELF powered sickle bar, corn and row pickup. Used approx. 60 hours. Must sell. Pontin Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

LAMINATED RAFTERS & Arches for barns and sheds. Douglas Fir bonded with completely waterproof glue. Popular sizes stocked. Extra heavy rafters—extra low prices. Box S-720. Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, N. Y.

BALERS —10 ROTO 16 IHC, 38 New Holland 5 JD Case & Moline, $150 up. New Massey S.P. $3995; 60 M.H. $1800; 120 crawlers and wheel tractors, loaders, dozers, backhoes, 20 field choppers; 14 flail choppers; used hay conditioners. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

JOHN DEERE MODEL 8 forage harvester, hay pick up, corn head, silage cutter with engine. Ronald Messer, Thomaston, Maine.

FARM LOANS

MR. FARMER: WHEN you need money talk to the man who understands your problems. The Cooperative Farm Credit Associations in your area are staffed with people ready to discuss farm financing with you in terms you can understand. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or, write for free circular Dept. B, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

MOBILE HOMES

THIS AD WILL save you hundreds of dollars. Bring it along for a special discount. Choose from a $300,000.00 inventory, several convenient locations. Used prices from $200.00 and up, new 13' to 62' in length, 8, 10, 12 feet wide; terms to suit your budget. We deliver anywhere Anything of value taken in trade. Andy's Trailer Sales, Inc., Home Office: 13 Housatonic St., Lenox, Mass. Sales Outlets: 791 Memorial Drive, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Rt. #5, Whately, Mass., Turnpike Road Yalesville Conn., and Lincoln Trailer Sales Upper West Dominick St., Rome, New York.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY, IN Dryden, N. Y. near Cornell University. Apartment house with five separate apartments. Opportunity to own good paying investment. Can show net figures. Harold Tripp, Dryden, N. Y.

INCOME PROPERTY, beautiful Adirondacks, five modern apartments, two buildings. Center town, all conveniences. Sacrifice. Graf, Warrensburg, New York.

ALLEGANY COUNTY AND vicinity bargains: crop farms, dairy farms, acreage, campsites and houses. Send for listings. John C. Serra, Broker, 35 West Main Street, Angelica, N. Y.

FREE LISTS, FARMS, homes, businesses, 5 counties west of Albany. State wants. Mort Wimple, Sloansville, New York.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE Dairy, level, well watered, fertile, 40 milking. Lake-fruit area; Crops, equipment, modern house. Meeker, Broker, Prattsburg, N. Y.

DUE TO THE DEATH of owner, this property must be sold at once. 354 acre farm, 10 room house—modern throughout. Baseboard oil hot water heat. New barn with 40 stanchions. New septic system. Milk house and silo. Located on good road only 6 miles from Norwich, New York. This is a sacrifice price at $13,000.00. The John C. Stott Agency, Inc., Norwich, N. Y

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LOVELY CAPE COD home priced to sell. For information, pictures and house plan write Frances Garcelon, Exeter, Maine.

NEW STROUT REALTY FALL Catalog just out! Free! Bigger than ever! 164 pages, 35 states; over 3,775 bargains described; farms homes, businesses; established 60 years. World's largest! Strout Realty, 251-R Park Ave. South, New York 17, N. Y.

ONE LARGE BUILDING, one building lot at 61 River Street, Sidney, N. Y. Building consists of one eight room apartment with two baths on one side, other side is now small grocery store, Could be used for most any type business such as beauty shop, barber shop or other type store Must sell at once to settle estate. Mrs. G. C. Bonnell, 59 River Street, Sidney, N. Y. Phone LO-3-4731.

179 ACRES WOODS Chenango County, New York, $5,000. 160 acres woods LeFlore County, Oklahoma, $5,000. Box 514-LR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

50 ACRES, ATTRACTIVE picturesque, Colonial 6 room home, landscaped lawns, barn, convenient to Elmira and Ithaca, New York. Excellent location, $8250. Werts Real Estate, John City, New York.

WANTED—ALL TYPES of farms and dwellings, for sale. Also business opportunities. No obligation to interview a representative. Write or phone Werts Real Estate, John City, N. Y.

SIGNS

SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings. No Trespassing, etc. Mail box reflective letters, mail 10c for sample, free catalog. Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York, Dept. G.

NO TRESPASSING Signs, samples, prices free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

GROWERS TOUR PENNSYLVANIA

On July 25 and 26 vegetable growers of Pennsylvania and adjacent states will have an opportunity to visit a number of the outstanding vegetable farms of Erie County, Pennsylvania. A statewide vegetable growers' tour is being sponsored by the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Extension Service, the Erie County Agricultural Extension Association and the host growers.

The main event will be on Monday, July 25th, when growers will have the opportunity to visit at least four of the outstanding vegetable farms in Erie County.

The date of Tuesday, July 26, has been set aside for a special tour for those growers interested only in cabbage and potato production. At least two or three outstanding potato and cabbage farms will be visited. This tour will end early Tuesday afternoon to enable growers to return home.

Growers will assemble on Monday, July 25, at 9:30 a.m. at the farm of Donald and Howard Grimshaw, Fairview, Pennsylvania. The Grimshaw Farm is located about 15 miles west of Erie on State Route 5, or 3 miles west of the intersection of State Routes 5 and 98.

Dr. Donald Grimshaw of Fairview, Erie County, is general chairman of the tour. Local arrangements are being handled by the Erie County Agricultural Extension office and Mr. Grimshaw.

FLYING FARMERS NAME QUEEN



MRS. MILDRED ALBERTSON

MRS. MILDRED ALBERTSON, wife of A. Richard Albertson, West Chester, Pa., was recently elected Pennsylvania Flying Farmer Queen. She will be crowned at the Butler Farm Show in August and will compete the same month for the national title at the National Flying Farmers' Convention in Oklahoma City.

The National Flying Farmers' Association is composed of 40 state organizations and seeks to promote the practical use of the airplane in agriculture.

The Albertsons operate the Mountain House; their house was built of field stone in 1811 and was once used as an inn for cattlemen driving cattle from Lancaster County to Philadelphia. The farm now carries 40 head of Guernsey cows and still is involved in marketing farm products in Philadelphia, but now the product is milk.

NYABC CATTLE SHOW AUG. 5-6

OVER 500 animals of the five major dairy breeds are expected to compete for some $8,000 in prizes at the 10th Annual NYABC Cattle Show, August 5-6, at the headquarters of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative on Judd Falls Road, Ithaca.

Judges will be Allen Hetts of Fort Atkinson, Wis., nationally known breeder of the Crescent Beauty cattle, and Hilton Boynton, Extension Dairyman of the University of New Hampshire at Durham.

In addition to the 76 individual and group classes, the Cattle Show will again feature the Junior Showmanship contest which is open to young people under 21. Showmanship classes are judged first on a breed basis, then each breed champion competes for the Junior Showman title and the C. Hadley Smith trophy.

Other special events planned include tours through NYABC headquarters and West Hill Farm, the Dairy Records Processing Laboratory at Cornell University and a part of the State College of Veterinary Medicine.

Among displays at the show will be the young Holstein herd gathered under the MWJ Heifer Program. These animals will be formally presented to Maurice W. Johnson on August 6 in recognition of his many years of service to the Cooperative and to the dairy industry. Johnson, who retired June 1 after 20 years as NYABC manager, is now operating his own farm in Cayuga County near Auburn.

At the Cooperative's 20th Annual Meeting, the night of August 5, delegates from New York State and Western Vermont representing NYABC's 47,000 members will set a new goal for number of cows to be bred in this fiscal year.

Delegates will elect four NYABC directors to fill the expired terms of J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla in District Four; Harold N. Harter of Jordanville in District Five; Erton W. Sipher, R.D. No. 1, Gouverneur, in District Six; and Alex Rabeler, Sr., of Bovina Center, Jersey breed representative.

Coming Meetings

July 29 and 30—Summer meeting, New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association, Pine Acres Farm, Holland, N. Y.

August 5-6 — NYABC Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

August 10 — 'Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station Field Day, Mount Carmel—Lockwood Farm.

August 14 — 15th Annual Goat Show of Eastern N. Y. Goat Club, Schaghticoke Fair Grounds, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

August 14-15 — Vermont Lumber Jack Round-Up. Branbury State Park, Lake Dunmore.

August 15 — Capital District Guernsey Show, Altamont Fairgrounds, Altamont, N. Y.

August 16 — Finger Lakes Guernsey Show, Emerson Park, Auburn, N. Y.

LITTLE WORLD'S FAIR

The 81st fair of the Neversink Agricultural Society will be held this year on Saturday, August 27, at the fair grounds in Grahamsville, N. Y. The "Little World's Fair," as it has come to be called, has been held every year since 1878, except in 1927 when floods took out the fair ground bridge over the Chestnut Creek and tore up the grounds.

Enterprise and independence are local traditions, and the 'Little World's Fair' is a real "do-it-yourself" project. It is the only fair held in Sullivan County and is the last unsubsidized, independent agricultural fair in New York State.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

8MM-35MM KODACHROME Processed $1.00. Kodacolor 8 exposures $2.50, 12 exposures $3.50 Complete details write Gregg Color Film Service, PO Box 52, Herkimer, New York.

STAMPS AND COINS

$500,000.00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $3,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $35,000.00 each. Estimated $500,000,000.00 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc., just waiting or discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Half cents before 1858, $3,500.00; Large pennies before 1858, $5,000.00; Flying eagle pennies before 1859, $600.00 Indian pennies before 1910, $1,750.00; Lincoln pennies before 1932, $225.00; Two cent pieces, $1,000.00; Nickels before 1927, $15,000.00; Dimes before 1932, $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces $3,500.00; Quarters before 1934, $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1939, $1,250.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $12,500.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1930, $35,000.00; Other dates of gold coins, $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates, are scarce). Canadian coins before 1937, $2,500.00. Send $1 today for Endwell's large illustrated, complete catalogue of rare United States coins giving all information and prices we guarantee to pay. Our new 1960 edition is just off the press. Mintage figures of United States coins are included as an extra feature. Also included as extra features is information on gold coins. Canadian coins and paper money. Confederate paper money, United States paper money, tokens, etc. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell your coins to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalog. Endwell's reputation for fairness is proven by thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "the finest coin catalog available." Endwell-Union Company, Endwell 39-L, N. Y.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908 Virgil, Ontario

25 DIFFERENT LARGE American Commemoratives 10¢. With approvals. Linstamp, St. Catharines 287 Ontario.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid. Sample 25¢. Oxboro, Box 7031 N, Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to. Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington, Conn.

CROCHETING DONE, also any unfinished crochet work. Price list free. Mrs. Louise Henderson. RFD1, Londonderry, N. H.

MAKE MONEY weaving rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Loom Works, Dept. 64, Boonville, N. Y.

STAMPED LINENS FOR embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept.751, New York 11, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1885 Satisfaction guaranteed 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0445.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

MAKE YOUR WILL! Simple, Inexpensive. Two Will forms $1.00. National, Box 48313, Los Angeles 48, Calif.

RUBBER STAMPS; 89¢ first line, 50¢ each additional line. Jones, 230 W. 10th, Tarentum, Penna.

NEW ¼ MIDGET RACERS with full race Continental engines List $625, our price $279. ⅓ with order, balance on delivery. European Motors, Inc., Rossville, York Co., Penna.

Need PURE BRED Holstein Heifers?

Each year we have

60 REGISTERED BRED HEIFERS FOR SALE

(pasture bred) due to freshen September through October.

We buy carefully selected Pure Bred calves from a few days to a few weeks old — of GOOD breeding — and out of dams with exceptionally high production. We rear them under favorable conditions—excellent pastures and top quality alfalfa hay.

Our Prices Are Reasonable

We provide an opportunity to purchase foundation stock or REPLACEMENTS to breeders and dairymen who realize that it is worthwhile paying a few more dollars for heifers with high producing inheritance.

Bred to Registered Bulls of exceptional ancestry. FOUR generation Pedigree with each heifer.

Bangs Cert.—T.B. Accred.—Vaccinated

F. C. BAKER

FURNACE BROOK FARM

South Shaftsbury, Vermont
7 Miles North of Bonnington, Vt.
40 Miles East of Albany, N. Y.
Phone Bennington 5750

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations — making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery — don't wait — try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages — act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2 — A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

PUREBRED SHEEP SALE
Saturday, July 30
Show 9 A.M. Sale 1 P.M.
Livestock Judging Pavilion
Cornell University — Ithaca, N. Y.
Rams—Ewes: Suffolk, Hampshire, Dorset, Corriedale, Cheviot, Shropshire, Southdown
New York State Improvement Project
For Catalogues:
Murray Benham, Sales Manager,
Canandaigua, New York

FOR QUICK SALE

Fifteen first and second calf heifers due this fall.

These heifers are T-B and Bangs tested, Certified Bloodtested and Vaccinated. Sired by Cornell All Supreme, Shaws Crete T Dunloggan, Dean Ragapple Sovereign, Lynbrook Wallie Queen.

Bred to following Sires: River Valley Wallie Sylvon, Shaws Schoolmaster Gold, Willow Lawn Superior Win, Shaws Schoolmaster Tidy Gold. Come and see them.

RUFUS C. WELLS, Wells Road, Norwich, N. Y.

SUFFOLKS PLACE FIRST IN REGISTRATION

Best breed for Profit. To learn why write:

National Suffolk Sheep Association
Box 324AA, Columbia, Missouri

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In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Pickles that Please

By Alberta D. Shackelton



WHAT HOME cook doesn't get satisfaction from preparing her own stock of pickles and relishes? They are easily made, economical, and do not require special equipment. Almost any vegetable may be used, as well as fruits such as pears, peaches, crabapples, and the like. Be sure every product is fresh and sound.

For best results, use pure granulated salt (not iodized), clear commercial cider vinegar of 4 to 6 percent acidity (white distilled for light colored fruits and vegetables, and cider vinegar for others); **fresh** whole spices or spice mixtures, tied in cheesecloth bag, and used very sparingly if you use spice oils; and granulated sugar unless otherwise specified.

Do not use iron, copper, or zinc utensils. Use soft water for brine for pickles and get the pickles into the brine within 24 hours after picking, and keep them completely under brine while brining.

Use the smallest size of cucumbers—gherkin size—for very sweet or very sour pickles, as they shrink less than the larger sizes when used for this purpose. Cucumbers about 3½-inches long and 1 to 1¼-inches in diameter are good for bread and butter pickles. Those about 5 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter are good for chunk pickles and dill pickles.

DILLY PICKLES

4 quarts 3 to 3½-inch cucumbers
Dill seed
Mustard seed
4 to 6 garlic cloves, if desired
4 to 6 small hot red peppers
4 cups vinegar
2 cups water
1 cup sugar
½ cup salt

Wash, dry, and make a long slit in each cucumber. Pack cucumbers in about 5 to 6 clean pint jars. Add 1 to 1½ tablespoons dill seed and about 1 teaspoon white mustard seed to each jar. Combine remaining ingredients, bring to a boil and simmer for 15 minutes. Transfer 1 piece garlic, if used, and 1 pepper to each jar. Return liquid to boiling and pour over pickles. Seal jars. Process jars for 15 minutes in a boiling water bath. Makes about 5 to 6 pints. Note: you may use fresh dill instead of dill seed.

CUCUMBER AND ONION SLICES

2 dozen 4- to 5-inch slender cucumbers
½ cup salt
1 tablespoon turmeric
7 cups vinegar
4 cups water
2 small onions, sliced
2 cups white sugar
½ teaspoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon white mustard seed
1 piece of ginger root
2 sticks cinnamon
1 cup water
2 cups brown sugar
1 teaspoon powdered alum

Wash, dry, and cut cucumbers into thin slices, combine thoroughly with salt, and let stand 3 hours. Drain. Add turmeric, 3 cups of the vinegar and the 4 cups water, and bring to boiling. Pour over cucumbers and let stand until cold. Drain.

Add the onions, white sugar, spices tied in a bag, and 1 cup water to the remaining 4 cups vinegar, and simmer 15 minutes. Pour over cucumbers and let stand 12 to 24 hours.

Drain sirup into kettle, add brown sugar, and heat to boiling. Add cucumbers and simmer 10 minutes. Pack pickles into hot sterilized jars. Add alum to the sirup, return to boiling, and pour, boiling hot, over cucumbers in jars. Seal. Makes about 4 pints.

SPICY MELON PICKLE

About 2 to 3 pounds green unripe melon as purchased (honey dew, casaba, or other cantaloupe melon, no watermelon)
Salt
1 pint white vinegar
1 cup white corn sirup
1 cup water
3 cups sugar
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon whole allspice
2 medium pieces of ginger root
½ teaspoon whole black pepper
3 sticks cinnamon
1 lemon, sliced

Cut melon lengthwise into 5 or 6 strips. Trim off rind and spongy seed pockets. Then cut melon crosswise into ¼ to ½ inch slices. Place melon in glass or enamelware container and cover with salted water using 3 tablespoons salt to each quart water. Let stand 3 or 4 hours. Rinse and drain melon. Taste, and if too salty, rinse again.

Cook melon in clear water until almost fork tender and drain. Combine the vinegar, sirup, water, spices tied in a bag, and ½ of the sugar and boil 3 minutes. Add melon and cook about 15 minutes. Taste sirup and if desired spiciness, remove spice bag. Cover pan and let stand 12 to 24 hours.

Add remainder of the sugar and thinly sliced lemon and cook until melon is clear and sirup of desired thickness. If sirup becomes too thick before melon is clear, add more water. Pack melon to within ½ inch of top of hot sterilized jars, return sirup to boiling and pour, boiling hot, over the melon. Seal. Makes about 4 pints.



Choice, homemade pickles add color and zest to a meal. You'll find it easy to make good pickles if you follow the directions on this page.

CRISP MUSTARD PICKLES

(N. Y. State College of Home Economics)

4 cups chopped cucumbers (five 5-inch cucumbers)
2 cups chopped onion
1½ cups chopped red peppers (3 large peppers)
4 5-inch (or 4-inch) cucumbers, sliced
1 quart small onions, peeled
1 medium head cauliflower broken into flowerets
1 cup salt
4 cups sugar
1 quart vinegar
¾ cup flour
¼ cup dry mustard
1½ tablespoons turmeric
1 tablespoon celery salt

Using four bowls, place the chopped cucumbers, chopped onion, and chopped red pepper in bowl No. 1; the sliced cucumbers in bowl No. 2; the small whole onions in bowl No. 3; and the cauliflower flowerets in bowl No. 4. Sprinkle ¼ cup salt over each bowl.

Cover the sliced cucumbers, onions, and cauliflowerets (bowls 2, 3 and 4) with cold water. Let all four bowls stand over night. Next morning, drain the liquid from the chopped vegetables (bowl No. 1), and drain and rinse the other vegetables.

Add 3 cups sugar to 3 cups vinegar and heat to boiling, and add the cucumber slices, little onions, and cauliflowerets (bowls 2, 3 and 4), and simmer for 5 minutes.

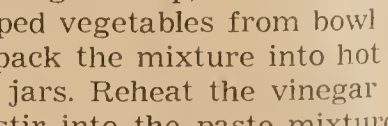
Make a paste of 1 cup sugar, flour, dry mustard, turmeric, celery salt, and 1 cup of vinegar.

Remove the vegetables from the hot vinegar sirup, add the uncooked chopped vegetables from bowl No. 1 and pack the mixture into hot sterilized jars. Reheat the vinegar sirup and stir into the paste mixture and cook with stirring until sauce thickens. Pour the boiling hot sauce over the vegetable mixture in the jars, filling to top, and seal immediately. Makes 6 pints.

Send For These Recipes

Have you lost a favorite pickle recipe clipped from former issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST? Every year we get many requests for mislaid pickle recipes, so we have made a collection of ten of the most popu-

(Continued on Page 22)



For Spicy Melon Pickle, use cantaloupe, honey dew, casaba or other muskmelon.



Their Cakes Won!

EVERY DAY brings us the name of another county winner in the big Sponge Cake Contest which the New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are sponsoring this year. Here are the latest champions, making a total of 37 county winners to date, all of whom are now in line for the finals next fall:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Broome	Sanitaria Springs	Mrs. Carolina Kark
Delaware	Delaware Valley	Mrs. Mary Tubiolo
Dutchess	Whaley Pond	Mrs. William Hiser
Greene	Greene Valley	Mrs. Donald Bouton
Monroe	Brockport	Mrs. Ruth Burlingame
Ontario	Clifton Springs	Mrs. Louise Washburn
Oswego	Lower Oswego Falls	Mrs. Maxwell Parrish
Saratoga	Beacon Hill	Mrs. Frank Bean
Schoharie	Rock District	Mrs. Chas. C. Holmes
Schuyler	Townsend	Mrs. Pauline Fazzary
Seneca	Kendaia	Mrs. Geo. Covert, Sr.
Washington	Hebron	Mrs. Vernon Sheldon
Wyoming	Attica	Mrs. Wm. Sondericker

The following news notes from reports of Pomona Service and Hospitality committee chairmen give interesting sidelights on those fluffy, golden sponge cakes and their makers:

Mrs. Martha Thorington, Delaware Co.: "The husband of our first prize winner, Mrs. Tubiolo, says he had a share in her success, as he minded the baby while his wife made the cake. After the judging, we had fun auctioning off the cakes."

Mrs. Martha Elpel, Greene Co.: "Our winner, Mrs Donald Bouton, almost missed the boat, as she was late getting to the meeting because of bad road conditions and detours, and had a 50-mile drive. The judges had finished when she arrived with a beautiful cake, but came back and included it, and it turned out to be the winner! Mrs. Bouton is a farmer's wife and has a 4-year-old son."

Miss Hilda Smith, Monroe Co.: "We had a fine contest, but two of the contestants suffered some bad luck with their cakes and couldn't enter them. One cake didn't turn out well, and the contestant didn't have time to bake another. The other had good luck with her cake—but her husband dropped it and ruined its appearance!"

Mrs. Earl Fletcher, Ontario Co.: "We sold the sponge cakes after the judging and raised $8.25."

Mrs. J. Allen Goodfellow, Oswego Co.: "Our winner, Mrs. Maxwell H. Parrish, has been very active in Grange work for many years, and has held many offices. She is presently lady assistant steward in both her Subordinate and Pomona granges, and was State Flora a few years ago. She is also active in her church and home demonstration work. Mrs. Parrish is the mother of twin daughters and grandmother of five (assorted!). She sings in our County Extension chorus, which may appear at the State Fair this year. This is only part of her busy program. We all enjoyed this Sponge Cake Contest very much and are looking forward to the finals next fall."

Mrs. Herbert Gilman, Saratoga Co.: "Our winner, Mrs. Frank Bean, won over 12 other contestants. My husband was one of them, as he entered our Subordinate contest and won there. He is a plumber by trade, so cake-making was quite a switch. He says he never had so much fun in his life as he did making the cakes. I still have some of his efforts in the freezer. They come in handy during the hot weather."

Mrs. Irma Bishop, Seneca Co.: "Our sponge cake contest winner, Mrs. George Covert, Sr., has been an active member of Kendaia Grange for ten years and has held many offices, including Lecturer, Ceres, and Pomona. This year she is chairman of her Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committee."



Mrs. Frank Bean
Saratoga County



Mrs. Mary Tubiola
Delaware County



Mrs. Charles Holmes
Schoharie County



Mrs. Donald Bouton of Halcott Center, N. Y., Greene County's winner. Her cake almost didn't get there!



Oswego County's winner, Mrs. Maxwell Parrish with her husband. Her winning cake was baked in the midst of a whirl of other activities.

July Needlework

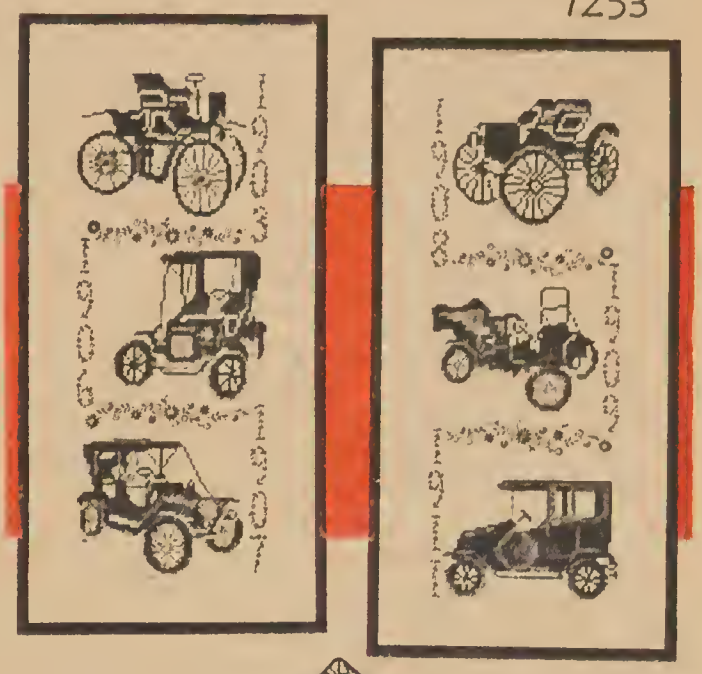


701. Capture the bright color of the scarlet tanager in simple embroidery. Frame birds for dramatic pictures or use to decorate a cloth. Two 5 x 8-inch motifs; eight about 5 x 5½ inches; color chart. 25 cents.

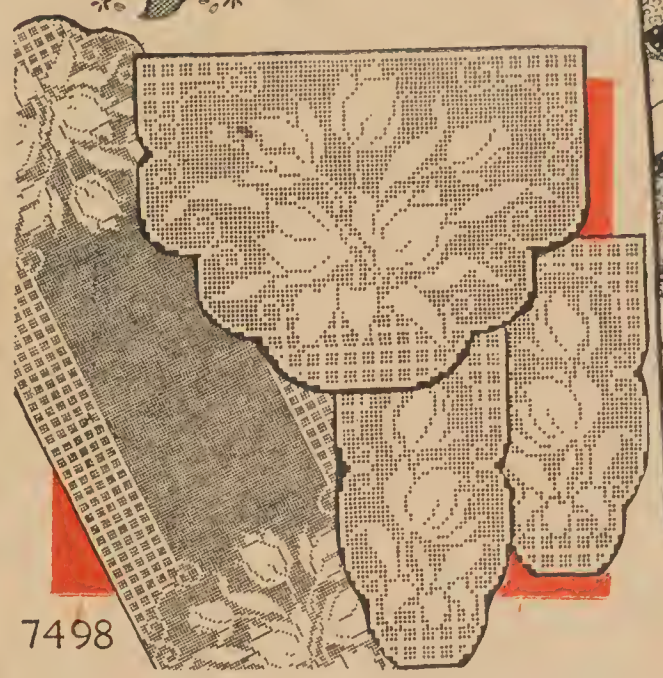
7238. Combine vivid applique and embroidery for these stunning motifs. Let your linens bloom with color. Four 5 x 12-inch motifs; pattern of applique patches; color schemes. 25 cents.

7253. Everyone loves these old-time "horseless carriages." Embroider them in easy cross-stitch; frame for amusing pictures. Two 8 x 21-inch panels; color chart. 25 cents.





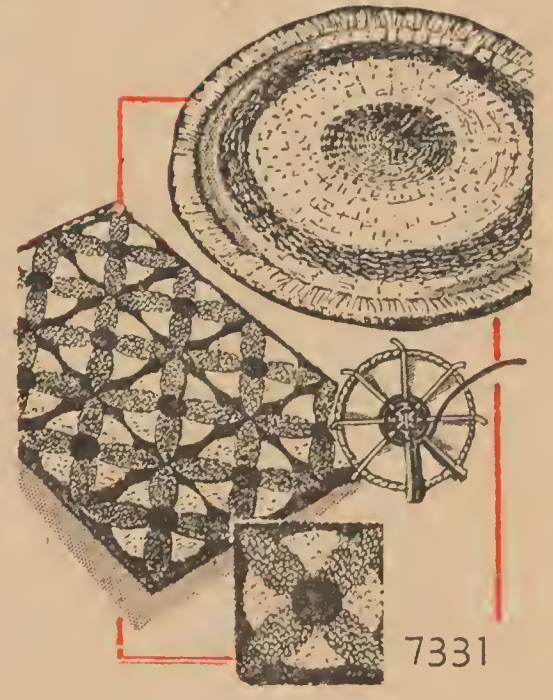




7498. Dress up your living-room with a tulip chair set and matching scarf. Charts, crochet directions for 12 x 16-inch chair back; 6 x 12-inch armrests; 16 x 42-inch scarf in No. 50 cotton. 25 cents.

7052. Did you ever see a gayer quilt than this one? Use same materials throughout or make flowers of different colored scraps. Charts, pattern of patches; yardages. 25 cents.

7331. Rug-making is a fascinating hobby. Our instructions tell you how to weave, braid, hook and crochet at little cost. Directions for 9 rugs, necessary patterns, and list of materials needed. 25 cents.



NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS ARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257. Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old, Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Send 25c for Needlecraft Catalogue.

Great Smokies Tour!

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG
WASHINGTON • YORKTOWN • JAMESTOWN
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



Guides in Williamsburg go about their daily work in colonial gowns of rustling silk.

—Photo: Curt Foerster



This scene in front of the old Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg, Virginia, recalls its appearance 200 years ago when such famous Revolutionary patriots as Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry gathered there.

—Photo: Virginia Dept. Conservation & Economics Development

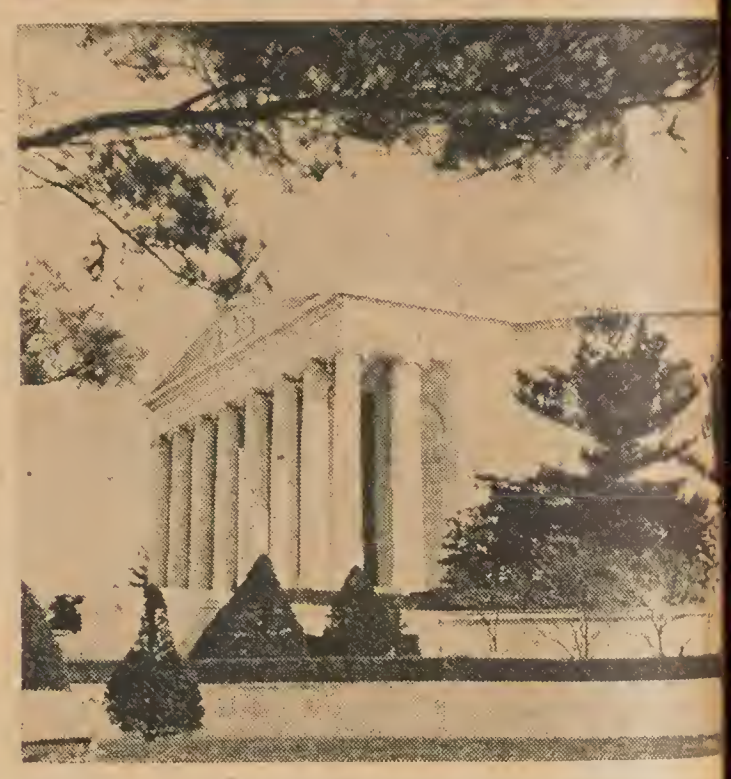
HOW would you like to visit with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party some of the most beautiful and historic places in America? We are planning a deluxe, two-weeks' bus tour, October 16 to October 29, that will be one of the most delightful and interesting tours that we have ever had. Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, it will be an escorted tour, with everything included in the price of the all-expense ticket: transportation, sightseeing, delicious meals, overnight stops in fine hotels, baggage handling, and all tips.

Our party will meet in New York City on October 16 and spend the night there. The next day after breakfast, we will board our special deluxe buses—and then will begin a fascinating series of visits to famous places, including Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Gettysburg, Annapolis, Washington (we will visit both the White House and the Capitol); Mount Vernon; Williamsburg, where time has been turned back 200 years; Yorktown; Jamestown, site of the first English settlement in America; Richmond; Asheville, North Carolina; Monticello and Ash Lawn, homes of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe; also, Fredericksburg, where so much of the Civil War was centered.

Our trip will take us over two magnificent drives—the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Skyline Drive, and through two famous national parks: the Great Smokies National Park and Shenandoah National Park.

This is your chance to visit some of the most beautiful and famous places in America, in the easiest, most comfortable way possible. You will be traveling with the best of company, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party; you will be well looked after by our tour escort. You will like our congenial bus drivers, you will have no travel cares, no tips to pay, no baggage to carry—nothing to do but have a wonderful time!

For full details and cost of this delightful tour, just fill out the coupon below and mail it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-S, Ithaca, N. Y. We will be happy to send you a free copy of the illustrated itinerary. If you decide to join our party, as we hope you will, it would be wise to make your reservation soon. A deposit of $50 will hold space for you, and will be promptly refunded if you have to cancel later.



We'll spend two nights in Washington, D. C., and while there will visit Mount Vernon. At right is the Jefferson Memorial, one of the many beautiful sights we will see in Washington.

—Photo: Curt Foerster

E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-S, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the following itinerary.

Great Smokies Tour, October 16-29 ———

Name _____

_____

Address _____

_____

Please print name and address

What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters from Our Readers

Repairs Old Organs

My hobby is repairing old reed organs and sending them to our Protestant missions in Nicaragua, Honduras, Jamaica, and Alaska. I also offer instructions and simple supplies to missionaries needing help in repairing their instruments. I will be glad to offer these suggestions to anyone sending a stamped addressed envelope and stating their trouble.

I would like to learn the name and address of anyone having an old harmonium or melodeon in any condition. I am repairing a melodeon now and am interested in knowing more about these old musical instruments. — *Rev. G. F. Weinland, Canadensis, Penna.*

Quilt Pieces

As I am a dressmaker, I have a lot of scraps of material from house dresses, boys' shirts, children's cotton dresses, and other garments that I have made. They are mostly percales, but I also have a few pieces of shirting material, miscut fronts and sleeves from a shirt factory. They are all new and very nice, and as I don't have time to make quilts any more, I would be glad to have someone else use them. Perhaps a church group would like them. I have a 12 x 12 box full of them, and would only ask for the postage needed to send them. — *Mrs. L. M. Purdy, R.D. 1, Smith's Basin, N. Y.*

She's Been Busy!

Although I have had a family of 20 children and now have 23 grandchildren, I have taken time to pursue two hobbies I enjoy—collecting and needlework. I have 300 pairs of salt and pepper shakers; a collection of 75 baskets of all sizes and shapes; scenic postcards; postcard folders from all the states but Montana and Washington; about 2,000 old buttons; old hat ornaments and buckles; old dishes, about 150 old bottles of various sizes and shapes; old wine glasses; covered candy jars and candy dishes.

I also love to knit and to hook and braid rugs. Don't think I haven't been busy all these years! — *Mrs. Mildred Marceau, R. 5, Norwich, Connecticut*

PICKLES THAT PLEASE

(Continued from Page 20)

lar ones, including such all-time favorites as these: Carrie's Hot Dog Relish, Everybody's Favorite Bread and Butter Pickles, Delicious Chunk Pickles, Mrs. Huckett's Watermelon Pickle, Sweet Pickle Chips, and Tomato and Apple Relish.

To get a copy of FAVORITE PICKLE RECIPES FROM AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, write to Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 4 cents in stamps for mailing.

We also recommend again the **Ball Blue Book** which contains many delicious pickle recipes, as well as recipes for jams, jellies, preserves, and the latest canning and freezing directions. You can get a copy of the **Ball Blue Book** by sending 25 cents in coin to: Blue Book, Dept. AA, Muncie, Indiana.

The Clothes LINE

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9499. The easy bias-cut bodice gives this lovely dress of soft, fluid fit. Whip it up in silk, cotton or linen. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

4969. Step-in casual with open collar, handy pockets, flared skirt. Sew it in a gay cotton print. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

9383. Crisp, cool fashion for the larger figure. Flattering in silk or cotton polka dot or a smooth, solid-color linen. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 50 cents.



9351. Breezy blouses for your summer skirts, slacks, shorts. Choose gay cottons for these. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

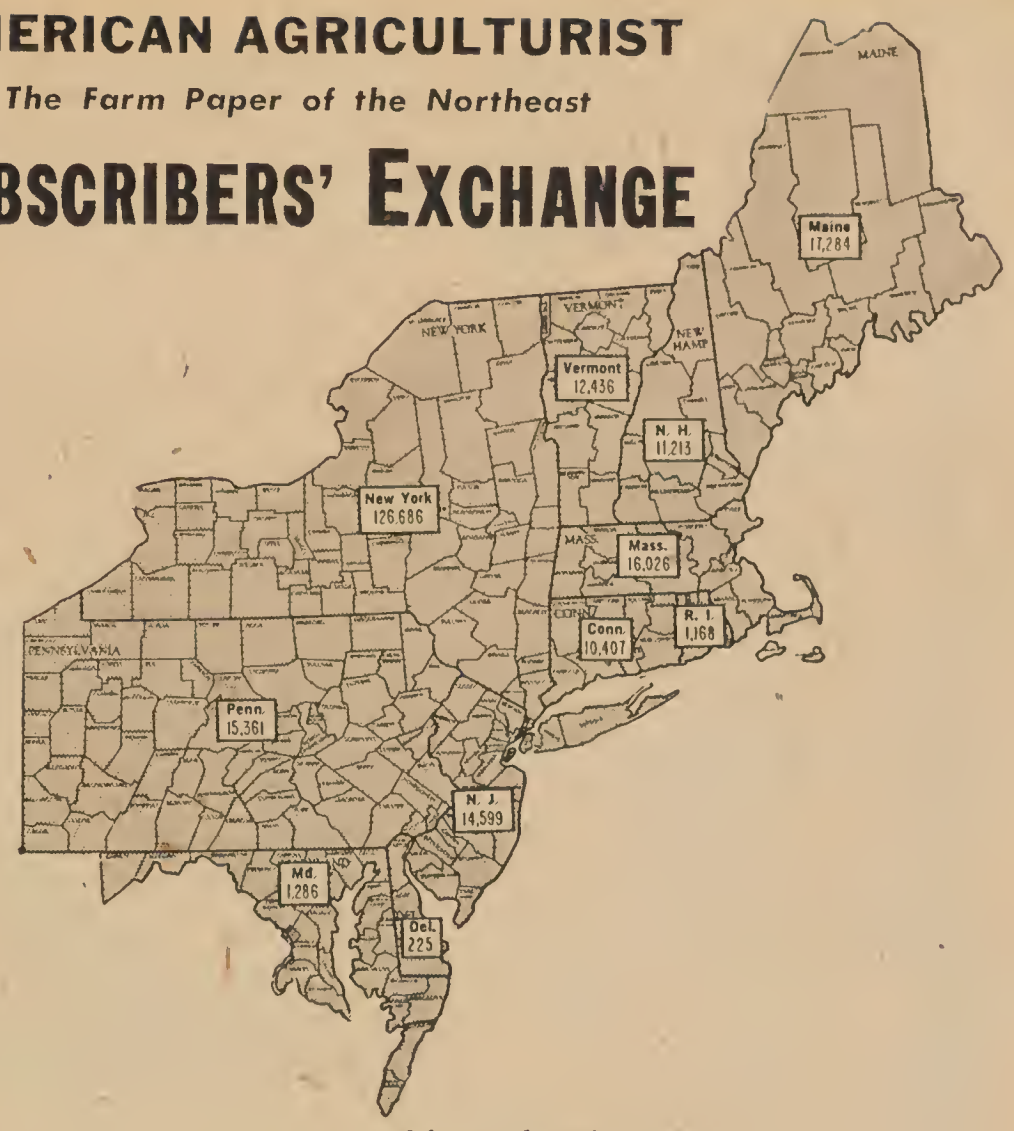
4816. A trim, smartly styled bodice tops an easy-swinging skirt. Ideal for rayon or cotton. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½; 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

PATTERN 9383 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9499, 4969, 9351, and 4816 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 25c for our full-color Catalogue of Printed Patterns.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Publishers A.B.C. Statement
December 31, 1959

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New England	68,534
New Jersey	14,599
Pa., Del., Md., Misc.	18,564
Total	228,383

Advertising Rate $.20 per word, initial or group of numerals. Payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month. Closing date 16 days prior to date of publication. Minimum, 10 words $2.00. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra per insertion.

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No-Money-Down, No-Risk Starting Sample Plan. You keep up to $1.00 per item. Self-selling EVANS Line, huge plant mean more sales, faster service. Send today for saleable boxes to be paid for or returned—plus big Free Album of Personalized cards, 2 big Order-Getting Illustrated Catalogs of over 300 items. Write now.
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That's right! Two dozen large soft fluffy white towels for only $1.00 (plus 10c for extra postage & hdlg.) Think of it—LARGE-SIZE unwoven cotton & rayon towels for less than a nickel apiece! Terrific value you've got to see to believe. We had to buy more than a hundred thousand to get this special low price. Now we're passing this savings on to you, our customers. All orders on a FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED basis, so be sure and order all you'll need! You'll sure use all you'll buy—and you'll never get a buy like this again. Thank you. ORDER NOW! MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

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Clip model, 7 shot
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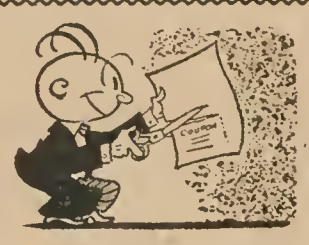


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A "WHODUNIT"

By ERIC WAHLEEN



OH DEAR!, which one of those kids left the refrigerator door open and apple cores on her clean floor?



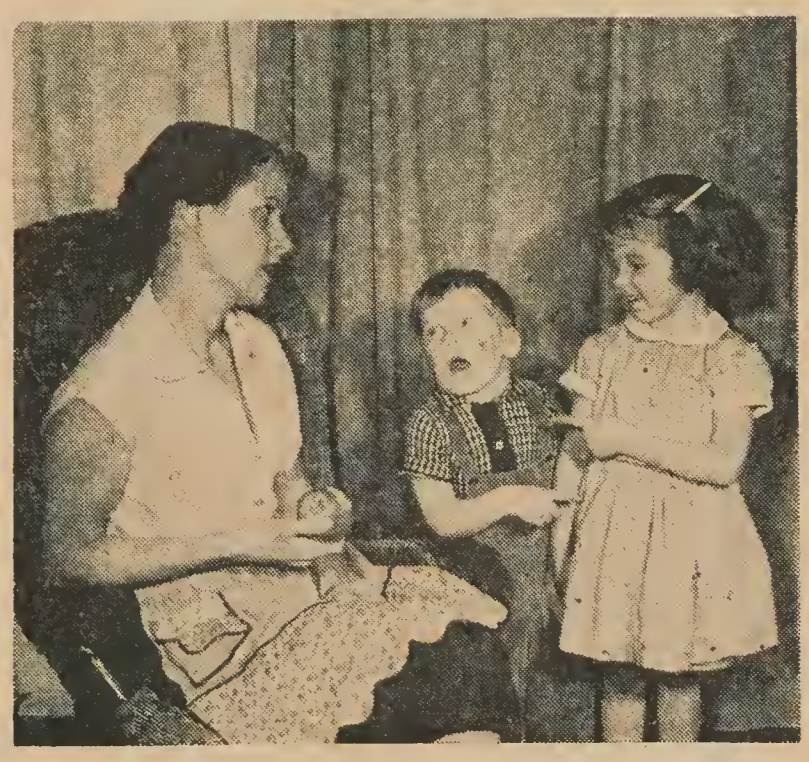
MUDDY FOOTPRINTS on that clean pillow sli too (and muddier handprints on windo above it). Just when mother thought she h the house all spruced up for Sunday.



JOHNNY! MARY! Where are those children? It sounds awfully quiet around here.



JOHNNY CAN'T get out of that one. He's caug with the goods on him!



THE APPLE DEAL seems to have been a joint job.



WELL, JOHNNY'S clean once more (except for his face) and Mary is thinking it over, while mother restores order. Peace and quiet reign in the house for a while . . . until the kids think up some new mischief to get into.

Your Combine— Ready To Roll!

By TOM CLAGUE

YOU STAND a good chance of boosting your profit just by going over your combine thoroughly before the harvest season. Failure to do so can put unnecessary breakdowns right in the middle of the best harvesting time. Or, you may leave grain in the field that could just as well have been in the bin — because you didn't notice a leak or a torn flap.



Tom Clague

If your combine has an engine on it, go over it and get it in shape. This includes draining out the anti-freeze — which you should have installed in the fall to prevent the rusting that will take place if you leave the cooling system "dry." You should put in new engine oil and check the oil filter, if any.

Check Air Cleaner

One of the most important points is the air cleaner, because of the dust involved. Be sure it is clean and has oil in it, and check carefully for leaks, cracked hoses, etc. It will only take a few hours of operation in dusty conditions with a faulty air cleaner to ruin an engine. Check spark plugs and points too, for easy starting and full power.

Next, get out the manual and go through it thoroughly. Then go over the whole machine, giving it a complete lubrication. Check all the "regular" bearings carefully. Then check all the sealed bearings, which, since they don't require the attention of lubrication, may not get inspected very often. Naturally, you'll want to replace all the bearings that are poor, and if you do this chore ahead of the season, you'll have plenty of time to get the parts you need before you should be at work. You'll also stand a better chance of getting your repairs before the dealer's stock is exhausted—which can happen in a rush time.

Check all belts, sheaves, chains, and sprockets. Replace belts which are unlikely to last the season, and sheaves as well. Set the tension properly on all belts, they should have been loosened at the time of storage last fall. Check all chains and sprockets too, replacing all items that need it. Be sure to check elevator chains for tightness, and wear. They're out of sight and easy to overlook, but they can be a real mess to fix during harvest.

If your machine has canvases for conveying the material to the cylinder, check them carefully for damage. And be sure to check grain flaps inside the machine; damage here can allow much grain to "go right on through" and out the machine.

Of course you'll need to check the condition of the cylinder bars and racks—in fact, all the working parts. Look for rust on the sheet metal, which may make holes that will let grain out at the wrong place.

Go over the cutting mechanism thoroughly—the sickle, which may need straightening, and perhaps new sections . . . the guards, which should probably be re-aligned . . . the pitman, and the whole drive mechanism. Here, the cutting action is much like the mower, and rules of mower bar maintenance apply.

After you've gone over the machine and everything is in operating condition and well lubricated, start the machine. Run it slowly and watch it, to see that it's operating all right. Listen to it—you can probably tell by how it sounds if some point needs attention. After you've run it 15 to 20 minutes at low speed, run it up to full speed for a while, and listen some more. After perhaps five minutes of this, slow it down again and walk around the machine, listening.

Line It Up

One point to watch carefully, especially with a pto machine, is the adjustment of the tractor drawbar and the tongue of the combine. Follow the instruction book carefully, because it will tell how to line everything up for the straightest operation of the pto shaft, resulting in smoother running throughout the whole machine.

Before you go to the field, check the instruction book and set the adjustments for the crop you're harvesting. These are a good starting point, although experience and varying field conditions will determine your final field settings. As a matter of fact, it's recommended that you re-adjust up to three times a day, matching air and cylinder speed to moisture conditions, etc. It is estimated that you can save two to three bushels per acre by careful attention to this important part of the operation of your combine.

After you've operated a bit, pull the machine out of the grain and over to a clean place, and let it run itself empty. Look carefully for leaks. If you see a few little piles of grain, you'll know that you're losing grain that should be in the bin.

You can tell best about grain losses by checking on the ground behind the machine to see how much you are losing. With oats, for instance, one grain for every 15 square inches (about the area of a postal card) means a loss of approximately one bushel per acre. And remember that every grain you save increases your **profit** a great deal more than it increases your **yield.**



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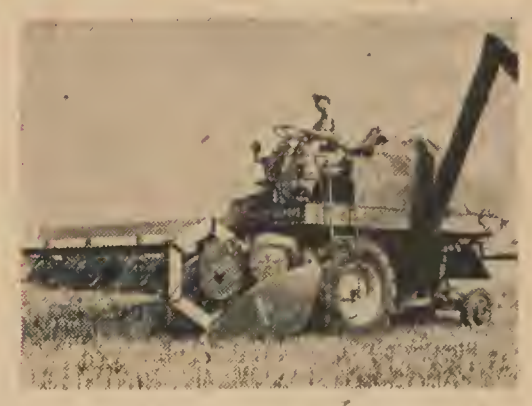
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This ten-ton feeder truck is equipped with a Transit-Weigh Scale from Scales, Inc. Utilization of steel channels, rounds, "I" beams, and flats, all rolled at BETHLEHEM STEEL, permits a total added height to the truck body of only nine and one-half inches.

The entire weighing operation is controlled from the cab, as that is where the weigh beam and poise are located, ready to imprint the correct weight on a standard weigh ticket with a squeeze of the lever. Thus, a driver can set the beam poise to a given weight and unload the proper amount; or, he can unload any unknown amount and subtract this weight from the previous printed weight. This eliminates the weigh-back trip.



The Massey-Harris Super 92 self-propelled combine introduces new design principles to the largest of MASSEY-FERGUSON'S combine line which increases combine capacity by 20 percent, according to the company.

The Super 92 features six open bottom straw walkers in a 48-inch wide walker body which spreads straw out in a thin layer so that a large volume can be handled without overloading.

The machine is powered by a six-cylinder Chrysler industrial engine, with a rated brake horsepower of 75 at 1865 r.p.m. Wheels are adjustable to fit row crops. Hydraulic power steering on the rear wheels and individual hydraulic brakes on the drive wheels are standard equipment.

Market studies by COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION have revealed that Silotracin, its new antibiotic silage preservative, is having its greatest use as an additive to silage preservation products.

Manufacturers of silage preservatives are adding Silotracin to their products to stimulate bacteria to convert silage starches and sugars into lactic, acetic and propionic acids. These acids discourage harmful bacteria in the silo which cause rotting and foul odors, and help to preserve the silage in a form which is acceptable to silage-fed animals.

A new self-unloading forage box incorporating a series of "field tested" features which facilitate more rapid handling of material is being produced by GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, West Bend, Wisconsin.

The foremost design innovation of the BU84 is a beater clutch allowing operation of the beaters independently of feeder aprons—permitting the operator to govern the flow of material from the box with effortless ease.

Other features include a higher front end panel to prevent spillage; a faster operating cross conveyor permitting faster unloading; more conveniently located unloading controls; and reinforced front mounting stakes.

A new ground driven pull-type parallel bar bean rake has been announced by NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY. It will cleanly windrow four rows of edible beans planted in 30 inch rows. Clean, gentle raking action for both beans and hay is made possible by 27 teeth on each of five tooth bars. It will windrow a full seven foot mower swath onto clean stubble. A single easy-to-reach crank for transport and raking height adjustment is standard equipment.

A new all-purpose farm elevator that combines top capacity and easy, safe operation is the latest addition to NEW HOLLAND'S line of crop-handling equipment.

It's the Model 545 elevator, built primarily to handle ear and shelled corn and small grain. The wide 20½-inch trough also elevates bales of any size. Chief among the features on this new member of the farmstead mechanization group is safety lock design, which locks the trough securely to the chassis at all angles of elevation to prevent collapse of the elevator.

Accessories include a snap-on swivel head with various lengths of spouting, a right-hand adapter kit to permit PTO drive from either side of the elevator, and counter-balanced Hopper Feeders in nine or eleven-foot lengths



A herd classification demonstration was conducted at the BEACON Dairy and Livestock Research Farm following the National Convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, held in Syracuse. Conducted by the Association, the demonstration was for the benefit of Holstein-Friesian officials from several foreign countries. Representatives were present from England, Canada, The Netherlands, Germany, Venezuela, and Colombia.



The new "Pacer" Hay Conditioner features the same rugged heavy duty parts and construction carried by other models of CUNNINGHAM hay conditioners. The economy "Pacer" has high speed Timken wheel bearings, heavy duty dual driven reels for friction free operation, and drop forge, heat treated gears and Timken roller bearings. The "Pacer" Hay Conditioner is the newest addition to the expanding line of hay making equipment manufactured by Ray Cunningham & Sons, Inc. of LaCrosse, Wisc.



Ed Eastman's Page

A Fascinating Hobby

ON THE road between the cities of Ithaca and Cortland, New York, there was for many years a big window in a little farmhouse which was always full of red geraniums. The place came to be known for miles around as "the house with the geraniums in the window."

Many times on a cold, snowy day I have passed that little home and got renewed hope and inspiration, a spiritual lift, from those flowers. They reminded me that my mother always had a big bay window filled with house plants.

One day, Belle, Margaret Roe, our cousin, and I stopped at the little farm home to see what manner of folk lived there. We found just what we expected—an elderly couple who not only loved flowers but all manner of living things which God has created. They made us so welcome that we have never forgotten the visit. But now they have gone, and the geraniums bloom no more in that window, but they can bloom in your home, greenhouse or garden.

Anybody, including you, can grow geraniums, and there's no other house plant that can give you more satisfaction.

There are four general groups of geraniums and you can have fun with representatives of any one or all of these groups: The four groups are: the garden geranium, with which we are most familiar; the ivy; the pelargonium, which is the true geranium; and the scented. In some of these groups, there are hundreds of different varieties.

Most of you will remember the **rose leaf scented** geranium. Our mothers and grandmothers used to keep the leaves of these in bureau drawers to give fragrance to the clothes.

I had a rose leaf plant once in my greenhouse and it grew about twelve feet tall. In their native South Africa and in California, the geraniums are likely to be shrubs instead of small plants. My rose leaf scented the whole place. I also had ten or twelve other scented varieties such as peppermint, lemon, spice, apple cider, etc. Some of the fancy leaved geraniums are very beautiful.

If you want a fascinating hobby and love flowers, I suggest you get started with geraniums. To do so, you will first want to get well informed. A good book on the subject is called "Geraniums for Home and Garden," by Helen Krauss, and published by the MacMillan Publishing Company in New York City. There is also another book entitled, "The New Greenhouse Gardening for Everyone," by Chabot, published by M. Barrows and Company, New York City. This book not only has a good section on geraniums, but is excellent for anyone who wants to get started with a small greenhouse.

I got both information and plants from Wilson Brothers, Roachdale, Indiana, who advertise 157 different varieties of geraniums. You may know some nursery near you which specializes in geraniums and has varieties for sale, in addition to the common garden kind. Your state college of agriculture may also have a bulletin on the subject, or be able to tell you where you can buy plants.



Lewis Mead of Sheridan, New York, in his greenhouse containing 350,000 geraniums. Editor Cosline, who took the picture, says he never saw anything more beautiful. Mr. Mead and his father also operate a large vineyard and sell some 40,000 grape cuttings.

RIGHT CULTIVATION

MY FIRST memory of cultivating was of riding a horse hitched to a one-horse cultivator while Father, guiding the machine, bore down with all of his might. In addition, he usually had several heavy stones piled on the cultivator because he was of the firm belief that cultivation was no good unless it went deep.

We know now, of course, that cultivation must be shallow, otherwise it will cut off the crop roots. Father believed, as I did also in my own farming for years, that you ought to keep the cultivator running frequently for at least four to six times during the season for the corn and potatoes.

So much cultivation is not only a waste of labor but probably also sets the crop back.

The chief purpose of cultivation is to kill weeds, and with weed killers available for some crops, there is less need for cultivation. However, it is necessary on many soils to improve the tilth and break up the crust by cultivation so that air and particularly water intake can be maintained.

All of us have noticed how a crop seems to jump rapidly in growth right after a cultivation.

WHY FARM MACHINERY CAME

RECENTLY, some friends of mine were visiting about how fast farm equipment has come in the last fifty years, and were wondering what had caused this rapid increase.

My friend, Willard Durkee, who has spent months in doing the research work for a book on the history of farm equipment in New York State says:

"The pioneer farmers, the blacksmiths, and the inventors were developing farm machinery here in the Northeast many years ago when the Indians were still running the country west of the Ohio River.

"Hal Higgins of the University of California sent me a photograph of a combine that was built by Joseph Hall of Rochester, N. Y. in 1852. It went around Cape Horn by sail boat to California. The picture shows the machine in a field being drawn by twenty horses."

Well, the question is, if they knew how to make such equipme so many years ago, why didn't come faster and why wasn't it use more?

The chief reason is, I am sur and Mr. Durkee agrees with m that they didn't **need** machines those days because help was plentiful. It's another example th necessity is the mother of inve tion. The supply of labor was f greater than the demand so the did the work by hand.

But it was a different story whe the boys and girls began to lea the farms. Then, more and bett equipment was needed to take the place. The change was hastene and became almost revolutionar with the development and use gasoline and electric power. The came the tractors, the automobile and all the other labor-saving m chines on the farm, in the factorie and in the homes.

BEST DAIRY SECTION

MOST interesting is a repo issued by the USDA compari dairymen's average production an income in 1948 and 1958. Com pared also are production an prices received by dairymen i eastern and western Wisconsi with those in the central Northea which, as used by the Departmen includes New York, Vermont an northern Pennsylvania.

In that 10 years, the net dai **farm income** of the farmers eastern Wisconsin, a great dai region, **declined 23%.** Incom **gained 2%** with the farmers western Wisconsin, and **24%** her in the central Northeast.

Dairy production increased 23 in eastern Wisconsin; 41% in wes ern Wisconsin; and 39% in centra Northeast.

Production per man hour in creased 51% in eastern Wisconsi 70% in western Wisconsin; an 69% in the Northeast.

Hourly income of the dairyme of eastern Wisconsin **declined** 51 in the 10 years; 5% in weste Wisconsin; and **gained** 7% in cen tral Northeast.

While these gains in the Ne York milk shed are not as much a dairymen would like, they do sho that we are doing better, far bette than are the dairymen in most sec tions of the country.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Dayton L. Phelp of Cortland, New York, tell a story about a minister who sai to his congregation:

"All those who want to go t Heaven will please stand up."

Everybody stood except one fe low who was sound asleep.

Then the minister said: "Every one who wants to go to Hell wi stand up."

Suddenly the sleeper awoke jumped to his feet and shouted:

"I don't know what you are vot ing for, but the minister and I seem to be the only ones voting in the affirmative!"

"Taken" For $461!

Here's How You Can Avoid A Similar Experience

IF YOU WERE "taken in" to the tune of $461 would you be willing to admit it or would you rather keep it to yourself? Mrs. Mary Minns of Interlaken, New York, admitted it to us because she hoped to protect AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers against having a similar experience.

Let's start at the beginning. "I had been thinking about lightning



Mrs. Mary Minns and the inadequate rod supposed to ground her lightning protection system. The rod, which was pulled to determine its length, was only 7 feet in the ground instead of the 10 foot standard minimum. The rod was smaller in diameter than standard, the cable running from the roof was substandard, as was the connection between cable and ground.

rods," said Mrs. Minns, "because lightning had recently struck pretty close and thunder actually shakes the house at times. What sold me on this deal was the impression given me by the men who called that they were representing a local firm and had actually installed lightning rods for a man I know very well and trust completely."

Two men, claiming to be brothers, first called on Mrs. Minns and gave their sales talk. When she asked them the approximate price they said it would be around $65. But, as you can see from the receipt which she asked for and which is reproduced on this page, after the job was completed, the price had skyrocketed to $461!

"I told the men that was pretty steep," said Mrs. Minns, "but the work was completed and I figured I had to pay it. They wanted cash and drove me to the bank while I got it, but they didn't go into the bank. I asked for a receipt which they gave me."

An Expert Opinion

When the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST heard of this deal they asked George Morse of Ithaca, who is chairman of the Education Committee of the United Lightning Protection Committee of Webster, New York, to go along with us. After looking over the installation, here are some of the things George told us.



As you see, neither chimney is rodded. Neither is there any connection with the TV aerial, eave spouts, water pipes, or sewage disposal.

The price of $461 was not much out of line for a good job. But what Mrs. Minns actually got was material estimated by George at costing less than $30, and an installation which took three men from 1½ to 2 hours according to the testimony of neighbors. From the standpoint of protection from lightning the installation is practically worthless.

Here are a few of the unsatisfactory details about the job:

1. There should have been at least three and probably four "grounds" with rods going into the earth a minimum of 10 feet. What Mrs. Minns got for "grounds" was one steel rod (specifications call for galvanized) 8 feet long but which was only in the ground 7 feet. The diameter was smaller also than standard specifications called for.

2. The ground rod was very inadequately attached to the cable running from the roof. The cable itself does not meet specifications.

3. The lightning protection system had no rod at the top of any of three chimneys, it was not connected as it should have been to the TV aerial, to the water pipes, sewage pipe, electric wires, telephone or heating system.

4. In several places, the cable was installed at an acute angle, in one case, at least, less than 90 degrees, whereas standard specifications call for changes in direction of all cables to be in gradual curves.

At one of our State parks in central New York there are, as I am writing this, around 20 trailers from out of the State occupied by people, apparently gypsies, who are traveling roads in this area taking exorbitant sums from the unwary, particularly older couples and widows. It seems likely that Mrs. Minns' visitors belong to this group.

The lightning rod racket is not the only one they are pursuing. Another is barn painting with paint apparently diluted with kerosene or some other material which dries quickly and allows the pigment to be washed off with the first rain.

Also a favorite deal is the cleaning out of septic tanks, again for exorbitant sums. In one case, a subscriber reports that the gang never took anything from the septic tank, that they merely dug a shallow hole and covered it up again!

How can you avoid similar losses? One of the surest ways is to deal with local concerns with established places of business. Good lightning protection is a good investment. Another is to refuse to be hurried into anything before you check reliability with your Chamber of Commerce, your county agricultural agent or your banker.

Strangely enough, those approached too often fail to record the license number. In the case of the car whose driver called on Mrs. Minns we are told that passers-by gave at least four different descriptions as to its make and color.

The surest way to put a gang like this out of business is to refuse to deal with them. That's why we are telling you this story. It is the sincerest wish of both Mrs. Minns and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that the story will save the loss of several hundreds of dollars to one or more readers.

June 23 1960 No.

To Miss Mary Minns Dr.

Terms: Cash / Via

	Complect set of	
	lighting protectors	$461.00
	Installed Material	
	and labor	
	Complect	
	paid in full	

The receipt asked for and given. Note bad spelling and absence of signature.

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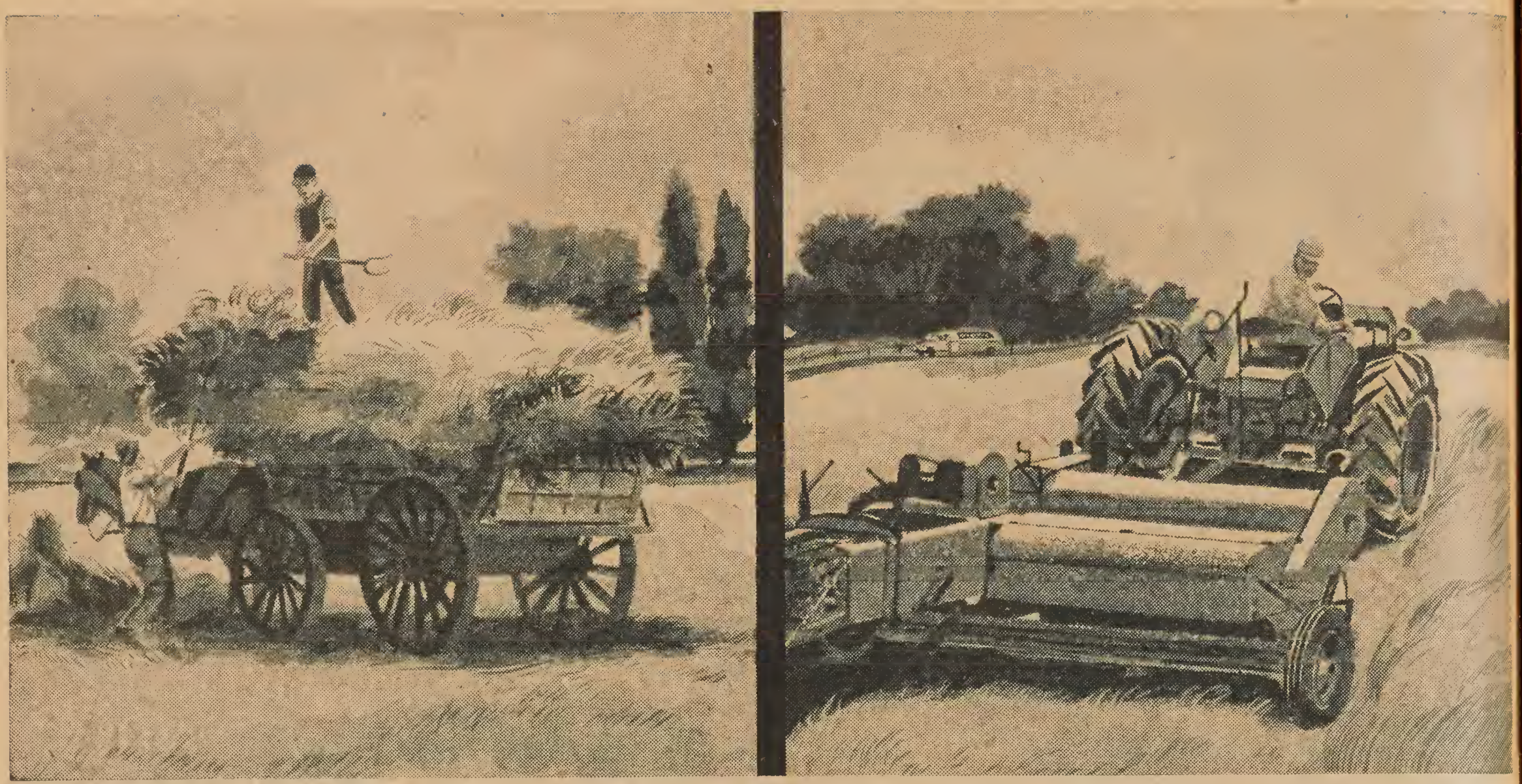
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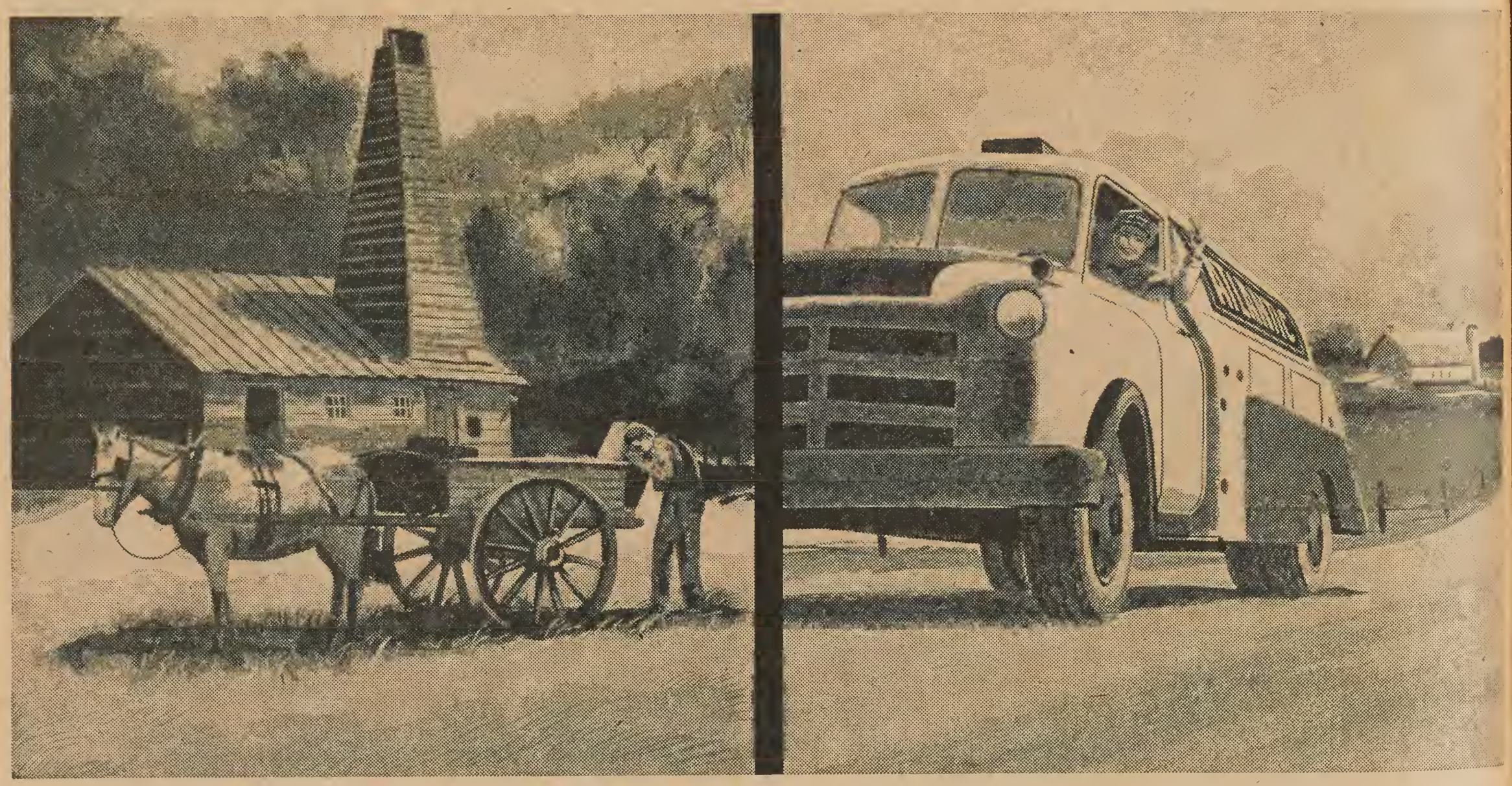
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

A great many insects and diseases lurk as potential threats to potato crops. Here a grower sprays his plants with a mist spray. A systemic insecticide applied to the soil holds future promise.



New Wrinkles For POTATO GROWERS

By ELMER EWING*

WHAT DO the 60's hold for the northeastern potato industry? My crystal ball is as cloudy as yours may be, but I expect to see five major changes during the next ten years.

The safest prediction of the five is that the **trend toward higher yields per acre** will continue. I expect that the higher yields will be achieved not by some startling new discovery, but by increasing attention to all of the many small details which past experience has proved to be necessary for consistently high yields.

One of these "details" is choice of a good, well-drained soil. It was evident this year in those parts of New York which experienced a wet spring that, although many soils with drainage problems have dropped out of potato production during the past twenty years, a few still remain.

I think growers who are gambling with potatoes on such soils, whether mineral or muck, will be forced to realize during the next ten years that, with modern high investments and modest margins of profit, the gamble is a poor one.

The second "detail" is choice of variety. The present leading variety, Katahdin, owes its popularity not to a high yielding ability, but to its dependability in producing a moderately large crop of smooth, attractive tubers. Many of the newer varieties will out-yield Katahdin, but have not been widely accepted for various reasons. For example, the latest variety to be released, Redskin, averaged more than 1,100 bushels per acre in our 1958 Wyoming County, N. Y., variety trial, compared to 695 bushels per acre for Katahdin.

I doubt that Redskin will ever become popular in New York because of its irregular tuber shape and deep eyes; but eventually one of the new varieties will combine high yields, good tuber appearance, dependability, and good quality for cooking and processing. If this should happen within the next ten years, average yields might increase 100 bushels per acre due to change in variety alone.

Even if the magic new variety fails to materialize during the 1960's it is likely that a substantial number of growers will switch to one of several existing varieties which will ordinarily out-yield Katahdin and which are superior to Katahdin in table and processing quality, but which require more care in cultural, harvesting, or storage operations for best results.

Some growers are already taking a second look at Kennebec to see whether closer planting, lower fertilization, timely vine killing, careful harvesting, and proper storage will not enable them to live with this high yielding variety.

Another thing which would improve yields would be better stands. Missing hills don't produce potatoes, and there have been too many skippy stands in potato fields the last few years. This is partly a question of obtaining good, healthy seed, partly a question of proper seed handling, and partly a question of planter adjustment and operation.

The whole problem has been aggravated recently by the introduction of certain automatic seed cutters which cut the seed potatoes lengthwise. When oversize tubers of the elongated types are pushed through these cutters, extra-long planter picks are needed to pick up the long slices which result. I believe that the better growers are beginning to appreciate how much poor stands reduce their yields and are trying to correct the situation.

Other practices which should contribute to higher yields are earlier planting, irrigation, and better control of weeds, diseases, and insects. Of these, irrigation has the most unrealized potential on upstate New York mineral soils (it already being the rule on Long Island). Those who are irrigating now generally need to increase the number of irrigations they are making during the season; those who are not yet irrigating will be seriously considering whether it is possible for them to do so.

Almost as safe as the prediction of higher yields per acre is the prediction of **still greater**

(Continued on Page 12)

*Vegetable Crop Specialist, Cornell University.

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just itching to get out and go

Watch a Chevy raising dust down some forsaken back road and notice the nice, even way it rides the bumps and ruts. Nothing does quite so much for country driving as Chevrolet's Full Coil springs at all four wheels. And nothing takes rough treatment day after day like Chevy's solid Fisher Body build. This one's great for country-style going. Lithe and lively on the road, rugged and reliable over the years. Let your dealer list all the models and all the things you'll like about the '60 Chevrolet.

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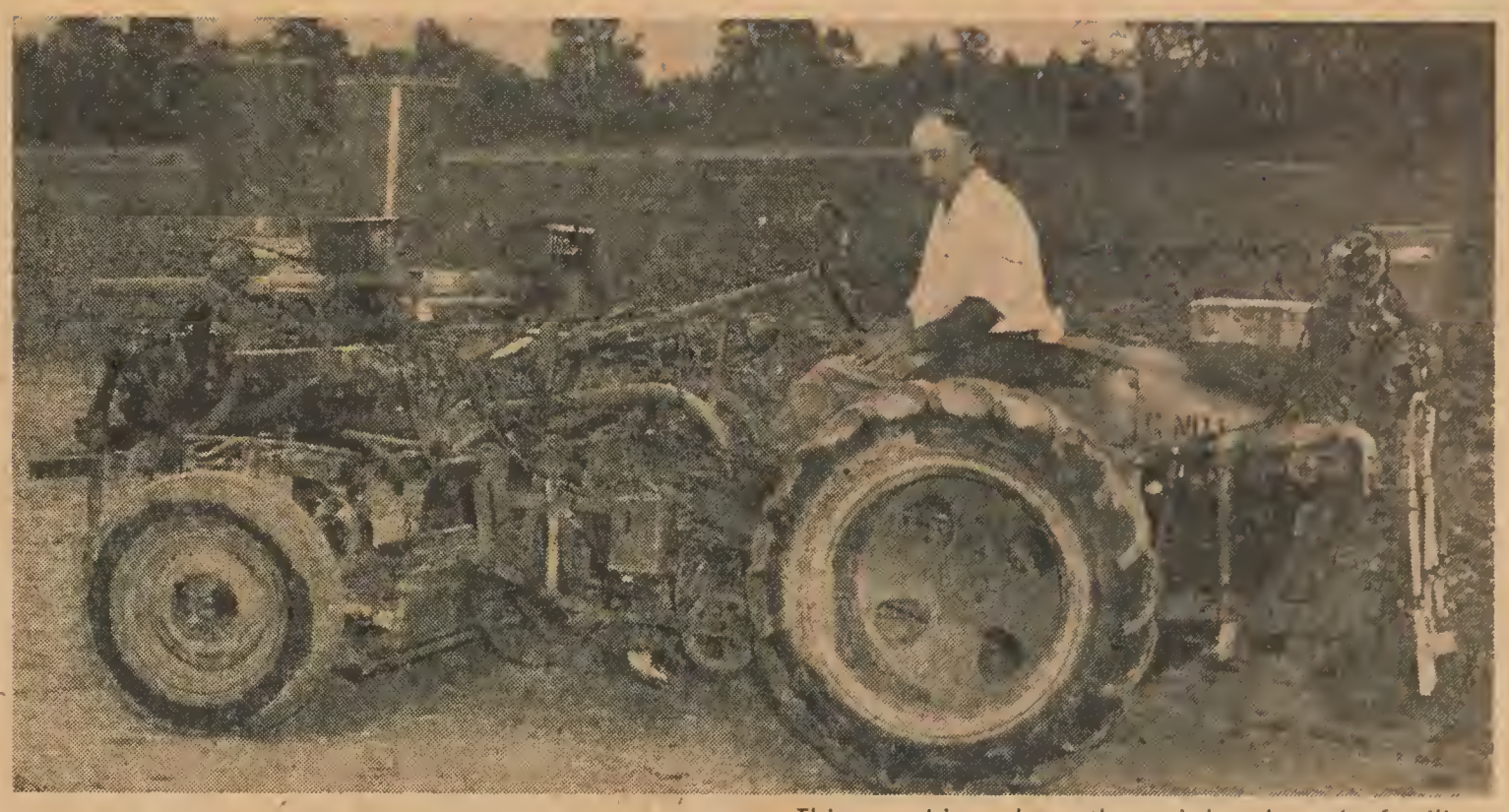


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Growing VEGETABLES To Please Consumers

By HUGH COSLINE



This machine does three jobs. It pufs fertilizer where it will give the best results for each crop, seeds four 18 inch rows, and distributes a chemical weed controller in granular form. The equipment was changed radically and put together in the farm shop on the Marquart farm.

"OUR AIM is to produce a quantity and quality of vegetables that will please buyers. I have been fortunate in my dealings with a man in Pittsburgh. He has dealt squarely with me and I give him first choice of what we grow. He knows that I can't stay in business unless I make a profit and I know he must make money if I continue to sell to him."

So says Henry Marquart Jr. of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Counting double cropping, Henry grows from 200 to 225 acres of vegetables, a good part of it on muck.

"Most of what we grow is sold without washing or bunching. The crops we grow include lettuce, parsnips, onions, cauliflower, and sweet corn." Henry continued, "The stuff that we send to Pittsburgh is on consignment. I call the buyer every day and tell him about what I plan to send. All the vegetables go there on trucks which I hire. I also sell some to a jobber in Orchard Park, N. Y. who supplies chain stores. Sometimes we deliver what he buys; sometimes he picks it up "at the farm."

Henry has standardized his equipment to plant, cultivate and spray four 18" rows for small crops or two 40" rows for sweet corn and cauliflower. Tractor wheels are 80" apart. "You can't buy them that way," said Henry. "They were changed in our own shop. We do all our repair work. That isn't my strong point, but I have one of the best men in the business for making repairs, overhauling and remodeling equipment."

Muck crops in 18" rows are cultivated with a "tillator." (See picture)

Chemical weed control cuts time and costs. One field of onions had never seen a hoe or a cultivator. True, there were a few weeds but not enough to harm the crop.

New weed control chemicals are continually being developed. "You can get an idea of the complexity of the business," said Henry, "from two new weed killers. One is supposed to be used only in case no rain is expected for a couple of days; the other is effective only if we do have rain."

The business is complex in other ways. Varieties must be chosen to lengthen the season. Some lettuce varieties do not head well in hot weather; some cauliflower varieties do not stand dry weather. Henry has test plots where he is trying out new varieties, some unnamed of lettuce, spinach, and other crops.

When it comes to adding fertilizers, some crops do best with the plant food below the row, some with it at the side, and the seeder permits adjusting to get the best results on all crops

Henry hires about 17 migrant workers and three school boys in the summer in addition to his year round help. It takes management to keep them all working to the best advantage.

"In the summer," Henry says, "I spend most of my time in the car. Whenever I actually work in the field, I always lose money! I have even been considering installing a radio-telephone in the car."

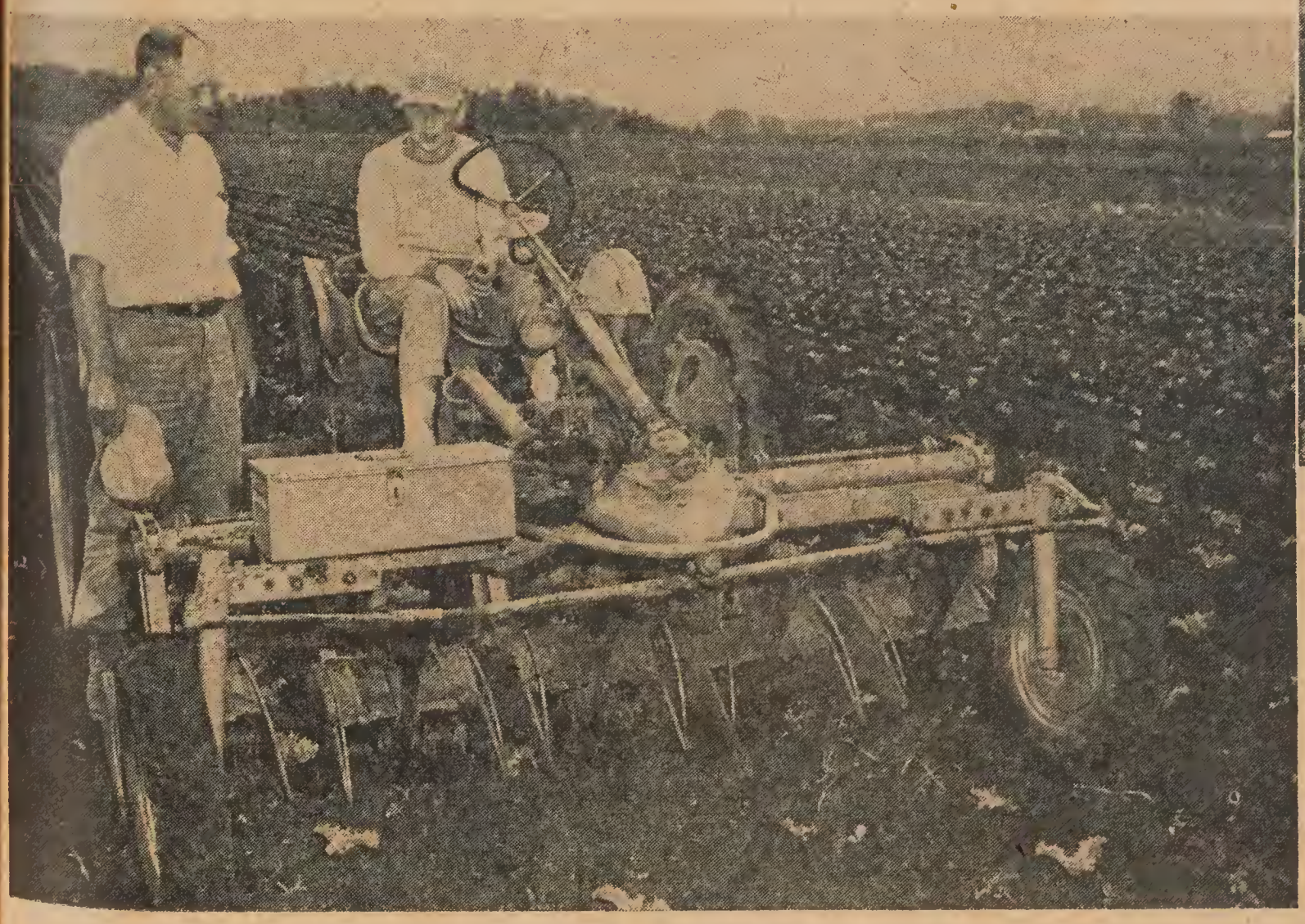
The muck on Henry's farm is drained by open ditches. In addition the fields between the ditches have "mole drains" made by pulling a metal "mole" through the soil about 16" below the surface. This land floods at times and there is a move under way to form a Small Watershed District to control floods and hold the water back so it can be used for crop production when needed. Ditches are cleaned by a crawler tractor, wide enough to straddle the ditches.

You might logically expect a man running such a farm to have little time for community affairs. If you did, you'd be wrong. He finds the time.

Two boys, Roger and Rex, take a keen interest in the farm. When I asked if he hoped they would stay on the farm, Henry replied, "It's entirely up to them. We hope they get the basic education that will enable them to fit themselves for whatever jobs they may choose."



Henry and a fine field of lettuce on muck. The picture was taken June 22 when the lettuce was approaching time for harvest. From 2 to 3 acres of lettuce is seeded 2 or 3 times a week for a total acreage of around 75.



Roger has been using this "tillator" to cultivate lettuce on muck. It takes patience and skill to guide this machine to avoid injuring the young crop.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



CONTRACTS HAVE ADVANTAGES

HAVE YOU ever gone to a show or a football game and been quite choosy about your seat because there were so many available? Or perhaps you have had the different experience of getting there a little late and being very, very happy to find any seat at all.

Unconsciously, the buyer of farm products reacts much the same way. When the supply is good he gets pretty choosy, holds back, and expects to buy for less. When things are scarce, he grabs them, and isn't too particular about price.

Unfortunately, the supply of most farm products has been liberal for some years, in fact, in many cases there is a bigger supply than consumers really need. This situation, which is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, complicates the job of marketing farm products at prices satisfactory to the producer.

In such a situation, contracts between producers and buyers will increase. Why? Because such a contract assures a market to the producer—not only that, but a market at a known price, a price usually better than average, because the contract also specifies the quality that the buyer wants, and to get that quality he is willing to pay a premium.

Such a deal benefits buyer as well as seller. He gets what he wants in considerable volume, which lessens the job of buying.

The time is past when a farmer can produce the amount and quality of a product as he prefers and then at harvest time expect to get a price for it.

Contracts are not new. We have had them for years in canning crops, in milk, and in some other products. They will not solve all marketing problems, and of course, any contract should be thoroughly understood before it is signed.

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WHAT "PUBLIC PURPOSES"?

SO-CALLED LIBERALS tell us that Russia is forging ahead of us because the government there uses a large percentage of the national income for research and education. The next step is to propose that America do likewise. They say that there is too much emphasis on consumer goods, and that we need to divert more of the national income to "public purposes."

This is just another way of saying that taxes are too low, and that Uncle Sam knows how to spend what we earn better than we do.

I don't think so!

THE MARK OF A BIG WHEEL

WHILE TRAVELING in our nation's largest city recently, I boarded one of those jet-propelled elevators in a huge office building. The only other occupant was a tall, rather distinguished-looking man with a briefcase. He had just pushed the button on the self-service elevator for his floor and stood in front of the control panel.

In our own Ithaca office building, whoever is nearest the control panel cheerfully pushes the buttons for the rest of the folks on board. Being a country boy, I assumed this practice was universal, so innocently I asked, "Mind pushing number 21 for me?"

Alas, my partner was in no mood to humor a country bumpkin. He drew himself erect and informed me that, "I am **not** the elevator operator. This is a **self-service** elevator!" With each word, his nose rose precisely 1/16 of an inch toward the ceiling. Fortunately, however, we were inside where the sunlight could not burn the sensitive epithelial tissues of the inside of said nose.

Remember the story about the doughboy who, not recognizing a man walking by, asked General Pershing for a match? When he learned who it was, he ran after "Black Jack" to apologize. The General's reply was, "Oh, that's all right, son—but don't ever try that on a second lieutenant."

My story also has a happy ending. We both arrived at our floor okay, my friend did not burn his nose, and I had some material from the passing parade to visit about with our readers.—**G.L.C.**

BARGAINING OR OPERATING?

OCCASIONALLY someone suggests that as soon as a group of farmers, banded together to cooperate in selling what they produce, acquire facilities of their own, they cease to be a bargaining agency and become middlemen instead of producers.

The argument will not hold water! A cooperative faced with the job of selling a little more than the buyer needs, and with no other "home" for the produce of members, has little bargaining power.

The answer is that both types of organization are useful, depending on the particular situation. And on the willingness of members to supply the capital needed for actual handling of their products, and to pay the cost of competent management.

IMPORTANT TASK

WITH THE tremendous increase in volume and speed of communication, including publications, radio and TV, it would seem that complete knowledge and understanding would be almost universal!

If you agree with me that such is far from true, we might ponder why. First, we might admit that all kinds of communication can be used and are used to spread **mis**information or half truths to a degree that equals or surpasses the dissemination of truth. It follows as the night the day, that to know the truth we must be able to separate grain from chaff.

Unfortunately, it is easier to accept what we read or hear without question than to analyze carefully. Then, too, we tend to accept pleasant lies rather than unpleasant facts.

Teaching our children, while keeping our own minds open for learning, is just about the most important job in America. More and bigger buildings will not guarantee an adequate education to every child. Neither will higher pay for teachers, or compulsory attendance.

The challenge is unlikely to be met perfectly, but a keener interest by all parents and taxpayers in providing adequate buildings and teachers, plus close inspection of what is taught, will surely bring improvement.

FEWER BACKACHES

ON EVERY FARM, tons of feed, fertilizer, lime and other supplies must be moved, and other tons of milk, hay, potatoes, apples, and other products marketed. Ways to do that quickly and easily are getting thought by farmers as well as by those who supply the farmer and market his products, including manufacturers, colleges and public utilities.

The task of materials handling on a farm is coming to be tackled as one job rather than a number of unrelated problems. Agricultural engineers are proposing that an overall plan be developed for each farm, with the most important materials handling job to be done first. Then others are taken in turn, with the ultimate aim of a smooth farm operation where all materials are moved by power.

Such a result gives great promise of contributing to the good of lower unit costs of production.

WHAT'S "FREE"?

IF YOU BELONG to the minority who are pushing for Federal aid for school construction, here's a fact to be considered:

For a school that is built partially with Federal funds, the U. S. Secretary of Labor is required to set wages on construction jobs. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce gives the following comparisons:

Job Category	Locally-Set Wages (Local funds)	Federally-Set Wages (Federal aid)
Common Labor	$ .75 per hour	$1.15 per hour
Carpenter	1.75	2.25
Concrete Finisher	1.75	2.85
Concrete Mixer and Travelling machine operator	1.50	2.75

Maybe in the long run it would be cheaper to build our own schools—and run them!

They Say - - - - -

CIVILIZATION is a system under which a man pays a quarter to park his car so he won't be fined a dollar while spending a dime for a nickel cup of coffee.—**Guide Post Annual**

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

DMINISTRATOR BLANFORD REPORTS THAT JUNE MILK PRODUCTION ND CONSUMPTION increased slightly over a year ago, up 77% and .11% respectively over June, 1959. Prices to milk roducers for June in various markets are as follows. All re corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test: New York-New Jersey, rder 27, 201-210 zone, $3.72, 3 cents less than June a year go, and 8 cents above May, 1960. Boston, 201-210 zone, 3.80; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $3.96; Rochester, f.o.b. ity, $4.08; Connecticut, $5.59 at city plants for nearby one farmers; Philadelphia, f.o.b. city, $4.48.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE HAS NEW GUIDE FOR cINTOSH HARVEST DATES. Professor G. David Blampied reorts close relationship between date of bloom and best arvesting date-but days between full bloom and best harvesting date vary. For example: a blooming date of May 0 means best harvesting date of September 17; a May 15 looming date, harvesting date, September 23; blooming ay 20, harvest September 25; a May 25 blooming a Septemer 27 harvesting. Fruit picked too early lacks eating uality, aroma, and full size, and is susceptible to storge scald. Picked too late, the fruit becomes dull, soft, nd mealy in storage.

RODUCTION OF HEAVY BREED TURKEY POULTS DURING FIRST SIX ONTHS OF 1960 was 6% above a year ago. White breeds were up 14%; other heavy breeds 4%. Light breed poults same eriod down 42% from last year. Total, all breeds, down 1%.

U. S. PRODUCTION EGG-TYPE CHICKS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS WAS 17% LOWER THAN LAST YEAR. July hatch well above last year. U. S. broiler-type chicks first six months up 4%; June only, up 10%.

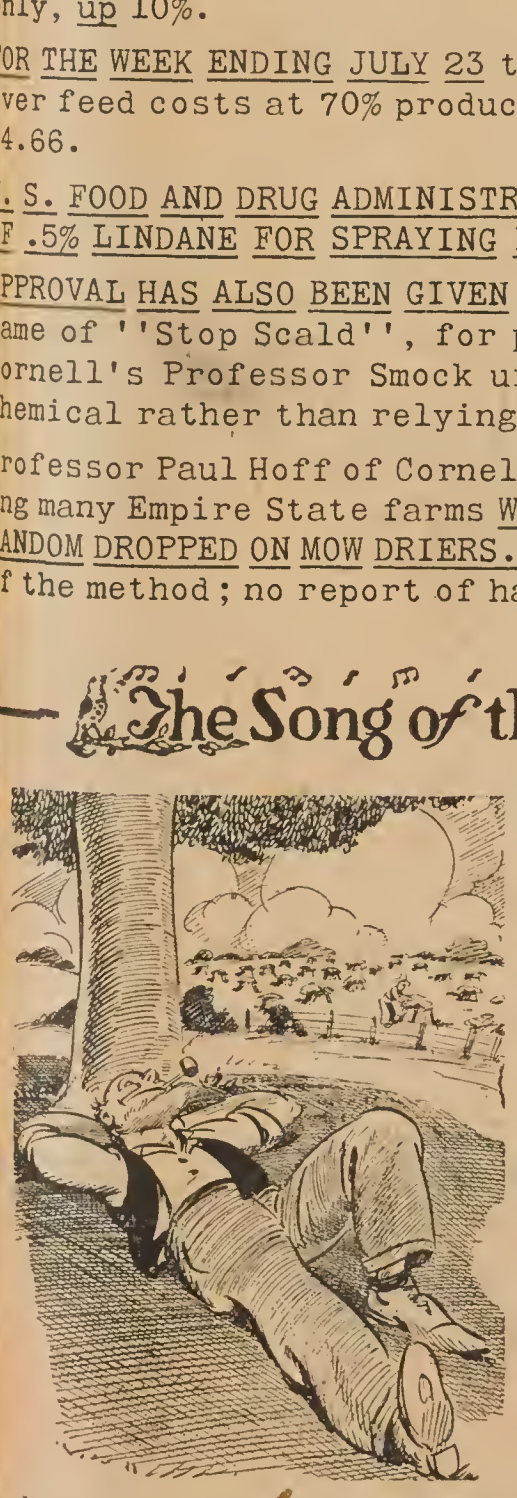
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23 the value of a case of eggs over feed costs at 70% production was $5.62; a year ago $4.66.

U. S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION HAS GIVEN O. K. TO USE OF .5% LINDANE FOR SPRAYING INTERIOR DAIRY BARN WALLS.

APPROVAL HAS ALSO BEEN GIVEN TO ETHOXYQUIN, sold under name of ''Stop Scald'', for prevention of apple scald. Cornell's Professor Smock urges dipping of apples in chemical rather than relying on spraying of trees.

Professor Paul Hoff of Cornell University reports visiting many Empire State farms WHERE BALES OF HAY WERE BEING RANDOM DROPPED ON MOW DRIERS. He found unanimous approval of the method; no report of hay spoilage.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE smartest man of whom I've heard is that young poem-writing bird who said no one would ever see a thing as pretty as a tree. That feller's right, as like as not, about the beauty trees have got, but they also have ev'rything outclassed for usefulness, by jing. They shelter squirrels, birds and bees, and men build homes from sturdy trees; wood still warms lots of chilly feet, and charcoal barbecues our meat; with branches gone, the forests stand in straight rows clear across the land so you can talk by phone to me and we can have 'lectricity.

But trees prevent some talking, too; Mirandy's tongue has naught to do when I sneak out and find a tree behind whose trunk she can't see me. On summer days with boiling sun, when lots of chores are still undone, the best place to throw off my yoke is 'neath a giant elm or oak where deep shade mellows down the rays the sun sends down on hottest days, where thick green grass provides a bed on which to rest my weary head, where songbirds in the branches high trill out a gentle lullaby, and where the distance from the house kills shouted orders from my spouse.



Roof it with Stormproof ...then relax

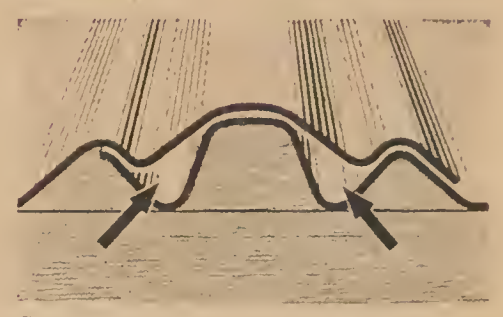
Steel roofing is the strongest you can buy. It won't buckle under snow loads or tear loose in high winds.

It won't leak, either, when properly installed. And with its rich coating of zinc (expecially the 2-oz Seal of Quality coating), it wards off corrosion for many, many years. The sheet width of 26⅛ in. is just right: not too large for easy handling, yet big enough to give fast coverage. The only tools you'll need are hammer and tin snips.

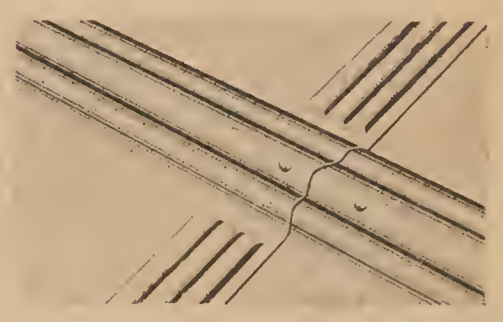
Best of all is the price. On an installed-cost basis, a Stormproof galvanized steel roof is about as inexpensive as any quality job you can get. Looks clean and attractive, too. Ask your dealer about Stormproof next time you're in town.

Galvanized Steel

for strength ... economy ... versatility



DRAINS. Double drains carry off ony moisture siphoning thraugh the sidelap, while providing ample nailing surface. Na need far battens with Stormproof galvonized steel roofing.



DRY LAP. The three cross-corrugations at the bottom of each sheet prevent end-lap siphoning, provide a snug fit with the sheet beneath, eliminate buckling in high winds.



PRESSURE ANGLE. A slight pressure angle formed into one side of each sheet forces Stormproof sheets to hug the roof when sides are nailed.

STORMPROOF

GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING

BETHLEHEM STEEL



CALVIN HENRY

No Grain on Pasture



Calvin Henry, with Tom and Bob to help, blowing a load of wilted grass silag into the silo. At the same time neighbors with their equipment were choppin another load in the field.

COWS ON the farm of Calvin Henry in Erie County, Pennsylvania, get fresh grass twice a day!

The pasture (ladino and orchard grass) is divided into strips by an electric fence. At first the cows are confined to one end by another electric wire, but twice each day the wire is moved about fifty feet into untouched pasture.

Calvin's farm is inclined to be wet, therefore is primarily a grass farm. Usually pastures are clipped as soon as the cows move to another strip, but this spring it was too wet to clip and the grass got ahead of the herd. The ideal height of grass for turning cows in is 6 to 7 inches.

Good Producers

Believe it or not, most of the herd gets no grain while on good pasture, the only exceptions being cows that get a little too thin. "When pastures get poor," says Calvin, "I supplement with grain but instead of increasing, milk production actually falls off." On the year's basis, this means a ratio of 1 pound of grain to 5 pounds of milk. And don't think that means low production! The herd of 33 milkers (65 head total) averages 11,500 pounds of milk.

Grass silage (orchard grass and birdsfoot) furnishes much of the roughage. For two months last year the herd had no roughage but grass silage which was fed three times a day so they had feed before them most of the day. However, Calvin commented that he wants to keep the mangers clean so there is no spoiled silage.

The farm has two silos and another will be erected this fall. Eventually the oldest one will come down in order to extend the barn when the boys, Tom and Bob, are old enough to become partners. "We can double our herd with little or no more land," said Calvin.

With some credit furnished by his dad, Calvin started farming in a modest way. Realizing the need for reasonable size, he was cautious about too much credit, and has kept his equipment inventory low. He hires some custom work but mostly he changes work with neighbors who own tools.

Helpful Neighbors

"I have some mighty good neighbors," he says. "The boys and I help them, they help us, and usually we end up by paying some cash to balance the deal. I might sometimes get work done sooner by owning equipment, but what little I sacrifice in quality, I make up in cost.

"It takes a lot of figuring to make the right decision about investing in new equipment. I like to figure the yearly cost, including interest and depreciation. Then I estimate how many days it will be used on t farm and canvass the alternative Maybe I can hire the work do cheaper, or change work with n good neighbors. It looks to me though farmers sometimes buy f convenience but I don't feel I c afford that, at least not yet."

Calvin has taken advantage of t roughage testing program started Penn State. Samples of rougha are sent to the College, and with t reported analysis comes a suggest feeding program.

The boys, Tom and Bob, are e thusiastic 4-H club members, a their dad was a 4-H club boy and a local 4-H club leader. To hear t boys talk it's difficult to imagi them as anything but farmers.

—H. L. Coslin

Forced Off The Farm

AS I SIT here reading your paper on the success stories of families in the dairy business and cattle raising, there is bitterness in my heart. I had to sell out this past winter and take a job in town to support my family.

I have four boys and a girl who all love farming, but now their farming is limited to 4-H projects and FFA. As for me, the pride and joy of registered Holsteins coming to the barn night and morning are gone. The barn, which was once white and clean, and the milk house, which was up to all health standards of the New York market, are fast becoming dirty and cobweb covered. The hay barn and loft are empty for the first time in sixty years of family ownership. All this for the lack of a helping hand from any of the farm organizations which all gave me the same story—"You are not big enough."

The only answer was to get a job off the farm for more income. Now I do have a steady income like any other wage earner. My children can no longer have all the milk and butter they want with one at 26c a quart and the other 75c a pound.

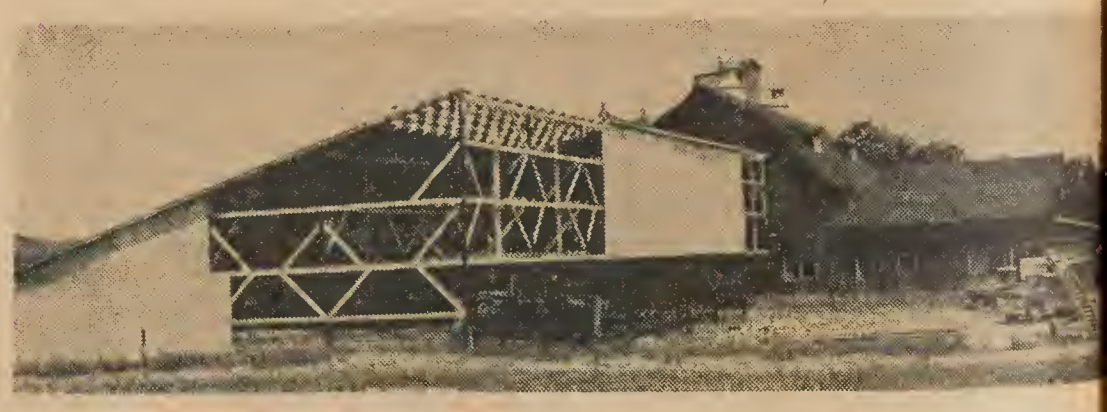
I come home at night after a long day on the job and try to do some farming to make a little extra income to help pay the taxes and insurance on land and buildings that are no longer a joy but an anchor.

It is a sad thing to see thirteen and fifteen-year-old boys with no farm chores to do and nothing but time on their hands, and that is bad. They will be looking for work some day, but it will not be farm work because they were hurt, too.

Some day people will be looking for someone to work the land and feed this great country of ours. The young men will be in other fields, and don't blame us small farmers who have the future farmers, but blame the ones who would not help the "little" farmer.

—Name withheld by request

EDITOR'S NOTE: All figures show that farms are becoming larger and fewer. Is there a good answer for the man who wrote this letter and others like him? Must everyone get bigger? Is more liberal credit the answer? Is part-time farming good or bad? Your comments will be welcome and a fair cross section of them will be printed.



PARTNERSHIP REQUIRES EXPANSION

This pole type addition to the dairy barn went up this summer on the farm Ernest Marsh, of Waterford, Pennsylvania. The cause for this was the decisi of Ernie's son, Bill, who is married and has two daughters, one two years o and one born in June, to come back with his dad in a farm partnership.

The acreage of the farm is around 250 and the herd of 35 had an averag production of close to 13,000 lbs. of milk in 1959. To make his two-man far possible, Ernest and Bill plan to increase the herd to about 50 or 60 milker

Bill, below at left, has been applying a weed killer to corn. Ernest, at th right, was in town for an errand and was "flagged down" on the way hom for a visit and a picture.







Feeding Growing Pullets

ALTHOUGH the old saying that "there is no one best feeding system" still holds, pullets can get relatively rough treatment during the growing period with little or no effect on their laying house performance. Whether or not it pays to give them the rough treatment is questionable. Most of the tests conducted thus far have included birds reared in confinement. Results of the tests have not been dependent upon good green range.

Two types of feed have been used with variations, the high efficiency type and the high fiber type. The control groups of pullets are full-fed the high efficiency type feed, while the restricted groups are either full-fed the higher fiber type feed or fed a limited amount of the high efficiency feed.

Attempts to restrict the pullets by decreasing the amount of time feed is available to them have not been satisfactory. The pullets soon catch on to the system and fill up when the feed is available.

Diets as high as 20% in fiber have been used in restricting the pullets. Often a medium fiber mash is fed with relatively large quantities of oats, which results in about a 10% fiber intake level. Restrictions by means of limiting the amount of a high efficiency feed available have ranged from 50% to 85% of the amount full-fed pullets would eat, the most common restriction being about 80%.

In addition to these usual methods, other methods of restricting the pullets have included low protein diets, rations without sources of unknown factors and antibiotics, and other formula variations. The time in the life of the pullet at which restrictions was begun has ranged from four weeks to twelve weeks of age, with six weeks being most common.

Delayed Maturity

One of the principal reasons for restricting the growing pullets is to attempt to delay sexual maturity as measured by "days to first egg" or days to a certain percent production. The amount of delay obtained depends upon the severity of feed restriction.

The reason for the desire to delay sexual maturity of the pullets is to avoid the small eggs ordinarily laid at the start. Hatcheries are just not interested in these small eggs. Results from the majority of tests reported indicate that the size of egg laid by control pullets and restricted pullets was the same on any calendar date. **Egg size depended upon the age of pullets.**

In every test where a delay in maturity has been obtained, the pullets have been smaller than the control birds at housing time. the usual difference reported about half a pound. Unless the pullets were very severely restricted by a high fiber ration or to 50% to 65% efficiency feed, they caught up after a few weeks on full-feed in the laying house.

Reports to date indicate that growing pullets on a high fiber diet is expensive unless the grower has a cheap source of fiber. There may be some small saving in growing feed cost if limited feeding of a high efficiency feed is practiced.

However, the total feed consumed from the beginning of the growing period to the end of the laying period may be the same if the pullets are full-fed in the laying house, which is usually the case. It often takes the same amount of feed to "first egg", whether the pullets are restricted or not.

With few exceptions, results of tests indicate that egg production, fertility and hatchability of eggs, and laying house mortality were quite similar regardless of the feeding system used during the growing period. From the reports on tests conducted to date it may be concluded that:

1. Sexual maturity can be delayed approximately two weeks by feed restriction.

2. The pullets so restricted will weigh a half pound less than usual at housing time but will regain most if not all of this weight during the laying period.

3. Egg size depends upon the age of the pullet, so the later she starts to lay the larger her first eggs will be.

4. Growing pullets on high fiber diets is expensive unless a cheap source of fiber is available.

5. With limited feeding of a high efficiency ration there may be some small saving in rearing cost, but this may be offset in the laying house.

6. Restricted feeding during the growing period has little or no effect on total egg production, fertility and hatchability of eggs or laying house mortality.—*Prof Richard W. Gerry, U. of Maine*

Another
"MORE FOR YOUR MONEY"
Feeding Report

ILLINOIS—Robert Amundson, Somonauk, (pictured) says, "I am feeding over 19,000 leghorns and my 1959 records show one dozen eggs produced on slightly under 4 pounds of feed. I believe that today's small chicken must have a high power feed to produce eggs at a high rate. Wayne® Poultry Mixer and corn supply such a ration at a reasonable price."

IOWA—Lavern Osterson, Paton, 6,000 birds. Three months after coming into production they were averaging 74.3 per cent production. "I get one dozen eggs with 3.9 pounds of Wayne Complete Egg Krums®. Feed cost per dozen eggs is only 14.1c", says Osterson.

WEST VIRGINIA—S. Herbert Jackson, Ronceverte. Records for a 7 month period show average production of 75.2%, feed required per dozen eggs, 3.76 lbs. and a feed cost per dozen of 17.3c. Livability was 96.2% for this 1,000 bird flock. "Because of these results, I am particularly pleased with Wayne Feeds," says Mr. Jackson.

MISSOURI—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schneider, St. Peters, 2,400 hens producing on Wayne Poultry Mixer and corn. Records for 8-month period: 99% livability; birds peaked at 92% and leveled off at 82% production; produced one dozen eggs on 3.36 lbs. of feed for a feed cost per dozen of only 11c.



These Poultrymen Produced Eggs on Less Than

4 LBS. OF FEED PER DOZEN

The results reported here are only a few from the hundreds of poultrymen who produce eggs on less than 4 lbs. of Wayne® Egg Feeds per dozen.

With good management and feeding practices such as these, your poultry operation can show a good return the year 'round. Right now, with the poultry situation improving, it's even more to your advantage to get the "More For Your Money" benefits of Wayne Egg Feed programs.

Wayne Egg Feeds have been developed by continuous practical research, quality controlled and precision manufactured to perform at peak efficiency in your laying house. See your nearby Wayne dealer or sales representative.

You'll find he is well informed on the proper feeding and management recommendations for best returns. Act now and start getting "More For Your Money" with Wayne Egg Feeds.

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Builders of Tomorrow's Feeds, Today!

Executive Offices: Chicago, Ill.: Mills at: Guntersville, Alabama • Gainesville, Georgia • Peoria, Illinois • East St. Louis, Illinois • Fort Wayne, Indiana • Mason City, Iowa • Omaha, Nebraska • Buffalo, New York • Everson, Pa. • Memphis, Tenn. • Fort Worth, Texas • Portsmouth, Va.



Jerky starts that spin a wheel will grind off tread. In addition to being costly in rubber, these starts cost in excess fuel and, in general, are not conducive to long life of the tractor.

Save Your TIRES And Save DOLLARS



By TOM CLAGUE



A bruise-break from under-inflation, the result from too much flexing of the tire carcass when it passes over some sharp bump. Such a break looks like an "X" on the inside of the tire, as shown, or can be along a diagonal line.



Buckle-breaks from under-inflation result when the sidewall of the tire is constantly "wrinkled." This results in a series of breaks along the inside of the sidewall.



Rapid tread wear from over-inflation can be due to increased tendency to slip, and to more of the load being carried in the center of the tread. This will "mark up" the tread excessively, and wear off the center.

MOST TRACTOR tires don't seem to need much care when they're giving you good performance—which is usually—and so it's pretty easy to fail to give them the attention they should have for longest, most economical service. In fact, it's probably not often that you are even very much aware of what it would cost you for a new set of tractor tires—unless you've bought some recently.

If you have, you know that they cost a lot of money, and you're probably interested in doing all you can to get the most possible "miles" out of them. And there is a lot that you can do, too. Simply avoiding abuses, plus maintaining proper inflation, will take you a long way on the road to maximum tire life.

In general, tires suffer from three types of abuse—chemical . . . physical abrasion and cutting . . . and internal breaks due to excessive flexing of the carcass when under-inflated or severity of impact when over-inflated.

Probably the most common chemical abuse of tires is from oil. Oil, grease, and other petroleum products tend to destroy rubber, and so should be kept away from tires as much as possible. Other chemicals, such as some you might use in spraying, may also be injurious to rubber, so it is well to wash off tires that have had such chemicals deposited on them.

Physical abrasion wears tires down "before their time." Anything that causes slippage or excessive movement of the tire against the ground is contributing to more-than-necessary wear. This means that for best service you must often weight the drive wheels with fluid or weights or both, to prevent excessive slippage in the field. You shouldn't try to eliminate all the slippage—5% is considered allowable—but you can be sure that if you can see the tire slipping, you're grinding away the tread wastefully.

Of course abrupt starts that cause one or both wheels to spin will shorten the tread-life, too. And turning short by locking one rear wheel with the brake also causes grinding down of the bars on the tread, thus shortening the life unnecessarily.

Cuts on the body of the tire can expose the fabric to all sorts of foreign material and possible premature breakdown. Obviously, you can't avoid some cuts from objects hidden in the soil. But you can avoid cuts from implements, tools, and other sharp objects which should never get close enough to a tire to do any harm. More than once, a front tire on a tractor has been damaged by a belt, when not enough care was taken to shield the tire on some belt job. In any event, having your tire dealer repair cuts quickly can help you get maximum life from your tires.

Another common form of abuse is improper inflation. Both under-inflation and over-inflation can be pretty tough on tires. Under-inflation allows the tire to flex too much, which can cause bruise-breaks and buckle-breaks in the carcass.

Bruise-breaks result from hitting a large object such as a stump or sharp stone, which deflects the tire so much that cords are stretched to the breaking point.

Buckle-breaks result from the excessive flexing when the tire body is too "flat" when pulling heavy loads. This can often happen to the furrow-wheel tire when plowing, because the tilt of the tractor throws more load on the tire.

The Rubber Manufacturers' Association recommends that the furrow-wheel tire carry four pounds greater pressure than the land-wheel tire, for plowing, provided that the maximum recommended pressure is not exceeded.

Over-inflation makes the tire too stiff, and unable to flex enough to absorb ordinary shocks. Thus, the same sort of abuse which would cause the bruise-break from under-inflation can cause an impact-break when the tire is over-inflated—and neither would be likely to happen if the tire were properly inflated. And, in general, over-inflation tends to cause a tire to slip more easily than it should, too.

Because the recommendations vary so widely, it is not possible to lay down general rules concerning inflation. Recommended pressures of the Tire and Rim Association run from 12 to 32 pounds, depending upon the size and ply-rating of the tire and the load carried by the rear wheels. However, the recommendations for a 12-38 rear tire, six-ply, run from 12 pounds with a tire load of 2,570 pounds, up to 20 pounds with a tire load of 3,470 pounds. Your tire dealer can furnish recommendations for your tractor and tire size.

Since tires operate at relatively low pressure, what might seem to be a little drop in pressure can result in a lot of under-inflation. For instance, a loss of only four pounds of pressure in a tire that should carry 16 pounds will result in up to 33% under-inflation. So you should check the tires every two or three weeks, with an accurate gauge that reads in one-pound gradations, and that is accurate at these low pressures.

Get a special gauge for testing tires that have fluid in them, because the valve should be at the bottom of the tire in order to get a true reading of the pressure. These gauges should be carefully washed after each use. It is also recommended that tires be tested when cold, rather than when warm, after running. Valve caps help keep the valves clean, and help prevent loss of air.

Reflections of a Country Pastor

Nature Sings

By Arthur Moody

ALL nature sings, and round me rings the music of the spheres" sang Maltbie Babcock over sixty years ago. Since then millions of public and church school children, gatherings, groups and congregations have sung that hymn to its joyful finale: "God reigns; let the earth be glad!"



ARTHUR MOODY

The swing and lift of happy voices is an exhilarating sound. It should be encouraged.

"Why go around so solemn and serious as though you had lost your last friend? A Christian boy should be the happiest person on earth! He should whistle and sing out of pure gladness." So my wise father counseled. I was in one of those gloomy moods so frequent in the mid-teens. Memory of that gentle reproof and spiritual spur has been a lifelong stimulant.

Nature does sing: twittering birds, shrill "peepers," hoarse bull-frogs, crickets and katydids "declare their Maker's praise." In spite of grinding trucks, screaming jets, chattering chain-saws, roaring tractors — there's music!

Why should my heart be sad? "God reigns; let the earth be glad!"

COUNTRY STORIES

Clear Directions

WE WERE in North Carolina and asked direction on a wood's road of a North Carolina mountaineer.

He pointed and said, "You go two out-of-sights down the road and turn left. Go another out-of-sight and thar you are."

"What do you mean 'out-of-sights'? we asked.

The mountaineer explained patiently as if talking to two morons, "You go down the road as fur as you can see; do the same thing again and turn left. Go as fur as you can see down that road, and thar's the house."—*Mrs. W. H. Jolly*

Keeping Them Busy

A HARASSED farm woman went into a grocery store and ordered a pound of coffee beans and two pounds of dried peas.

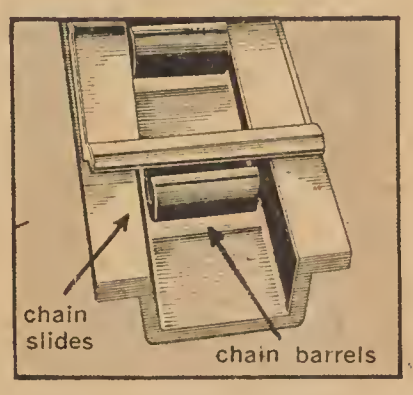
"And mix them together," she instructed.

The astonished clerk obliged as the woman explained, "Tomorrow my five children are having a holiday from school. It looks like rain, and if it does rain, I'm going to have them separate the peas from the coffee beans!"—*Mrs. W. H. Jolly*

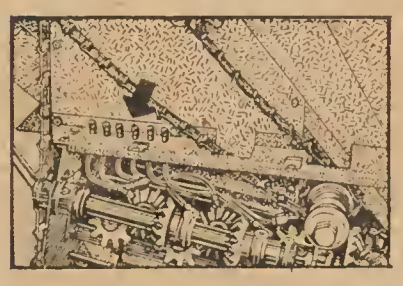


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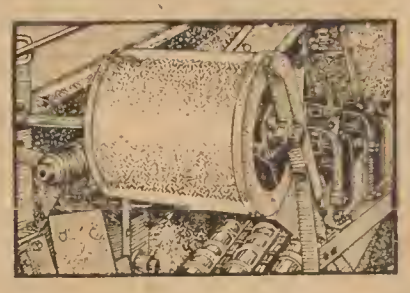
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	Cow Years	Milk Pounds	% B.F.	B.F. Pounds
Merton Cronkite Oswego, N. Y.	14.2	16,403	3.8	626
Donald Hanks Salem, N. Y.	52.0	17,386	3.5	614
Robert G. Greig Red Hook, N. Y.	27.1	16,812	3.7	614
John Fairbairn Arkville, N. Y.	20.6	16,606	3.7	614
Abbey of Genesee Piffard, N. Y. (dispersed)	41.8	16,611	3.7	609
NYABC Ithaca, N. Y.	6.1	15,078	1.0	606
Gerald Stoeckel Bloomville, N. Y.	31.9	16,724	3.6	605
Merton Plaisted Hammondsport, N. Y.	20.6	15,523	3.9	602

These dairymen have proved that NYABC sires, good feeding and management add up to top producing herds.

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Joe Pettit and a few of his beautiful Guernseys. For a picture of more of them take a look at the group below, snapped in the barnyard.

Happy Guernseys

They Leave Good Pasture to Chew Green-Chop Alfalfa

I FIRST made the acquaintance of Joe and Mrs. Pettit on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Hawaiian Tour that Mrs. Cosline and I took last fall. We had a lot of fun together, talked some farming, and Joe invited us to visit his farm at Harrisonville, New Jersey, an invitation which we recently accepted, and one that we thoroughly enjoyed.

Incidentally, Hazel and I can testify—and I am sure the Pettits would agree with us—that if you want a real vacation, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour is a good way to have one.

The cows pictured above have left some excellent pasture in favor of green-chop alfalfa. They are part of the Pettit herd of 80 Guernseys, 50 of which are milking. A few minutes after the picture was snapped several of the cows left the pasture and were feeding from the wagon. In fact, they seemed to have sort of a shuttle service. After chewing at the alfalfa for a few minutes, they'd wander off and start grazing. Maybe the change helped to rest their necks!

Joe has been feeding fresh chopped green stuff, including some sudan grass, for three years. The wagonload shown in the picture, which Joe estimated as holding about a ton, was gone by morning. "When pastures get a little drier," said Joe, "we may need to put in another wagon."

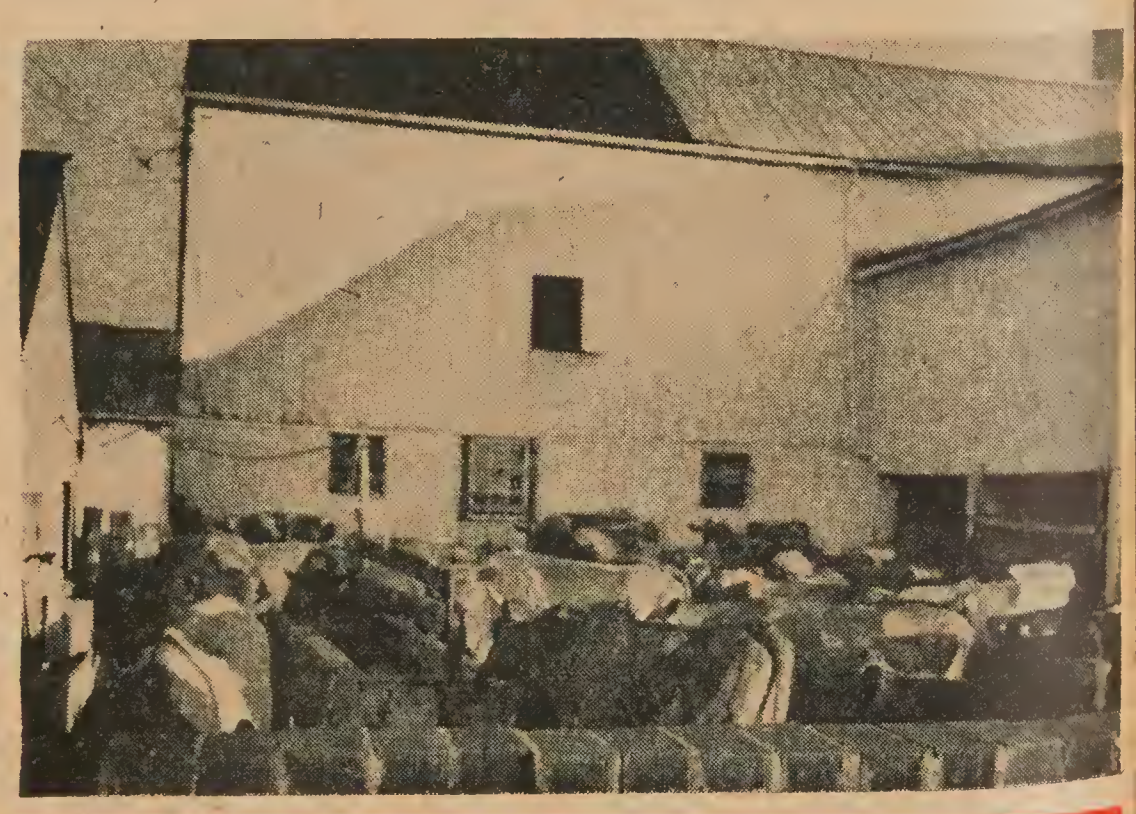
A considerable amount of grain is grown, and a custom grinder shows up frequently at the farm to grind the home-grown grain along with a high protein concentrate to balance it.

Joe runs the farm in partnership with two sons. The barn is equipped with a gutter cleaner and has a bulk tank, but is without a milking parlor or pipeline.

Grass silage is an important part of the feeding program on the Pettit farm. "We think we have pretty well solved the problem of smelly silage," Joe commented. "We chop up a mixture of hay, corncob meal and molasses, which we add at the rate of three bags per load. I know that some dairymen get away from the odor by allowing it to wilt, but by doing it this way we are able to field-chop and save one operation."

This farm has not followed blindly the trend to specialization. In addition to the herd, the milk from which goes to Atlantic City, there are a few acres of asparagus, a small farm flock of hens, and a few pigs.

While some men claim they cannot afford the time to grow a garden, the Pettits have a good one, also some flowers to add to the enjoyment of country living.—*H.L.C.*



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46 Jersey Cows and heifers

Four Gold Medal Winners Six Excellents Grand Champion winners and other show prospects

Cows with production records up to 3-2 305 11,865 685 GM

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I HAVE been reading Dr. Chance's article "More Milk — From the Cows you Have." I agree on most of it, especially on underfeeding and over-crowded barns.

But you say we should be headed toward 25-30 cows or more per man. Here I disagree. I think the man who keeps 18 or 20 real good cows and pampers them a little will get more out of his cows, and will in the long run end up putting more money in the bank. And as far as the 50 to 60 cows are concerned, do you realize how hard it is to find, hire and keep a good, dependable farm hand? I'll stick with fewer cows and do my own work, and will have fewer repairs on my machinery and quieter cows. — *Elliott Douglass, Randolph Center, Vt.*

FERTILIZER RATHER THAN SEED

Rocky, hilly terrain and high labor have led us to abandon replanting hay and pasture lands every five years or so and substitute instead larger applications of fertilizers. We're getting as good production on pasture land now as when we were replanting pastures to grass and legumes every five years. All this, despite the fact that legumes such as alfalfa or clover tend to die away after a few years, leaving grasses in control.

We've found that ample applications of fertilizer and a little boost in the amount of nitrogen will produce grass yields equal to the former grass-legume combinations. Besides manure and superphosphate, we apply 300 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 after the first cutting in the spring, and again after the second cutting is off. Grasses that have had a liberal application of nitrogen balenced with enough potash and phosphorus will maintain good stands well into the fall. This means that our cows are on pasture about seven months.

We have 175 acres of crop land. Fourteen years ago we decided to switch our operation to an all grass program and to fertilize heavily. The only reseeding during the past 10 years has been after individual fields were cleared of rocks.

We have the forage and the bred heifers to expand our 65 cow herd to 85 milkers. It all depends on finding time to add to our present barn. —*Edward Foote, Hebron, Conn.*

KEEP MILK PROMOTION VOLUNTARY

I milk 50 head of registered Jerseys and feel that I have quite a stake in milk promotion. I'm not in favor of cramming a program down the throat of every dairyman; think it should be voluntary instead.

I'm convinced that the job on hand is to get busy and sell more milk, regardless of what particular breed of cow it comes from. Lack of understanding on the part of dairymen has been preventing milk promotion from really getting underway. I think we've sat on our hands long enough; we can go to meetings a long time but I think we should get busy on the business of selling more milk.

The only fault I can find with a number of the proposals is that 1¢ per hundredweight is not enough to do the job. If a program is adequately financed, we wouldn't need government help. I'm convinced that government support programs throw the production pattern out of balance. We'd be better off to sell our own products rather than seeking government support programs. —*George C. Rich, Franklin, N. Y. (President N. Y. S. Jersey Cattle Club)*



John Bowman, who works on the farm of L. H. Patrick at Hall, N. Y.

WHILE DRIVING through the country around Hall, N. Y., I recently saw many tractors with dual rear tires. I first concluded that the world's best tire salesman must have worked the area, but contact with local residents Gage Robson and Bob Strosnider convinced me that there is a better reason.

It seems that the extra tires "float" a tractor across soft spots, prevent soil compaction anywhere in a plowed field. So, not only do they give better traction, but also result in a more friable soil.

For plowing, double tires are put on one wheel, but the wheel running in the furrow has to be left single. For doubling up tires, one wheel is put on the "right" way, the one alongside is turned 180 degrees from the normal position before sliding on the axle.—*G.L.C.*



TELEPHONE "FARMS"

There's an unusual "farm" near Roswell, New Mexico. The crop being planted down there consists of about 12,000 telephone items, such as cables and protective coatings. It's part of a long-range testing program already under way on another Bell Laboratories "farm" near Bainbridge, Georgia, where 11,000 pieces of telephone equipment are planted.

The test plots are representative of two general types of soil conditions found in large parts of the United States: alkaline and dry at the Roswell test site, acid and moist at the Bainbridge site.

The items are the same ones used outdoors to bring you telephone service. They are buried without any special protection at both places and will be dug up after they've been in the ground anywhere from one to 32 years to see how they've stood up.

These tests are part of the Bell Telephone System's continuing search for the best materials, ones that will give long and faithful service under any condition. And that means better telephone service for you.

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This Sweepstakes closes at Midnight, September 30, 1960. Residents of the U. S. may enter except employees (and their immediate families) of the National LP-Gas Council and its advertising agency, and of its member firms and their advertising agencies. Entrants must be 16 years or older. Official entry blanks are available from member dealers of the National LP-Gas Council. Or send your name and address on a post card to National LP-Gas Council Sweepstakes, Dept. M-4 P.O. Box 666, New York 19, N. Y. Winners will be determined by drawing and notified by mail. Names of winners available on request to those who send in stamped self-addressed envelopes. This Sweepstakes is void in any state or locality where prohibited, taxed or restricted by law.

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Potato Growers

(Continued from Page 1)

efficiency in potato production during the next ten years. Part of this will be due to increased mechanization of all operations, from seed cutting to packing the final product. Automatic seed cutters first appeared two years ago and are already widely used. This spring there was a marked rise in the number of growers who handled their fertilizer in bulk, and several growers are also bulk handling seed. Potato harvesters are becoming more common.

Those who are unable to fully mechanize these operations will need to take other steps. For example, some growers who have too many rocks to permit use of a harvester report better results through having their crews dump baskets directly into bulk bodies instead of sacks.

Labor Short-Cut

Others are using various combinations of pallets, crates or pallet boxes, and fork-lift tractors. Perhaps growers who cannot justify a mechanical seed cutter will begin buying the pre-cut, pre-healed seed which has performed well in recent tests. Many other labor short-cuts could be added to the list.

Great mechanization is not the only way of growing more potatoes per dollar spent. A good deal of streamlining of potato pest control operations may be in the offing. Most promising here is the use of herbicides to replace the cultivator. Chemicals are now available to control every weed problem a northeastern potato grower is likely to encounter, and a trend toward minimum tillage programs should be the result. Entomologists are keeping pace by developing systemic insecticides which can be placed in the soil at planting time and, by moving up into the vine, provide insect control over the growing season.

Plant pathologists have a more difficult task in devising a system to reduce trips through the field for late blight control. Perhaps blight resistant varieties will eventually be a partial answer. Another possibility is that a late blight forecasting system based on weather data will permit growers to safely eliminate fungicide applications during periods unfavorable for blight development. Progressive growers right now are wondering how few trips can be made through a field in raising a potato crop. I predict that the 60's will prove the answer to be: "Fewer than you think."

Before leaving the subject of lower costs, I should mention fertilizer. The majority of New York growers could realize savings of twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre on their fertilizer bill simply by taking full advantage of soil test information. Since evidence is accumulating that such savings would be accompanied by higher quality potatoes without yield reductions, I hope that potato growers will begin to spend their fertilizer dollars more efficiently before 1970 arrives.

The third major change involves **better control of potato storage conditions.** Great progress has been made in providing uniform temperature control of tubers throughout the storage pile. Recent research on Long Island has shown that control of storage humidity is both possible and important, and a few growers have begun to provide such control with good results.

Hand in hand with controlled storage atmospheres go chemical sprout inhibitors to further extend storage life. Maleic hydrazide has already been given full clearance by the federal Food and Drug Administration for sprout control through foliage applications. Permission to use the more powerful inhibitor, Chloro IPC (which is applied to potatoes in storage), has been granted until March 6, 1961, and complete approval is expected eventually.

The combination of better storages and chemical sprout inhibitors should enable growers to greatly extend their marketing season. In fact leading growers may well go to a program of year-around marketing.

This leads into the fourth change which is a continuation of the trend toward **tailoring production, storage and marketing practices to fit buyers' specific needs.** Growers in some areas have been modifying their cultural and storage practices so as to provide better chipping potatoes. This practice is necessary if sales are to be made to processors, and more and more steps may be expected in this direction.

Continued Adjustments

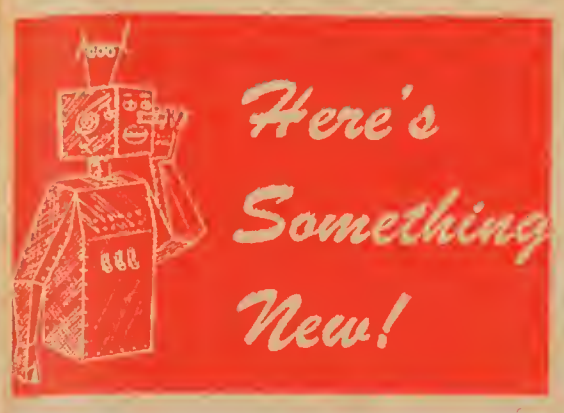
Tablestock growers will also need to continue making adjustments if they expect to hold their markets. These might include growing varieties which are of high table quality, washing potatoes before they are placed in storage to provide brighter skins, and separating tubers into "bakers" and "boilers" according to specific gravity. (A commercial specific gravity separator is now available.) The adjustments will surely include more careful grading to eliminate defects, more uniform sizing of tubers within a package, and more washing of potatoes.

With each marketing outlet demanding a special product, growers will need to study their operations carefully to decide which market they are best suited to serve.

The last major change follows from the nature of the others. As potato production, storage, and marketing require ever greater capital investments, as specialization increases, as greater demands are made upon the technical ability of growers, I think that **the inevitable result will be more integration in the potato industry.**

There has already been a move in that direction, although it has taken many different forms. Some processors are giving strict directions to growers concerning cultural practices for potatoes grown under contract. There is a trend toward selling potatoes through a central packing shed rather than from the grower's own storage. Potatoes are being grown under an arrangement whereby seed, fertilizer, spray materials, storage, and a sales service are supplied in return for half the potato crop.

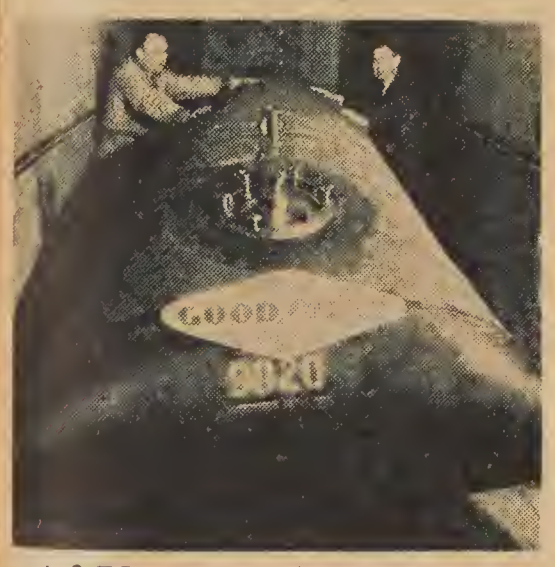
Growers will feel that they can live with some forms of integration better than others. Those who find that they are going to be forced into some kind of integrated operation will be wise to consider which type would appeal to them most before they no longer have a choice in the matter.



Number Please —Beginning this fall a new communications system called Farm Interphone will be available in some areas. Modern farm management requires rapid and clear communication; this new development will not only bring efficiency but also convenience to the entire farm family. Mom will no longer have to hunt around to find out where the boss is working and Dad will be able to talk to a prospective buyer without going to the house.

Liquid Manure Spreader — At least one commercial concern is manufacturing a tank spreader for liquid manure. A pump is mounted on the front that will fill a 500 gallon tank in about 5 minutes. It's designed for farm operations with specialized handling of manure.

It's In The Bag — Freight-carrying trucks, trains and ships long have been plagued with the problems of profit-robbing "dead-head" runs—returning empty on trips back to home base.



A 2,750 gallon fabric container.

Dry freight vehicles can now take on new scope, however. Within 15 minutes virtually any highway truck, railroad car or ship can be converted into a liquid-carrying conveyance by use of new lightweight, collapsible fabric containers. These containers are designed to convey as many fluids as practical, but special emphasis has been placed on liquid edibles such as milk, wine, vinegar, liquid sugar, vegetable oils, and fruit juices.

Porky's Tastebuds — Flavor duplication of sow milk promises a solution for one of the most common and critical problems of swine production—getting baby pigs to eat more feed earlier in life.

Many of the practical and commonly used ingredients in swine feed, such as alfalfa meal, distillers' dried solubles, meat scraps, tankage, and even the necessary minerals, are not very palatable.

By finding out more about mamma pig's milk flavor, researchers have touched the sweet tooth of little pigs.

Hormones Again — It may be possible some day to have a herd of cows all bred on the same day, according to scientists at Cornell University. Use of hormones oxytocin and progesterone make it possible to synchronize the reproductive cycles in large groups of farm animals so they may be inseminated at the same time. Practical methods of carrying out these treatments on the farm have not yet been developed, but have been proved in research.

Chomp, Chomp —University of Wisconsin entomologists have a gloomy note to offer when they tell us that termites may be undergoing evolutionary changes that will make them a winter-hardy relative of the traditionally southern pest. There is plenty of evidence that termites are moving north, and insect control folks are preparing to meet the challenge.

Tenderizer — Cheap beef cuts as tender and tasty as steak are produced by the new tenderizing enzyme injected in cattle a few minutes before slaughter. The enzyme, processed from the papaya plant, is fed into the animal's circulatory system about 10 minutes prior to slaughter, but doesn't become "active" in breaking down cells and tenderizing the meat until cooking begins.

Spray Mulch — A new elastomeric spray mulch forms a web-like porous, non-water soluble coating on the soil which yields readily against the forces of wind and water on steep slopes without cracking. Unique in that it is a surface, rather than a penetrating treatment, it will stay in place long enough for seed to germinate. In tests, it has lasted from 3-6 months.



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Richard M. Anderson, a charter member of the Preble Milk Cooperative, has served on its board of directors for 16 years. Besides milking about 50 Holsteins on his 350 acre farm at Little York, N. Y., Anderson also specializes in raising cabbage and potatoes. Anderson began farming at Little York in 1922; today his two sons are in business with him.

sure, hearings are important to every dairyman--but cows have to be milked every 12 hours. That's why I depend on the technical men from The Bargaining Agency to watch out for my interests at the milk hearings. They follow policies set by delegates elected from each local cooperative--like the Preble Co-op that I belong to. Only through an organization like The Bargaining Agency can a dairyman like me be sure I'm represented the right way at all milk hearings."

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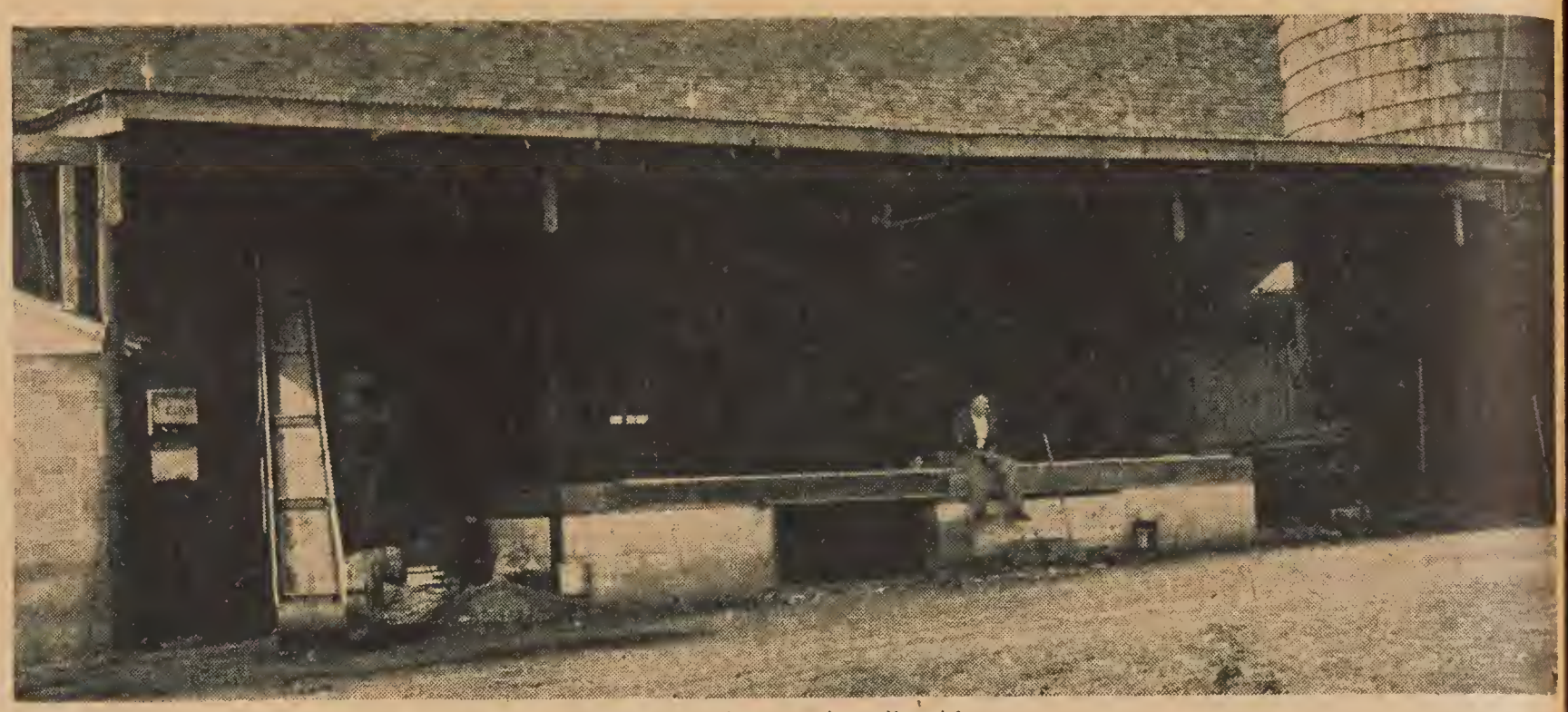
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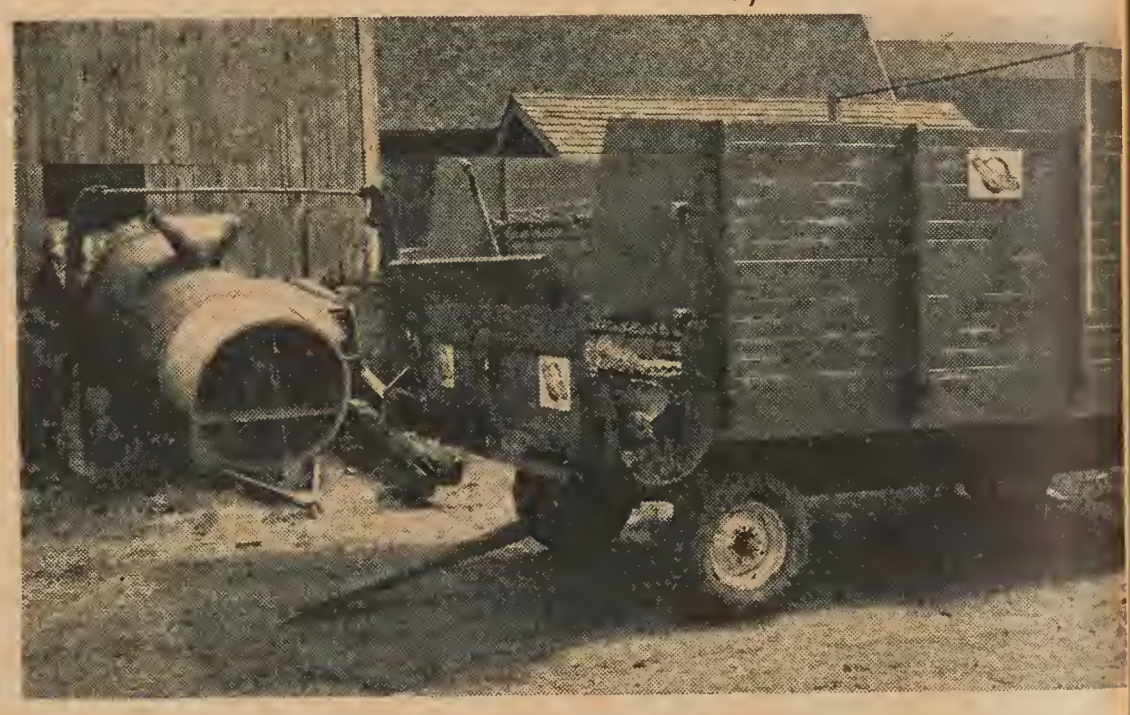
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Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE



◆ Henry's hay-drying platform was completed in time to handle this year's crop. It holds 5,000 bales, and hay is left on the platform for three days.

The self-unloading wagon is shown at the right, and the oil-burning ◆ hay drier at the left.

COWS "O. K." Heat-Dried HAY



"I FIND that the cows eat more and it seems to taste better to them when they eat chopped grass from a bunk rather than from a self-feeding wagon. As far as I can see the reason is that it doesn't pack as tight and if a tough cow butts another she can get out of the way quicker. I am sure that they waste less feed from the bunk." Henry Faryna of Perry, Wyoming County, New York, was the dairyman who told me this.

Henry's herd of 70 Holsteins which, incidentally, average 15,700 pounds of milk a year, eat two loads of chopped grass a day, kept fresh by field chopping twice a day.

"The idea of turning cows into grass 18-20 inches high is out of date," says Henry.

Another relatively new practice on this farm is heat drying of hay.

"I started hay drying without heat 8 years ago and began to use some heat 3 years ago." said Henry. "We don't heat dry all the hay, probably about one-fourth of it, depending on the weather.

"I'm just building a platform which will hold 5,000 bales by putting them 5 deep. The hay will be on this platform for 3 days, and probably the heat will be on for 2 days.

"I figured the cost of heating rather carefully and put it at $5.00 a ton after it is loaded on the wagon. I believe it's worth it; it saves lots of hay that would have been spoiled and it adds much to the value of the other hay we cut.

"Getting back to green chopping, this is the second season we have done it. I find cows will eat some dry hay in the barn no matter how much green stuff they get. Right now 70 cows are eating twelve bales a day.

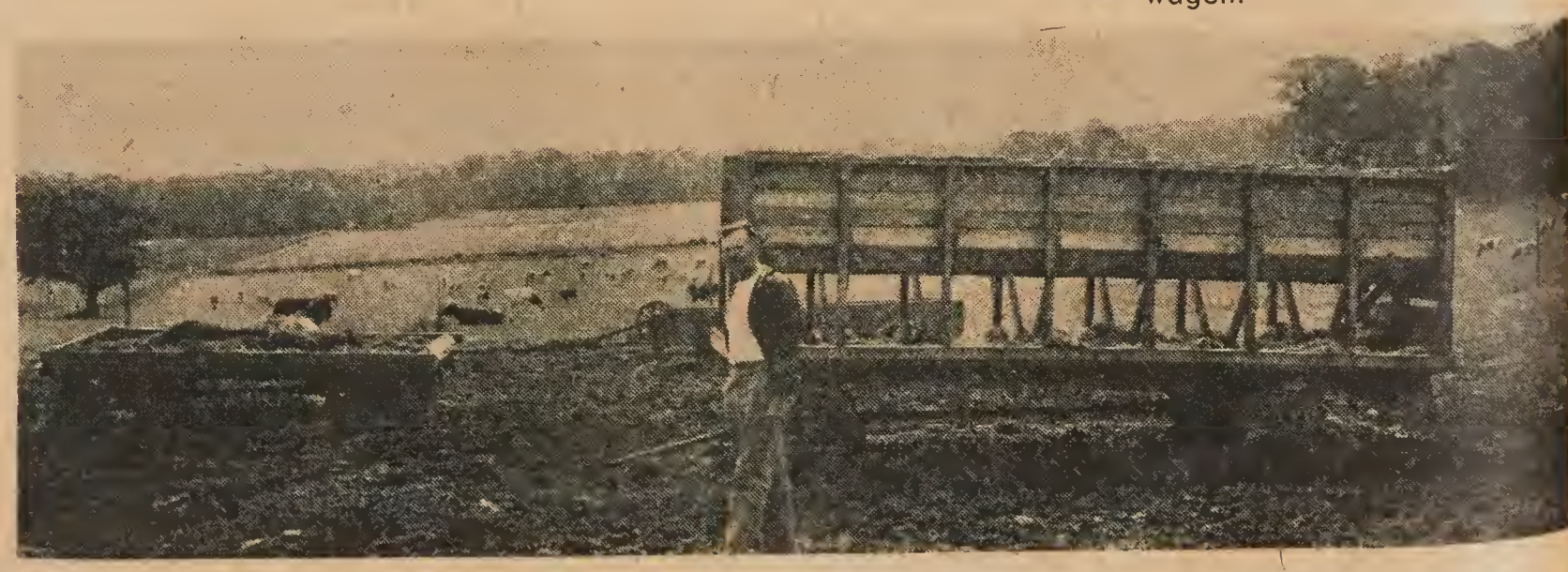
"This year we have 30 feet of grass silage in a silo with a diameter of 16 feet and this will be fed during August and September. A year ago because of a good season we didn't put up any silage at all."

I asked Henry about his investment in equipment. His answer was something like this, "I did some figuring recently and I found that the equipment inventory is just about the same figure as the value of the land and buildings.

"I have bought a lot of equipment since I started farming. The most recent one was a mower-crimper-windrower that I bought last spring. It cuts a 10 foot swath, crimps the grass and then puts it into a windrow 4 feet wide. It leaves a rather fluffy windrow with the heads in the center, but even so, it has to be turned the next day with a rake. Then it's put on a drier the next afternoon, or if the weather is favorable, in the mow without drying."

High quality roughage has paid off in production from the Faryna herd. The 15,700 pound herd average already mentioned doesn't tell the whole story. Five of Henry's top cows produced, during their last lactations, an average of 18,650 pounds of milk, 678 of fat. The top producer, Halo Dictator Halldon Lady, had a record of 21,413 pounds.

—Hugh Cosline



The cows prefer eating green chopped hay from the bunk at the left rather than from the self-feeding ◆ wagon.

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

When Pigs Don't Do Well



Practically every bunch of pigs includes one or two animals that are called "poor-doers" because they don't gain the way they should. In extreme cases the entire herd may show signs of something being wrong. Twelve principal reasons are recognized for trouble of this kind.

1. Inheritance. Some blood lines are naturally inclined to produce pigs that grow slowly.

2. Poor rations for sows in the latter stages of pregnancy. Improper feeding during this period may allow sows to become either too fat or too thin.

3. Sows may not produce enough milk for their litters. This can be due to inheritance, sickness, poor feeding, or cold quarters.

4. Failure to provide a creep ration. Baby pigs soon reach the stage where they can't get all the feed they need from their dam.

5. A deficiency of minerals. This may cause anemia in baby pigs or rickets in those that are a little older.

6. Ascarids, kidney worms, and other types of roundworms infesting the digestive and urinary tract. Lungworms can also cause typical "poor doer" pigs.

7. Lice and mange mites. Pigs can't be expected to gain properly while they're being made miserable by skin parasites.

8. Allowing several sows and their litters to run together, especially if there is considerable difference in the pigs' ages. The bigger animals then crowd out the smaller ones so they're starved.

9. Overcrowding of pigs in houses. There may not be enough room at the feeders, or some of the smaller animals may be forced to sleep outside in bad weather.

10. Poor sanitation that includes muddy yards, dirty feeders, filthy bedding, and dusty quarters. Such surroundings encourage both internal parasites and diseases like "bull-nose".

11. The chronic form of diseases like erysipelas and enteritis.

12. Irreparable damage done to lungs, liver, heart, and other vital organs by migrating parasite larvae and various types of infection. This may occur unnoticed when the pigs are still very small.

With the various possible causes listed, it isn't very difficult to set up a program aimed at eliminating most of those "poor doer" pigs. Recommendations include the following:

1. Eliminate blood lines that show a tendency to produce the wrong kind of youngsters.

2. Furnish sows with good rations, including salt and minerals on a free-choice basis. Plan on having mature sows gain about 100 pounds during pregnancy, and gilts about 125 pounds during the same period.

3. Give sows good rations and warm quarters at farrowing time so they have plenty of milk for their families.

4. Supply pigs with a good creep ration after the second week of age.

5. Guard against anemia and rickets, especially when pigs are being raised inside on concrete floors.

6. Follow the McLean County system of swine raising to control internal parasites.

7. Follow some kind of a program aimed at destroying lice and mange mites, particularly on baby pigs.

8. Separate sows and litters. If this isn't possible on an individual basis, they should be grouped according to age of the litters.

9. Avoid overcrowding of pigs, both in houses and lots.

10. Keep houses, grounds, pens and equipment clean at all times.

11. Eliminate animals that may be carriers of diseases like erysipelas and atrophis rhinitis.

12. Destroy pigs that have been sick and are evidently left with badly damaged internal organs as shown by deformities and poor body condition.

NEW BARN

The Morse Bros. of Marathon, N. Y., recently completed this 36' x 152' tilt-up concrete barn. Each panel is 5 inches thick and has a Styrfoam core for insulation.



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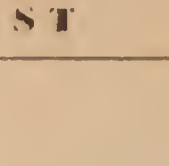
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Potato Growers Try New Insecticide

By FRANK DEMAREST

AS THEIR 1960 crops begin to mature, Western New York State potato farmers were faced with the need of controlling the myriad of insects which each year attack the area's potato plants. After successful commercial trials with Thiodan in 1959, a number of Western New York growers put high hopes in this chemical as the weapon to curb costly damage in this year's crop.

Enthusiasm over initial results with Thiodan has been expressed by several farmers in this region. Jablonski Brothers, Wayland, used this chemical on 140 acres and got good control of aphids, leafhopper and flea beetle in 1959. On part of their crop they used Thiodan throughout the season, and these plants were the cleanest and stayed green the longest.

According to Ernest Smith of Smith Brothers, Elba, DDT had been used at weekly intervals. "We got a heavy build-up of aphids and then went through with Thiodan and got 100% kill of all insects for three weeks." Herbert Thompson of Prattsburg tried Thiodan on his 85-acre crop after only moderate success with other materials. He reports that it cleared the flea beetles out extremely well and also did a good job later on aphids. Says Thompson, "I especially liked the long residual action and the fact that it is not so dangerous to use as the phosphates."

William Musnicski & Sons and John Zowicki, partners at Prattsburg, also indicated good results in a trial with Thiodan. They explain that DDT was used until early August when they noted a mounting influx of aphids and black fleas. Treating with Thiodan reportedly cleaned out both pests for a good two week period. Later, when another build-up started, the compound was used again with good results.

One of the principal advantages of Thiodan noted in the 1959 Western New York commercial trials was its ability to kill a wide range of insects. This meant that while one insect was a particular problem and the grower was spraying to curb it, no other insect was able to creep in and develop to an injurious level. In addition, the material exhibited long residual action which meant that not only would it kill pests present at the time of application, but would keep the level down much longer than normally could be expected.

According to reports from several farmers, other insecticidal materials gave a good kill initially, but after a few days the number of insects would start to mount rapidly and at the end of a week the infestation was as high as it had been.

Trials to date have shown Thiodan gives excellent control of the potato pests of major economic importance —aphids, leafhopper, flea beetle and Colorado potato beetle. In addition it has demonstrated excellent performance against army worms, green stink bug, leaf-footed plant bug, potato tuberworm and other insects of lesser economic significance. A particularly interesting feature of the material is its relatively low order of toxicity to bees, a distinct advantage for any pesticide. Further, it is safer to handle than many of the commonly used pesticides.



Above right:

The ravaging effects of flea beetle on potato leaves can be seen here. "Shothole" damage such as this cuts down the vitality of plants and can limit growth of potatoes considerably.

Leafhopper, a costly pest to potato growers, affects the leaves of plants as shown here. Plant vitality and tuber development are often seriously impaired as a result of his damage.

Still Available



We still have a few copies of "Live and Learn". Some of you read it when it appeared serially in American Agriculturist. It is of special interest to parents, leaders of organized groups of young people, and to "teenagers."

Here's What Readers Say:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed "Live and Learn." Wish I could have read it years ago.

—Paul Schlemitz, Rochester, N. Y.

I want my two teenage boys to read your book. You have contributed many excellent ideas, and called attention to points that are frequently overlooked. The book will be very helpful to any of us who work with Explorers, Church youth, and other organizations for young people.

—Dr. Keith Kennedy, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Enclosed is $..... for ..... copies of "Live and Learn" at $3.50 each, postpaid. Mail to:

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Mrs. Minns signing the master label application form, which was forwarded to Underwriters' Laboratories, who will then send the master label of approval to her. Left to right: George Morse, chairman of the education committee of ULPA; Mrs. Mary Minns; John Baker, president of ULPA.

United Lightning Protection Association (ULPA) is a trade association of the lightning rod industry which upholds the standards of the existing codes for proper lightning protection.

Happy Ending!

MANY HAVE been the expressions of interest and sympathy for Mrs. Mary Minns by readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who learned of her unfortunate experience with the lightning rod installers, as reported in our last issue. If any who read this had a similar experience, it is extremely unlikely that the ending will be as happy as in this case.

Grasping the opportunity to show to her neighbors and to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the difference between a good and worthless installation, the United Lightning Protection Association of Webster, N. Y., ripped the dangerous wires and rods from Mrs. Minns' house, and replaced them with a system that in all respects meets the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories. This was done at no cost to Mrs. Minns. You will remember that the original story pointed out that the price paid was not much out of line had the installation been up to standard.

Getting back to the United Lightning Protection Association, its function is to make available to the public all information which will help customers to buy quality lightning protection. Its membership consists of companies in the Northeast pledged to sell and erect this type of system.

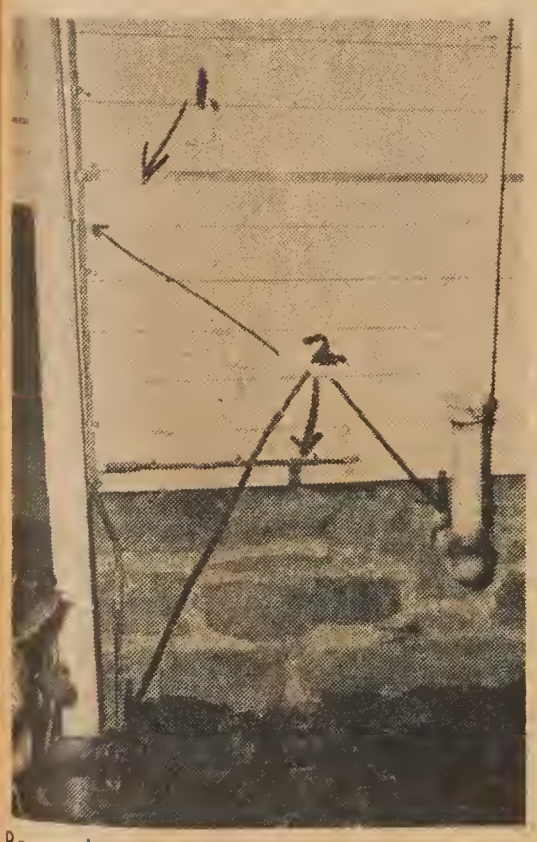
You will also recall some of the criticisms of the old job. In several places the angle of the conducting wire was at right angles or sharper, in complete disregard of standards; there was no hookup to TV aerials, water systems, sewer system, or other metal pipes or objects in the house. In the new installation a connection was even made with a tree standing close by, and which was so high that it projected above the building and might conceivably serve as a dangerous conductor of lightning.

None of the three chimneys was rodded, a glaring deficiency which has been corrected.

It is required by Underwriters' Laboratories that the property owner witness the installation of each ground. In the first, dangerous installation, this was not done; in the new one this requirement was observed.

Both we and the two companies who cooperated in putting on the new system sincerely hope that Mrs. Minns' experience will tell thousands of people in the Northeast what an adequate lightning protection system should include, and will save many from the experience she had

(Continued on Page 27)



Remember the inadequate ground shown in the original installation on Page 27 of the July 16 issue? Note arrow No. 2 pointing to the interconnection to the drain pipe, basement water pipes, heating system, and electrical entrance, soil pipe, oil storage tank, and vent pipe. Note also arrow No. 1 pointing to the plate listing the names of the manufacturing and installing companies. The master label issued by the Underwriters' Laboratories will be tacked just to the right. Just above it is the strap to the TV tape arrestors.



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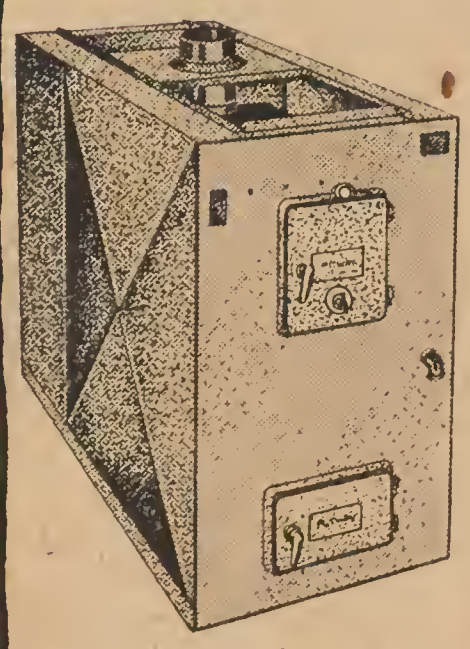
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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Aug. 20 issue.....Closes Aug. 4
Sept. 3 issue.....Closes Aug. 18
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct. 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 15

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TWO PAIR BELGIAN show mares very well broke. One pair light Sorrels registered 4 and 5 years old and one pair chestnuts 7 and 8. Also large Palomino saddle horse 9 years old, gentle for children ride and drive. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y. Phone Stanley 4353.

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SEND WOOL TO us for beautiful warm blankets. Free literature, West Texas Woolen Mills, 443 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

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MARKET LIVESTOCK Through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices, prompt pay, good buyers. Stockyards at Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, championship breeding. Beautiful, intelligent, $30.00, $35.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS and grown dogs, excellent bloodlines; friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write requirements. L. B. Underwood, Loeke, New York, phone Moravia 482M3.

FOR SALE: PEDIGREED Basenji pups, nine months old. Mrs. Joseph Harwell, Lafayette St., Ogdensburg, New York.

FOR SALE: GERMAN Shepherd pups A.K.C. Very gentle Silver gray, black and silver. $50.00. Mrs. Peter Giess, Upper Lisle Road, Whitney Point, N. Y. Phone Willett UL-7-2634.

BORDER COLLIE PUPS from "Kit"-Dam — National Champion, grandsire — International Champion. $35.00. Floyd Winne, Cooperstown, New York.

BORDER COLLIE PUPS. Registered parents from imported stock. Twenty-five years experience breeding and training. Come see parents work. Carlton Eberstein, Perry, New York.

A. K. C. REGISTERED and pedigreed German Shepherd puppies, black and silver, farm raised, gentle strain. Charles Coe, R. 1, Boonville, New York.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD COW dogs; puppies six weeks old, males $12.00, females $10.00. Five month old started pups $25.00. Also couple broke dogs, $70.00. Sydney Peters, Callicoon, New York, Tel. 53W1.

BORDER COLLIES: Imported parents. Best farm dogs. Pups four weeks to eight months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dunsmore Farm, Swanton, Vermont.

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MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING genuine Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more, eggs for less feed. Send for Free Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers, RD 5A, Ithaca, New York. Phone 4-6336.

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS—Fagan-Rapp Line cross Leghorns. Harco Rhode Island Reds, all Harco Sex-links, Buff Sex-links. Peterson Cornish Cross meat birds Hatch every week. N. Y. U. S. Approved. Pullorum clean. Meadow View Chicks—Henry M. Fryer. Greenwich, N. Y.—Phone Myrtle 2-7504.

BABY CHICK BARGAINS $5.75—100 C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Heavy assorted. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Pa.

HEISDORF & NELSON pullets. Day-old or ready-to-lay. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Ph. LE. 8-3401.

SAVE MONEY! Sensational bargains! Why pay more? Pullorum clean. 28 varieties. Many matings R.O.P. sired. Low as $4.95—100. Day old or started chicks; ducklings. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

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EMPTY PENS THIS fall and winter won't pay the bills, so plan your egg profits now with Sunnybrook started pullets. Two weeks of age up to ready-to-lay. White Leghorns, Black Sex Links, Warren Sex-Sal-Links, other famous egg strains. Write or eall for down-to-earth prices. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y.

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SURGICALLY CAPONIZED. Make real money in the holiday market with our 4 to 6-week old started capons, shipped July and August. White Roeks, Vantress-White Rock Cross. Write or call Sunnybrook, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y.

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GIANT PEKIN DUCKLINGS 25 postpaid $8.75. Wild Mallards 25-$10.50. Ringneck Pheasants 25 - $12.50. Also, White Crested and Crested Malkins. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

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RAISE ANGORA NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on $500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS for farmers and livestock dealers. Antibiotics, vaccines, serums, mastitis products, instruments, agricultural chemicals and supplies. See your nearest Anchor of New England dealer or write direct to Anchor Serum Co., of New England. Dept. A, Topsfield, Mass. for free catalogue and vaccinating chart. Discounts available on Quantity orders. Serving the Entire Northeastern United States.

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FREE PICTURE FOLDER "How to Make $3.000 Yearly, Sparetime, Raising Earthworms!" Oakhaven 5, Cedar Hill, Texas.

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LARGE DAIRY FARM needs experienced men for milking cows. Excellent housing and boarding house on premises. Steady work, top wages and bonus for right men. Call Mr. Bernon, Gareliek Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. 419 days or Woonsocket, R. I. Poplar 9-7996 after 5:00 P.M.

COUPLE FOR COOKING and general housework in farm home; family of 5 adults. Live in, own quarters, bath. T.V. Must be able bodied; one have driver's license. References required. Write Miss Linda Puffer, Elm Place, Avon, N. Y. or phone Avon—Warwick 6-3491.

EXPERIENCED MAN for Registered Holstein farm near Ithaea. $300.00 per month, house, etc. Might consider single man or father and son. Please enclose referenees. Box 514-KF, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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REFINED WIDOW DESIRES position as housekeeper for one elderly gentleman. Box 514-RY, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER—Companion or housekeeper-companion for intelligent middle-aged gentleman. Box 514-GT, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WANTED — OLD BOOKS, old paintings, antiques. PO Box 538, Gloucester, Mass.

DOLLARS FOR CENTS before 1879. Cash. Norman Tremper, West Winfield, N. Y.

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SNOWSHOES—REPAIRED. Reduced summer prices. Write Somerset Snowshoe, Solon, Maine.

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RUN A SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1960 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 4, Ferndale, Michigan.

NEW BATHROOM Deodorizer. Hangs on wall. Banishes odors bathroom, kitchen. Lightning seller. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 100, Akron, Ohio.

MAKE $25—$500. Sell Christmas, All Occasion Greeting Card Assortments; gifts, wrappings, stationery. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Name imprinted Christmas cards. Salable samples on approval. Write Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. 105, New York.

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RESORT HOTEL—Located in Ulster County, accommodations for 75. Large 75x30 filtered swimming pool with underwater lights. Hollywood patio, large recreation hall, cozy knotty pine lounge with large fireplace. Acres of beautiful lawns, maple shade trees. Sports include tennis, shuffleboard, handball, golf and baseball. This establishment is 90 miles from New York City and is situated near the New York State Thruway. Can easily be converted into camp for use by church groups, other organizations. For further information write: Box 514-NF, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED 25 years, one or two man electric appliances, plumbing business. Store and large home. Excellent opportunity, reasonable. W. L. Block, Hartwick, New York.

MAN 54, WANTS WORKING partner, informed rural economy; undertake business 1962. Box 514-NV, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Free catalog! Missouri Auction School, Box 9252M1, Kansas City, Missouri.

AUCTION SCHOOL. FT. SMITH, Arkansas. Free catalog. Also Home Study Course.

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

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IF YOUR FARM ownership isn't happy and rewarding let us tell you how to make it so. Preliminary discussion without cost or obligation. Write Dept B, Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 62 West State St., Doylestown, Pa., or 150 South St., Annapolis, Md.

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PROTECT YOUR BERRY Crops, cheesecloth 100 yards by 48" convenient 10 yard lengths $7.50 prepaid, 50% less mill price. Joseph Hein, 120E Eton Road, Thornwood, N. Y.

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SENSATIONAL NEW GARDEN Tractor—all purpose—self propelled 3 H.P. Hoes between plants and rows including strawberries. Eliminates hand hoeing, also tills. Entirely different. Patent 2742840. Free literature. Dealers wanted. Aldon, Inc., DePere 9, Wisconsin.

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HAY WANTED second cutting alfalfa, field or barn loading. Also fine quality clover-timothy. S. A. Rauch, New Hope, Penna. VO-2-2081.

CHOICE QUALITY New hay—alfalfa, trefoil, mixed clover and timothy. Weights and quality guaranteed, immediate delivery by truckload. Bates Russell, East Durham, N. Y. Phone Melrose 4-2591

ALL TYPES OF HAY, delivered by truck load. Buy now and get the type you want. Stewart's, Maplecrest, N. Y

25 TONS TIMOTHY, 25 tons alfalfa, all harvested in June 1960. Lonergan Farms, Homer, New York.

ALFALFA SECOND CUTTING, artifieial heat dried. Excellent quality. Carlton O'Mara, Lyons, N. Y. Phone Whitney 6-4353.

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AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146. N. Y.

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

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KOHLER — ENGINES-GENERATORS. Partsservice. O. G. Schwarz Corporation, 430 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y.

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AFRICAN VIOLETS—America's finest. Write for free folder. Fischer Greenhouses, Dept. AA, Linwood, New Jersey.

IRIS HOBBYIST OFFERS large modern bearded iris 10 for $2.00 A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

DAYLILIES—three all different $1.25. Hardy. Hilda Powell, Box 39, Accokeek, Maryland.

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UP to 30' DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, N. Y.

MECHANICAL FEEDING will save you time and hard work. Send for free pictures and plans. Built for years of dependable service, the proven Silo-Matic Unloader and Scru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor will feed your cattle in a matter of minutes. Write Van Dusen and Company, Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota.

BADGER AROUND — The-Silo-Feeder for 18' diameter to 24' diameter silo. Never uncrated. Below dealer's cost. W. J. Walker, RD 2, Norwich, N. Y.

SILOS—FACTORY CREOSOTE Treated Wood. Maximum insulation against frozen ensilage and absolute acid resistance. Dependable lock doweled wind-resistant construction. Immediate delivery. Box BS-3, Unadilla Silo Co., Unadilla, New York.

USED SILOS AND accessories. Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 217-B, Weedsport, N. Y.

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CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reenforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12. Write for eomplete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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CORRUGATED STEEL Culvert pipe for farm driveways delivered. Write Robert C. Burnette, RD2, Skaneateles, N. Y.

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders. 4 mil plastic silo covers 2¢ sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Ill.

DAIRY SUPPLIES. Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

FOR SALE: FOUR Dahlman 14 ft. bulk unloading potato boxes mounted and in excellent condition. Sell with or without trucks. Also nearly new Troyer swinging boom bin loader. Box 147, Clymer N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

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HALE PUMP Chrysler Industrial motor, 17 sprinklers, 3 elbows 4" pipe with 6" intake. Also extra pump and motor. A. Lewis Pearson, RFD 1, Middleport, N. Y.

LAMINATED RAFTERS & Arches for barns and sheds. Douglas Fir bonded with completely waterproof glue. Popular sizes stocked. Extra heavy rafters — extra low prices. Box S-80, Unadilla Silo Co Unadilla, N. Y.

SUPER ATOM FENCE Charger will not short on green grass or brush. Needs no insulators on wood posts. Operates from 110 volts, two-year parts warranty, 20-day money back guarantee if charger is not all we claim. $29.50 postpaid. Also COD. Dealers wanted. Write Smith-Fisher Corp., Dept. AG, Owosso, Mich.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for farmers needing a new Silo Unloader. Buy at dealer's cost. Demonstrate and sell your neighbors under our franchise. Rush postal for prices and free literature. Solid Products Corporation, PO Box 365, Ithaca, N. Y.

DRYER NEW HOLLAND. New never used. Save $700 at $1595 at Phil Gardiner Machinery, Mullica Hill, N. J. Baler Twine $6.50 per bale.

FARMALL 200 TRACTOR with quick hitch. Never used. Save hundreds at $1600 at Gardiner Machinery at Mullica Hill, N. J. Baler twine $6.50 per bale.

COMBINES—65 SP and pull all makes, IHC 64 motor bin, cut 200 acres, $1095.00. 12 ft. IHC SP $850. 7 ft. Massey SP, $950. Massey 60 $1895. AC 100 SP, AC 60, 66, 72 and 90 corn heads in stock. Case 12 ft. SP $2500. 60 balers—45T, $300. New Holland 66, 76, 77, 80 rebuilt guaranteed, $450 up. John Deere 14 T $895. IHC 46 used one season, $1095. John Deere wire $250. IHC 55T PTO, $1095. 120 used crawler and wheel tractors, 15 used forage harvesters. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

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ONE MASSEY HARRIS Combine, model 60 RT, ten foot cut. Not used more than 10 hours to date. Price $3,500.00 FOB Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York.

A-C ROTOBALER, NEW, field adjusted by factory serviceman. Will dismantle for hauling. $850.00. Phone S. W. Reid, Freehold, N. J. HO-2-1563.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

RICE POTATO DIGGERS Attractive low price. Repairs for all models. Rice Mfg. Co., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

NEW IDEA RAKE, mower. Also 17" elevator, set up, new not shopworn. Under dealer cost. Phone S. W. Reid, Freehold, N. J. HO-2-1563.

PAPEC CHOPPER, corn, engine, starter, good. Filled 8 silos. Will dismantle for hauling. Phone S. W. Reid, Freehold, N. J. HO-2-1563.

FARMALL 200—240 working hours, plows, harrow, 2-row planters, cultivators. $1800.00. Sam Zouzas, Proctor Road, Chelmsford, Mass.

SIX-INCH IRRIGATION system suitable for 90 acres. J. Mark Robinson, Tunkhannoek, R. D. 5, Penna.

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BUILDING A BARN? Buying land or livestock? Expanding your farm operations takes money. No matter how much—or how little—you need, your Cooperative Farm Credit Associations are your best bet in farm financing. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or, write for free circular Dept. C 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

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NEW STROUT REALTY FALL Catalog just out! Free! Bigger than ever! 164 pages, 35 states; over 3,775 bargains described; farms, homes, businesses; established 60 years. World's largest! Strout Realty, 251-R Park Ave. South, New York 17, N. Y.

50 ACRES, ATTRACTIVE picturesque, Colonial 6 room home, landscaped lawns, barn, convenient to Elmira and Ithaca, New York. Excellent location, $8250. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

WANTED—ALL TYPES of farms and dwellings, for sale. Also business opportunities. No obligation to interview a representative. Write or phone Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York

LARGE SELECTION of farms. Bare or stocked and equipped. O'Connor Real Estate, Johnson City, N. Y. SW-7-5111.

SOUTHERN VERMONT Valley Farm. 400 acres. 179 fertile tillage. Excellent buildings: attractive 12-room house; 3-car garage; tool shed. Large cement silo; hipped roof barn; cement stable, ties 44, pens for 12. Metowee trout stream borders 75-acre meadow. One of prettiest properties in Rutland County. Operated through 1958 Price bare, $50,000. Terms. Raymond Holway, Realtor, Rutland, Vermont.

MODERN ATTRACTIVE 8-ROOM home, lovely countryside. Barn, double garage good shape. 75 acres, two other buildings. Good neighbors. Priced reasonably. John Lovestrand, Sprakers, New York.

WANTED — DAIRY Farm within 40 miles. Robert Collester, 549 State St., Springfield, Mass.

VERMONT GENERAL MOTORS Dealership. Paul Singleton, Broker, East Calais, Vermont.

17 UNIT MOTEL doing good business; Vermont US Rt. 5; restaurant; pool; 100 acres. Paul Singleton, Broker, East Calais, Vermont.

WANTED—40-50 cow farm to rent in New York. Box 514-CK, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

VILLAGE HOME. Small house, modern conveniences. Good shape. Price $3200.00. George Brew, Gilman Vermont.

ENGLISHTOWN, N. J. 9 Gordons Corner, 7 room house, large plot $6,500 Tomareh, 1114 41 Street, Brooklyn 18, New York.

86 ACRES IN UNION County, Lewisburg, Penna. Call or write Carroll K. Kline, 18 Kensington Place, East Orange, New Jersey. OR-4-4556.

318 ACRE FARM reasonable. Owner, Andrew Maze, Hood, Virginia.

MODERN 6 ROOM HOUSE, 2 car garage, barn, chickenhouse, 18 acres, 100 miles from city, A-1 condition. Tel. Cherry 6-4213, Carl Bauss, Route 5, Box 119, Saugerties, New York

FREE LISTS, FARMS, homes, businesses, 5 counties west of Albany. State wants. Mort Wimple, Sloansville, New York.

PAINT

PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $5.95 value, factory price—$2.25 gal Free sample. Snow White Paint AA, Toledo 2, Ohio.

PLASTIC FILM

PLASTIC, TWO CLEAR 9x12'—$1.50. Triple weight tarpaulin 9x12'—$2.00, black $2.50 9x20'—$3.25, black $4.00. Postpaid. Catalog Adval. Box 439E, Hackensack, N. J.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR famous clover, New York's finest, 5 lb. pail $1.95; case 6-5 lb. pails $9.98 All above postpaid 3rd zone. 1-60 lb can $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more 60's $10.20 each. All 60's F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Aniaries, Berkshire, New York.

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HAZEN'S WELL DRILLING. When having a well drilled, don't have it drilled any place. Why take a chance with so much risk and expense and get some ground water or a dry hole when you can have spring water! We first find the underground vein, give depth and cost—so much water for so much money. We go anywhere 505 Summer St., Arlington, Mass. MI-8-0993.

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FARMERS SPECIAL HEXHEAD, S.A.E. bolts & nuts. New assorted sizes 5/16-7/8 to 6 inches long $15.00 per 100 lbs. FOB check with order. Rolling Equipment Co., 1125 Military Rd., Kenmore 17, N. Y.

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8MM-35MM KODACHROME Processed $1.00. Kodacolor 8 exposures $2.50. 12 exposures $3.50 Complete details write Gregg Color Film Service, PO Box 52, Herkimer, New York.

SAVE ON PHOTO supplies and photo finishing, 50% on black and white, 25% on color and supplies. Thrift-Foto, Box 146, North Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Coming Meetings

August 5-6 — NYABC Annual Meeting and Show, Ithaca, N. Y.

Today to Sept. 30—Time to file application for Federal gas tax refund.

August 10 — Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station Field Day, Mount Carmel—Lockwood Farm.

August 12-13 — Vermont Lumber Jack Round-Up. Branbury State Park, Lake Dunmore.

August 14 — 15th Annual Goat Show of Eastern N. Y. Goat Club, Schaghticoke Fair Grounds, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

August 15 — Capital District Guernsey Show, Altamont Fairgrounds, Altamont, N. Y.

August 16 — Finger Lakes Guernsey Show, Emerson Park, Auburn, N. Y.

August 18-19 — Addison County Farm and Home Field Days—Robert Sherman Farms, New Haven, Vermont.

Aug. 26 — Maine Blueberry Festival, Union Fair Grounds, Augusta.

Oct. 4-6—NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Onondaga War Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 5-7—Rhode Island State Grange, Hotel Viking, Newport.

October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Connecticut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

Nov. 7-11 — Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, Harrisburg.

SIGNS

SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings, No Trespassing, etc. Mail box reflective letters, mail 10c for sample, free catalog. Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York, Dept. G.

STAMPS AND COINS

$500,000.00 .00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $3,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $35,000.00 each. Estimated $500,000,000.00 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc., just waiting or discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Half cents before 1858, $3,500.00; Large pennies before 1858, $5,000.00; Flying eagle pennies before 1859, $600.00 Indian pennies before 1910, $1,750.00; Lincoln pennies before 1932, $225.00; Two cent pieces, $1,000.00; Nickels before 1927, $15,000.00; Dimes before 1932, $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces $3,500.00; Quarters before 1934, $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1939, $4,250.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $12,500.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1930, $35,000.00; Other dates of gold coins, $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates, are scarce). Canadian coins before 1937, $2,500.00. Send $1 today for Endwell's large illustrated, complete catalogue of rare United States coins giving all information and prices we guarantee to pay. Our new 1960 edition is just off the press. Mintage figures of United States coins are included as an extra feature. Also included as extra features is information on gold coins, Canadian coins and paper money, Confederate paper money, United States paper money, tokens, etc. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell your coins to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalog. Endwell's reputation for fairness is proven by thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "the finest coin catalog available." Endwell-Union Company, Endwell 39-M, N. Y.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908 Virgil, Ontario.

INTERESTING WORLDWIDE Animal stamp collection 10¢. With approvals. Niagastamp, St. Catharines 386, Ontario.

OLD COINS WANTED also 1960 Proofs and Indian head pennies. Mrs. Zillman, 48 Roosevelt, Batavia, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid Sample 25¢. Oxboro, Box 7031 N. Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily, repeat often, pay immediate cash profits. Write for catalog Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to. Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington Conn.

STAMPED LINENS for embroidery or painting. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Merribee, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 752, New York 11, N. Y.

PEARL SNAPS FOR western wear. All styles and colors. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company Dept. AA, Box 13464, Dallas, Texas.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores Free recipes. George, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

WASHABLE WOOLS — Finest quality, rich colors. Make stunning fashions. Save! Samples 10c. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AW, Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

LADIES, ORGANIZATIONS, make over $100 selling finest Christmas cards, novelties, imprints. Many other money makers. Write: Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vermont.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888 Satisfaction guaranteed 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 4-0415.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 post paid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

FOUR ANCIENT INDIAN Arrowheads $1.00. Scraper, Netsinker, Sealer $1.00. Fifteen selected beads $1.00. Fifteen stone relics $4.00. Palmer, 435 Washington Road, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

YORK STATE CRAFT FAIR

August 9-13

The 7th annual York State Craft Fair will be held this year for the first time in Binghamton, New York. This year's program is bigger and better than ever! Demonstrations will be given in basketry, ceramics, decorative papers, spinning, weaving, and wood joinery. Rug hookers will be thrilled to hear that George Wells, the famous designer of hooked rugs, will be the Featured Craftsman. There will be an exhibition of his hooked rugs, as well as a lecture and slides by Mr. Wells.

Besides the demonstrations, there will be a display room with many beautiful handcrafted articles for sale. Remember, the Craft Fair this year is being held at Harpur College, Vestal Parkway, East, Binghamton, N. Y., August 9-13. You won't want to miss this fascinating craft show!

LAW FOR THE VETERINARIAN AND LIVESTOCK OWNER

It has long been held that "ignorance of the law is no excuse" but many well-meaning people violate laws purely from ignorance.

When a man knows the law he can act and speak in confidence. That is why this book, written by Dean H. W. Hannah of the College of Agriculture, and Professor of Agricultural Law at the University of Illinois, in collaboration with Donald F. Storm, Attorney-at-Law, will be valuable to any owner of livestock.

Among the questions answered in this volume are:

Are you legally within your rights to treat your own animals?

Can you legally help a neighbor treat his animals?

What is the legal situation in connection with fences?

These are only a few of the points brought up and explained through actual cases. It is a practical, down-to-earth reference book for all veterinarians and livestock owners. Published by Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois. $6.00.



You Can Get a Creosoted Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

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In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

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Clothes For School Belles

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9187. School-time casual with tiny collar, push-up sleeves, and buttoned bodice above 6-gore skirt. Pretty in a cotton-blend or challis. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.



4676. Separates for class-time — match or mix to enlarge your wardrobe. Choose a slubbed cotton, mixed wool or jersey for skirt and jacket; cotton, silk or jersey for blouse. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

4915. She'll need plenty of blouses! Choose silk or cotton print, jersey or challis for this trio. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.



4603. This neat jumper set is perfect for school-going misses. Sew the jumper in corduroy, cotton or wool blend; the blouse in cotton. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 35 cents.



9208. Flouncy, bouncy princess dress for that IMPORTANT first day of school. Little girls will love it. Gay cotton, of course, for this. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. 35 cents.

9490. And what is school without a shirtdress? Sew this full-skirted version in a dark transitional cotton. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10, 12 14, 16. 35 cents.



4628. A longer waist above a flyaway skirt. Make a casual version in slubbed cotton; a date-time special in faille or soft wool. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

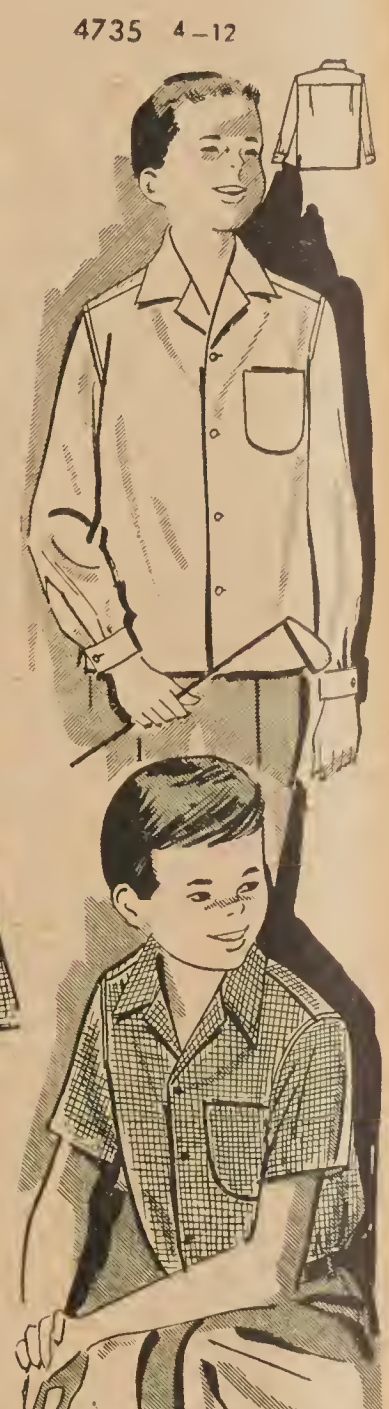
9344. For any day, every day, what is handier than a jumper and blouse? Sew jumper in a gay plaid wool or cotton tweed; blouse in cotton or jersey. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42. 50 cents.



9258. This easy-sew skirt is cut from only ONE yard 54-inch fabric —tweed or wool. Note smart pockets and back-zip. Printed Pattern in Misses' Waist Sizes 24, 25, 26, 28, 30. 35 cents.

4996. She'll be perfectly suited for school days with this mix-match trio. Choose wool check for skirt, solid wool for jacket, cotton or jersey for blouse. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 35 cents.

4735. Don't forget Johnny—he'll need plenty of school shirts. Sew in cotton, flannel, or gabardine. Printed Pattern in Boys' Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. 35 cents.



(Note picture of our brand new Fall-Winter Fashion Book at top of page. Price is 35¢.)

TO ORDER PATTERNS: PATTERN 9344 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9187, 4676, 4915, 4603, 9208, 9490, 4628, 9258, 4996, 4735 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35c for our brand new Fall-Winter Catalog of smart fashions in glorious color—100 styles for all sizes and all occasions. See illustration shown at top of page.

Summertime Specialties No. 4:

Garden Vegetables

By Alberta D. Shackelton

FRESH vegetables never taste better than at the peak of their season and fresh off the vines! If possible, use them a few hours after picking or after you get them from your favorite market or roadside stand. Most of the garden vegetables, especially the deep green ones, are good for both vitamin A and Vitamin C when harvested . . . but handle all vegetables quickly and carefully from harvesting to the refrigerator to keep their vitamin C. Even crisping in iced water or in the refrigerator will not restore the vitamin C lost by wilting or bruising.

Vegetables in season also help to stretch your food dollar, as locally grown products cost less than those shipped from far away. If you have your own vegetable garden, you can eat like a king! Enjoy your garden's abundance from now on until frost, serving each vegetable alone, plain buttered and seasoned, or sauced to your taste . . . and don't forget to team up two or more vegetables for variety and tasty combinations, such as green snap beans with corn or tomatoes, green zucchini and yellow summer squash, and celery and tomatoes. Cold cooked vegetables make good additions to salads, too.

Vegetable Cooking Tips

To make vegetables taste super and also to retain their nutritive value:

1. Use fresh, properly stored vegetables and prepare just before cooking, such as cutting and paring.

2. Use as little water as possible if you are using a method of cooking requiring water, and plan to use any left-over water in sauces and soups.

3. **Cook only until fork-tender and with all possible speed.**

4. Cook in skins whenever possible or pare or peel very thinly; use sharp knife in cutting vegetables to prevent bruising.

5. Serve immediately after cooking. (Do not keep vegetables hot for long periods of time. If serving is delayed, let vegetables cool and reheat them **quickly** at serving time.)

6. Vary your methods of cooking vegetables and "put zip into vegetables" by having them attractive and well seasoned.

Summer Salads

Use carrots, celery, cucumbers, peppers, and radishes with a variety of summer crisp greens for summer color, flavor, shape, and texture interest. Keep celery and other raw vegetables cold and moist in the refrigerator for best crispness and flavor. Remove tops and root tips from carrots and radishes. To prepare salad materials ahead of time and shorten before-meal preparation time, wash and drain thoroughly and store in plastic bags.

Freezing Tips

Use only choice grades of vegetables for the freezer; pick only as many as you can process and place in the freezer within 2 hours; gather in the cool of the morning before they absorb much heat from the sun; wash thoroughly and remove overripe, immature, or damaged portions; blanch or scald in boiling water; cool in icy water and drain on absorbent toweling; package in airtight freezer containers; freeze **immediately** by placing packages in direct contact with freezing surface (never let packages stand at room temperature). If you do not have a garden, buy fresh picked vegetables from nearby farms or gardens and get them into the freezer **promptly.**

CAULIFLOWER AND GREEN BEANS WITH CHEESE SAUCE

1 medium cauliflower
1½ pounds green beans
¼ pound sharp Cheddar cheese shredded
1 cup evaporated milk
Few drops Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon of any one or mixture of your favorite herbs

Cook cauliflower **whole** until just tender and drain. Cut off stem ends of beans and cook whole until just fork-tender and drain. Combine cheese and milk and stir over low heat until cheese is melted and sauce smooth. Add flavorings. To serve, place whole cauliflower in center of large round platter and place beans around it. Pour sauce over top. A small can of sliced mushrooms may be added to sauce, if desired. Serves 6.

SNAP BEAN AND POTATO SALAD

2 cups cold, cooked, cut green beans
2 cups cold, diced, cooked potatoes
2 cups diced celery
½ cup diced onion or chives
Salt and pepper to taste
¼ to ½ cup mayonnaise
Tomato wedges

Combine all ingredients except tomatoes and toss lightly. Place on crisp salad greens in the center of an oblong platter or tray. Arrange tomato wedges at each end of platter or tray. Garnish with black and green olives.

SAVORY VEGETABLES IN TOAST CUPS

1½ cups medium white sauce seasoned to taste
¾ cup grated cheese
3 cups cooked, diced garden vegetables
3 hard cooked eggs, diced
6 thin slices bread
3 tablespoons melted butter

Add cheese to hot sauce and stir until melted. Add vegetables and hard cooked eggs. Serve in toast cups. Remove crusts from bread slices and brush both sides of each slice with melted butter. Press each bread slice into large muffin-cup pans and toast in a moderately hot oven (375°) about 10 to 12 minutes or until lightly browned. Serves 6.

VINAIGRETTE SAUCE

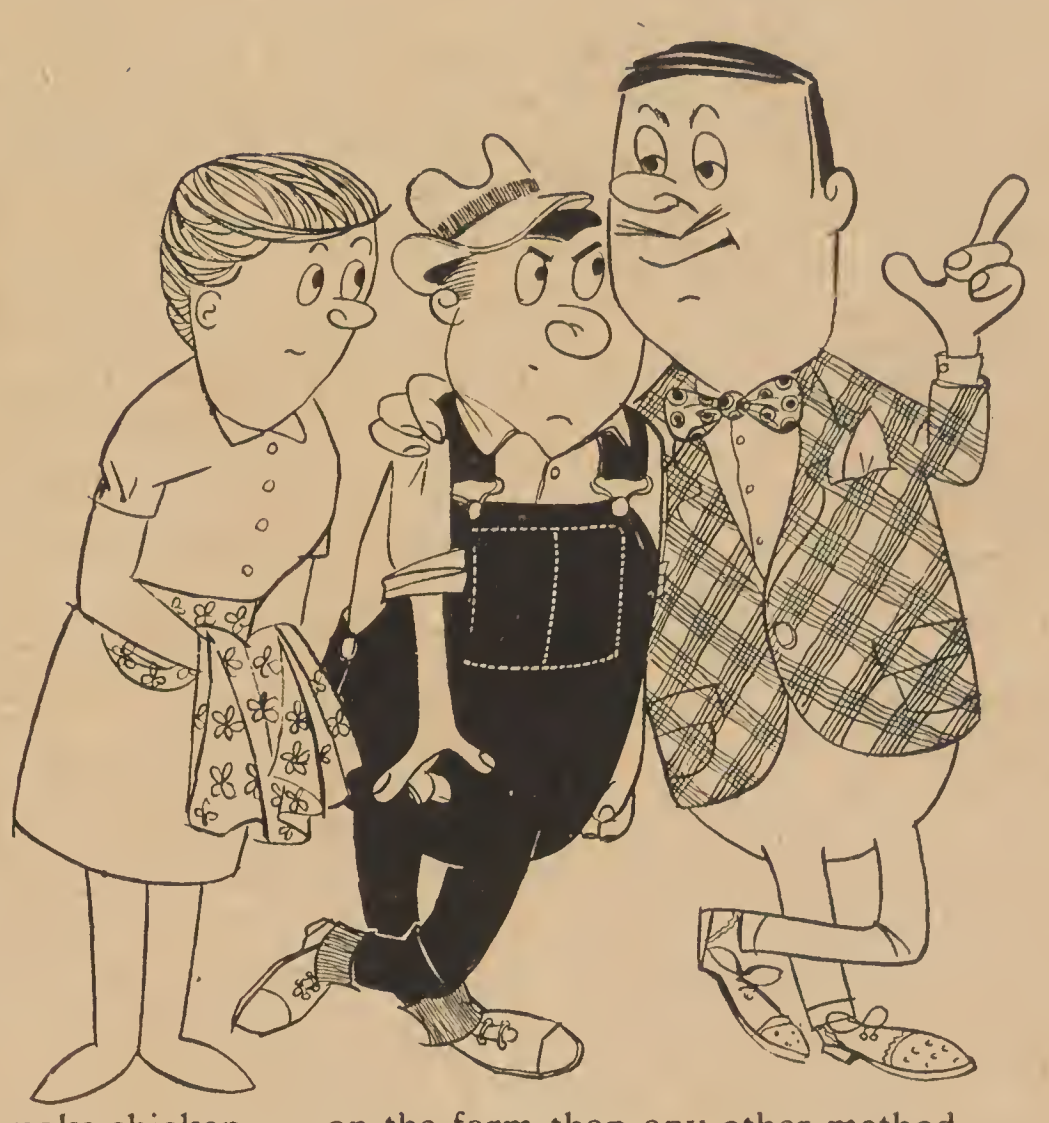
(Hot or cold over cooked vegetables)
1 cup of your favorite French dressing
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
¼ cup chopped pickle relish or chopped dill pickle
1 finely chopped hard cooked egg
2 teaspoons chopped onion or chives
3 stuffed olives finely chopped
1 tablespoon finely chopped pimiento

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Serve cold over cold, cooked vegetables for salads or heat and serve over hot vegetables. Makes about 1½ cups.

For Your Book Shelf

How To Cook Vegetables. Cornell Extension Bulletin 883, Revised September 1958. Mailing Room, Stone Hall, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. (Free to New York State residents, 5 cents to others.)

Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables. HG. Bulletin No. 10, Revised. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 20 cents.



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*For your FREE copy of the Beltsville Tests, write your nearest New York State Electric & Gas Corporation office.

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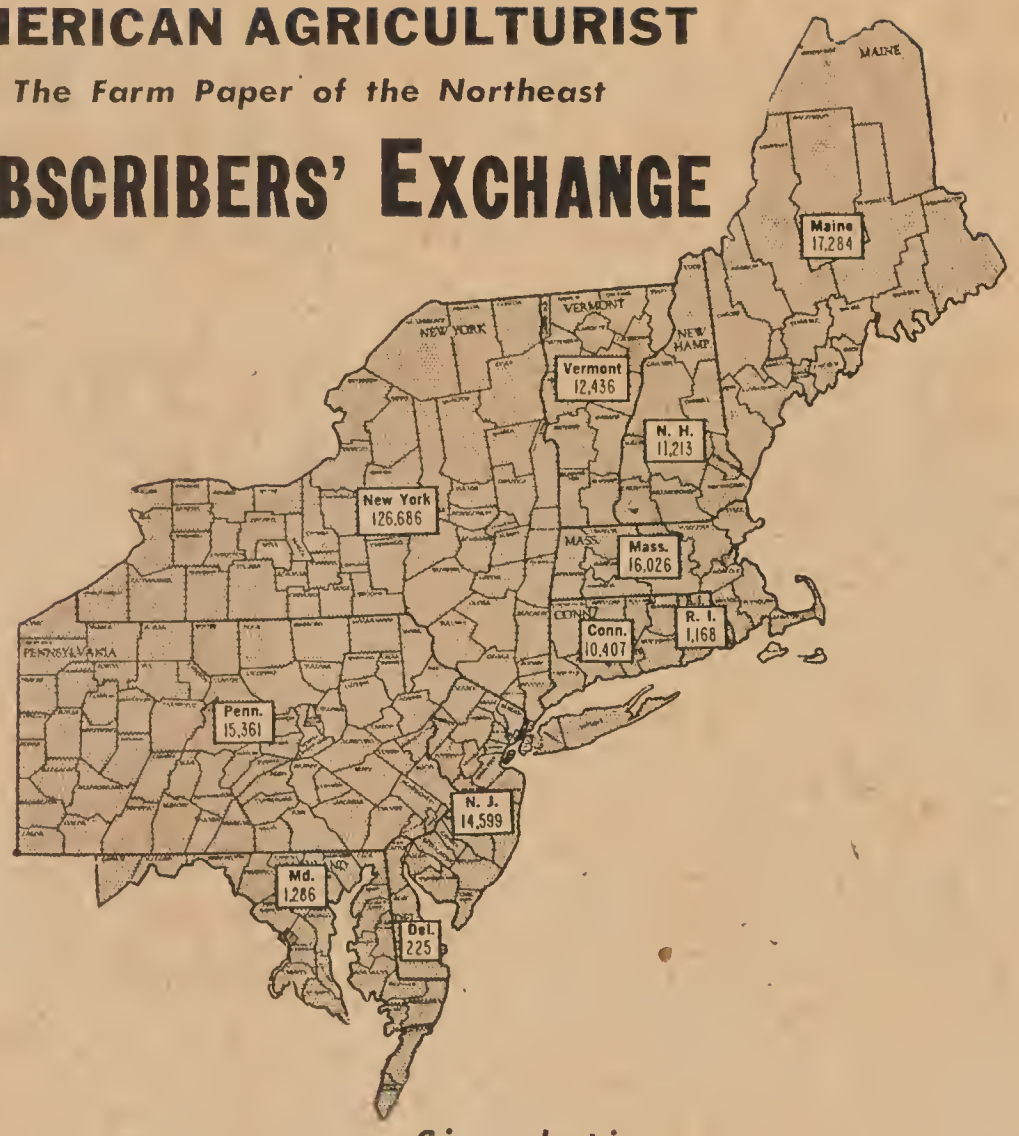


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The Farm Paper of the Northeast

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December 31, 1959

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Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Ground Covers For Finishing Touch

GROUND COVERS are usually dwarf and often evergreen plants, used under and around your larger plants. They put a finishing touch around your foundation plantings, groups of plants, and trees. Most of these are of necessity tolerant of shade and enjoy a moist, peaty soil. Several are native woodland plants, and you can duplicate their conditions by using a lot of woods' dirt.

Conservationists are always concerned because they feel that people are tearing up and ruining many of our native plants. I, on the other hand, think that we do not use enough of our own native plants. We know that they are hardy and do well in our areas. They must not be torn out of the ground, but dug carefully with a ball of earth, and then put in your garden with conditions they had in your woods or fields duplicated.

Before I went to kindergarten, I had a beautiful wild-flower garden —but for each little plant that I liked and dug, my father collected a large bag of woods' dirt, and he placed this garden in a lovely shaded corner. This was before conservation laws, and we successfully transplanted arbutus, lady slippers, and many other hard-to-move plants.

This is a rewarding type of intimate garden, but even though you don't have such a garden, you can use some of our little native plants as ground covers, such as these:

Mitchella repens (Partridge Berry) is a beautiful little evergreen ground cover with dainty pink flowers followed by red berries. While this is not abundant in some places, you should be able to find it on some of your trips through the woods.

Lysimachia (Moneywort or Creeping Jenny or Creeping Charlie) will be found on the edge of woods or fields, and sometimes near water. This is a fresh green with an abundance of lovely yellow flowers. It can become a lawn pest, so keep it in its own areas, such as at the base of a tree or around group plantings. It is also charming near water.

Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot) is now available in double form. This is enchanting when used with some of the evergreen ground covers (Bloodroot disappears in August). The white waxy flowers are lily-like.

The first three ground covers that I have named can be found growing in your area. The following ones can be purchased from your nurseryman or rooted from a friend's garden:

Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese-spurge) is one of our most useful ground covers. Its shining evergreen leaves are borne in whorls, and it does best in partial shade. It spreads by underground stems and makes such a dense mat that weeding is seldom necessary. It needs good drainage.

Vinca minor (Periwinkle or Myrtle) has shiny evergreen leaves and beautiful blue flowers. They blossom with Daffys, and the combination is terrific!

Hedera helix baltica is English Ivy and can be kept trimmed as a delightful ground cover. It's especially good on the north side.

Old-fashioned **Lily of the Valley** (Convallaria majalis) will frequently grow where nothing else seems to thrive. There is a new pink variety that is pleasing and just as fragrant as the white ones.

Euonymus (Evergreen Bittersweet) is very hardy and a really handsome plant. Some of the varieties tend to climb, while others are better suited for ground covers.

Lonicera halliana (Halls Honeysuckle) is used as a vine or ground cover, but I do not like it used as a ground cover because it gets too rampant and bunchy. This is a peculiar plant in that occasionally it just won't do well. But if it does do well—stand back!

Ajuga reptans (Bugle) often has bronzy foliage and abundant purple spikes of bloom in the spring.

Cotoneaster horizontalis, adpressa, decor, and a few others are semi-evergreen, low, hug the ground and are most effective as ground covers. They do their best in the sun. Pinky-rose-like flowers in the spring are followed by persistent red fruit in the fall.

Ground covers help keep the roots of your plants nice and moist. You will have no splashed dirt on the base of your house. On the whole, their effect is trim and pleasing without formality.

Vacation Hints

Here are some vacation time hints to keep your lawn and plantings in good condition:

Water thoroughly and deeply before leaving home, so that roots are down deep where water is available. Route out all the weeds; they take quantities of food and moisture. A mulch, even of lawn clippings, will help to conserve moisture.

When we ourselves go on vacation, we try to find a family or two that do not have a vegetable garden, and we ask them to use our garden vegetables as they mature. Thus when we come home we still have summer squash, string beans (why do we call them that when all of them today claim to be "stringless"?), cukes, etc.

Last but not least, do a thorough job of spraying or dusting before you leave.



"Rattle the dog's dish, dear."

Best of Show



ALL DRESSED up and enjoying it is 3-year-old (going on 4 years) Deana Lynn Hartloff of 217 Parker Road, Hamburg, N. Y. She's wearing the blue and white checked cotton dress made by her mother, Mrs. Dean Hartloff, for entry in the National Grange Sewing Contest. Mrs. Hartloff was a winner in Class D at all levels in the New York State Division of the contest — Subordinate, Pomona, and State. Her dress then went on to the national finals, where it placed second in Class D.

Mrs. Hartloff's prizes included a dining room suite designed by H. T. Cushman Mfg. Co., of North Bennington, Vermont, and a Coleman Decorama gas room heater. She was also awarded a Singer Slant-needle Deluxe sewing machine for being "Best of Show" in New York State.

Mrs. Hartloff enjoys sewing and has three little daughters to sew for. Besides Lynn, there's 2-year-old Lee Ann and Holly Jean, who just arrived on June 23 in time to celebrate her mother's contest success.

See America First On the

Great Smokies Tour

IF YOU ARE one of the many who believe in "seeing America first," here is your grand opportunity. Join American Agriculturist-Travel Service Bureau for the GREAT SMOKIES TOUR and see some of the most beautiful scenery and famous historical spots in all America.

The bus tour will start from New York City on October 16 and return in two weeks to New York City on October 29. You will visit Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Gettysburg, and Annapolis Naval Academy. Among the many famous sights of Washington that you will see or visit are the capitol where Congress sits, the old Ford theater where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and you will visit the White House.

Leaving Washington, there will be stops at Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington; Montieello, the home of Thomas Jefferson; the Great Smokies National Park and Shenandoah National Park; Richmond and Williamsburg where the cloek has been turned back two hundred years.

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this will be a guided or escorted, all expense trip with everything included—the best hotels, fine meals, and tips in the priee of your ticket. You will just have no travel worries beeause we take care of everything, and you can sit back, relax, and have the time of your life.

We are very proud of the happiness we have brought to thousands of American Agriculturist subseribers with these guided tours. They will give you something to think and dream about all the rest of your life.

Because you will be traveling south in all the fall glory of the turning leaves, you will see America at its **most beautiful best.**

Almost all of our tours are quiekly oversold. Reservations are already beginning to come in for this one. So right now, fill out the eoupon on this page so that we can tell you all of the wonderful things we have planned for this tour.

E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the following itinerary.

Great Smokies Tour, October 16-29 ——

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Good news for you folks who keep layers. Keep your fingers crossed, but it looks like you'll have pretty good egg prices this year. Now if you can keep your production up, and your costs down, you'll do right well. And if you're on a Watkins Layer Program, you'll do even better.

WATKINS EGGONOMICS

High Production, Month After Month. The proof of the pudding's in the eating . . . and the test of a good ration is high production, month after month.

Modern, well-bred layers are able to lay at 70-80% for most of the season if their ration gives them the nutrients they **must** have to make eggs. So if you aren't getting top production **month after month,** chances are good that your ration is short-changing your layers.

The ration you feed on the Watkins Layer Program is fortified with Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers, so you **know** your layers are getting the MINerals and VITamins they have to have to maintain high production. The MINeral and VITamin content is guaranteed.

Low Feed Cost. Some people will try to get you to measure feed cost strictly by cost **per pound.** This is playing a dirty trick on you because it's misleading. The only meaningful way to measure feed cost is to figure feed cost per dozen eggs produced. I'd be willing to feed layers Choice sirloin if it would cut the cost of a dozen eggs.

Well, you take a look at what's in that Watkins MIN-VITE fortified ration and you'll say a ration like that ought to cost a pretty penny when you consider what's in it. And if you figure it strictly on a cost per pound, it isn't the cheapest ration you can buy. But when you actually figure it out on "total cost of production", I doubt if you can find any ration, anywhere, at any price that will produce a dozen eggs for less money. And **that's** what's important.

Current surveys of actual Watkins customers throughout the country, (taking the good and not so good, alike) show that they're getting this kind of performance:

3½-4½ lbs. of feed per doz.
12¢-13¢ per doz. TOTAL feed cost
6¢-7¢ per doz. out-of-pocket cost
78% production

How come the Watkins Layer Program can produce a dozen eggs at this low cost? It's because you buy the MINeral VITamin fortification **separately.** This lets you feed a **premium** ration for very little more than the lowest cost ration you can buy . . . and what a difference it makes in your total cost/profit picture. Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, ask him for the details.

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From the Editor's MAILBAG

"AGAINST THE GRAIN"

After reading about the welfare methods in Massachusetts ("Dire Need", July 2nd issue) I have to sound off about same in New York State. Next to unemployment compensation, I think welfare aid is the most abused.

For those who **need** it and would put hungry children and helpless aged on the street without it, it's worth paying high taxes. But when a family lives better than us who are working 18 hours a day, six or even seven days a week, it "grinds against the grain!"

I've nothing to say about the aged, etc. I don't know enough about it as a whole to speak. But seeing things makes me wonder. I know of two families—one is very large, nothing whatever wrong with the breadwinner, and they moved into town (where it costs more on the whole to live)—and no way to raise a garden to help out. Another family, that lives in the country, have a large plot of ground but no garden. Oh, they're too busy calling through toll for a taxi to take them into town every day—to spend what? Time, I guess! The breadwinner is capable of work—but why work? Slab wood is dumped in their dooryard — too much work to help cut some for someone for his own fuel.

Every year the county takes more of taxes from the town. I don't wonder why. To maintain such a high standard of living for those who do nothing must be expensive. — *Mrs Marie Makuch, Carthage, N. Y.*

TRUTH

You seem to print the truth about farming and government controls in the paper. More power to you! Keep up the good work in plain truths. I love the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. — *Mrs. Jesse H. Tarbox, Sanford Me.*

"TO THE POINT"

Thanks so very much for your editorial "Milk Promotion Needed" in the July 2 issue.

As usual, the editorial was clear concise and very much to the point. All of us who are aware of the growing need for protecting the producers' market and for doing all possible to increase sales of fluid milk believe that the program being presented producers will prove effective. In the final analysis, the returns should be worth far more than the three cents per hundredweight producers are asked to invest.

We sincerely hope that we will prove worthy of your support now and in the future.
—*E. J. Rowell, Exec. Director, National Dairy Council*

FOILING THE BIRDS

In your May 7 issue of the AGRICULTURIST I noticed a request by Mrs. R. B. Horner for a way to protect her blueberries from birds. I find that a very good protection for bush berries consists of stringing black thread on the outside of the bushes. I would recommend stringing the threads about a foot apart around in all places where the birds are apt to fly in.

I used this method on my blackberry patch when the birds had started taking all the berries before they got ripe. After I used thread I could let the berries get fully ripe with no bird trouble. It worked well on my other berries. I read about this method in a farm paper about fifty years ago and just got to trying it. — *Daniel W. McCoon, Towanda, Pa.*

WE HAVE IT!

The column "Personal Experience Corner—Mastitis Comment" in the June 18 issue, page 7, contained a couple of comments in Mr. Luther Wildrick's remarks which were of particular interest to me as a member of the staff of the New York State Mastitis Control Program. One is Mr. Wildrick's comments on the need for a testing program in the State to determine in 24 hours the kind of mastitis involved.

I am sure you will be interested to learn that the New York State Mastitis Control Program's laboratory procedures make identification of the presence of most types of mastitis pathogens in the udder within 24 hours, and a very complete picture at the end of 48 hours after reception of the sample at the laboratory.

With the acute or septic case of mastitis, the veterinarian of course treats the symptoms at once. However, if desired, milk samples can be collected and submitted to the laboratory to confirm the diagnosis, or in some cases indicate subsequent treatment.

This accomplishes exactly what Mr. Wildrick refers to as being needed, since when you have an adequate diagnosis the treatments or limitations of treatments can be decided upon much more accurately than when treatments are attempted without adequate and correct determination of the type of pathogenic organism present.—*Dr. H. G. Hodges, N.Y.S. Veterinary College*

LONELY

Two months ago we lost our dear son through a dreaded sickness, and since we have felt such a loneliness, forsaken of all mankind, except God who has been "the one and only real comfort."

Would love so much to hear from other readers of your paper as a source of human contact. We are very lonely, indeed. Would love poems or any lines from others.

Appreciating any response. — *Mr. & Mrs. Robert Anderson, Christian Drive, Clarence, N. Y.*

WE AGREE

I congratulate you on getting Arthur Moody to write "Reflections of a Country Pastor" for our good AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We have had this paper for nearly 50 years now.—*Mrs. Walter Dence, Baldwinsville, N. Y.*



The new eleven story Grange building at Washington, D. C., is the latest chapter in an effort begun in 1873 to provide an agricultural center at the nation's capital.



President Eisenhower, who dedicated the new Grange Building, was introduced to state Grange Masters by national Master Herschel Newsom (center). Taking his turn is Franklin Nixon, Vincentown, N. J., who heads the New Jersey Grange and is also national Chaplain.

TELEPHONE TIMING

Readers Tell How They Use Telephone Courteously

A Prize Contest



IN TOUCH WITH WHOLE WORLD

First Prize

IN our farm family we regard the telephone as our connecting link with the whole world, since quite frequently we receive long distance calls ordering our salt hay, as well as local calls for fresh vegetables, poultry and fresh hay.

On incoming calls we try to get facts and details as quickly as possible and hang up. Quite frequently, we get calls for business at meal time, for then the boss is sure to be home. When making social calls we try to do them shortly before meal time and briefly so that we do not hold up the line from our incoming calls. Also, when we had a party-line, to give our neighbor a chance to use his phone, we tried to be brief and to the point, always polite.

The children are not allowed to use the phone for hours for homework or nonsense but use it just briefly to deliver a message or make an appointment because they, too, understand about the phone being our connecting wire with the whole world and also enjoy receiving these long distance calls. **They are never allowed to listen in or disturb the other party when the phone is busy.** They know that some calls are emergencies and we all regard the telephone as a helping hand during accidents or emergencies.

We try to save all our chatty conversations for social gatherings, family reunions, visits and get-togethers.

One practice we have is to jot down all numbers called, for a record as well as to know who made the call and where. This serves as sort of a check on the family members.—**Constance Jablonski, Barnegat, N. J.**

USES A TIMER

Second Prize

I had a family of four boys, one girl, my wife and myself, seven in all. We have had a telephone all our married life and were on a seven party rural line, which made quite a problem.

Being a mechanic by trade, I figured that if there was some type of a timing device at the phone it would remind the talker when to hang up. Time is easily forgotten when one is engaged in a friendly conversation. I told my family of my plan and all agreed it was good and they would abide by the timer. I purchased a spring wound timer like the one used on stoves and mounted it on a finished board so as not to look ugly or out of place. I hung it by the phone. When the party was reached, the timer was set for five minutes, and it really worked. In fact four of the other users of our line had me install one for them.

There was one exception to the use of the timer which was, if a person came on with an emergency, then everyone else hung up to give him the line. — **Albert Brownly, Marlboro, Mass.**

GOOD USE FOR EGG TIMER

We don't care for soft boiled eggs in our home so when we received a three-minute egg timer in the mail I wondered what to do with it.

I was watching the sand run through the glass when the thought came to me "a good instrument to use to time long distance phone calls" and then, "why not **all** phone calls?" Consequently, the egg timer is on the phone stand and anyone using the phone (even children can understand this) turns the glass when they start talking. I'm glad to say, as a usual thing, we manage to stay within the three minutes.

—Judy Eggler, Gaines, Pa.

NOT TO BE ABUSED

When my oldest daughter began to use the phone I made the rule that she must not use it longer than six minutes. We have kept that rule for the other children as well, with good results. Of course, we had to remind them now and then, but not too often. **Having a definite time limit** makes it easier for them than just saying "don't talk too long."

Of course, too, there can be exceptions when they need to talk over something important, but that doesn't happen often. Most of the calls are to local friends whom they see fairly often and their talks could go on and on unless curbed. When talking to those out of town they must have permission as that can be expensive and must last only three minutes. If someone calls them from out of town they must be considerate of their friend's pocketbook and not try to talk too long. For those whom they don't see often and are too far away, we encourage them to write letters and not call unless really necessary.

By now most of their friends know of the time limit and cooperate. If they don't, our children are told to remind them, "My time is up."

On two occasions when my husband and I were out and tried to call home we were unable to make contact since the line was busy. We were unable to find out whether someone at home was talking too long or whether it was someone else on the line but the incidents helped to show that the telephone is not a convenience for everyone if it is abused.—**Mrs. Carl Paulson, Upton, Mass.**

ONLY FIVE MINUTES FOR GOSSIP

In my family there are four girls who all love to use the phone. We are on a line which is used by four other families besides our own. Thus, a limit had to be set on the number of calls made and the length of each call.

The following is a plan made by our family for the wise use of the phone. We make no more than two phone calls apiece. If we are doing homework over the phone, the conversation can last no longer than ten minutes; if it is just "gossip," then five minutes is the limit!

—Lois Slocum, Perry, N. Y.

CALLED A COMMUNITY MEETING

To a rural community the phone can be a great blessing. When we moved to the country, our telephone line had eight families and three teenagers. The thought was almost overwhelming.

We decided to write the eight families and their teenagers to come to our home for a dessert of strawberry short cake. It gave a chance to become acquainted and an opportunity to talk over the legitimate use of the telephone, together.

The telephone company sent out a "courtesy" film to be shown. Their recommendations include a five-minute limit to a conversation. **The Golden Rule is the best guide.** Few adults abuse its use.

We explained our appreciation of their needs and wishes — but that the parents or neighbors had legitimate rights, too. We asked them to abide by a five minute limit. If anyone should open the phone and ask for it, it would be released promptly and with courtesy. Teenagers do respond to reasonableness.

We pointed out that very early and very late would be the better time for long and protracted visits. During the day and evening the telephone is needed for business and adult planning. This mingling in a social way was an opening door to good relationships. The evening resulted in excellent cooperation by all concerned.—**Mrs. Roger H. Cross, Fayetteville, N. Y.**

TAUGHT TO BE COURTEOUS

Our telephone problem was solved from the very first, when the children became old enough to answer the telephone. **They were taught to be polite and courteous or they couldn't use it.** It was not an easy task at first, but paid off as time went on.

The whole family used the "Golden Rule." We never hold the telephone any longer than the children are allowed to.

I think the item which causes the most problems from the cradle up is the lack of discipline.—**Mrs. William McQuade, Norfolk, N. Y.**

PRACTICE TELEPHONE COURTESY

Each day of our lives we handle objects that we have learned to use and respect. The tractor, because it is powerful; the Bible, because it is precious; the power tools, because they are useful, etc. We should classify the telephone in this category also.

Telephone usage and courtesy should be known and practiced by every member of our families. When our children have been properly instructed from the start, we see them carry these habits after the age of supervising is over. Restrictions and limitations on phone usage certainly apply in some cases. We experience joy in knowing our instructions are followed even when we aren't home to check, feeling that they have developed the right habits from the start.

Just as it takes a few instances of burning fingers to know what **hot** is, so we must help our family to know why to respect the phone. It is not an easy task and perhaps part of the difficulty is that our students tend to copy the teacher's habits.—**Allyn D. Smith, R. D. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.**

WHY I LIKE LIVING ON A FARM

It's human nature to think and talk about the negative things that irritate and frustrate us and to have little to say in praise of things that are good and that we like. Farm people, more than others, are accused of being overly critical of their own business and life. While they may scold about farming some, I think the majority of farmers and their wives really love farming and farm life. Otherwise, they would not stick to it. What do you think? For the best letter on the subject, WHY I LIKE LIVING ON A FARM, American Agriculturist will pay $5; for the second best letter, $3, and $1 for every letter we have room to print. Please address your letters to: American Agriculturist, Dept. E, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. Contest will close September 6, 1960.



Ed Eastman's Page

Sixty Years On the Same Job

IF YOU KNEW a man who had worked on the same job for **sixty** years, made a success of it, and been happy doing it, you would agree with me that both the man and the job are tops. I know such a man. Robert Pinney of South Glens Falls, New York, is celebrating his sixtieth year as a salesman of American Agriculturist.

The other day, we went to visit Rob and his wife, Elizabeth, and I rode with him while he made calls on his rural friends to get them to subscribe or renew their subscription to our paper. It was one of the most inspiring experiences I have had in a long time.

Just as this new and momentous twentieth century started to roll in 1900, Robert Pinney, sixteen years old then, also started to roll in selling American Agriculturist. He has been rolling ever since. Up at four o'clock in the morning, he would start out with his horse and buggy to drive perhaps ten to twenty miles to some distant part of his territory, not to return until way late Saturday night. Often, on his return, his buggy would be loaded with homemade butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, in fact about anything and everything that the then self-sufficient farmers traded Rob for a subscription to the paper.

Rob laughed when he told me that his father used to say that Rob would come home very often with a different horse from the one he had started out with, and that sometimes he made more money trading horses than he did selling American Agriculturist. One day he reached the limit, however, when he returned with a skunk skin, not too well cured. That nearly drove the family out of the house, until they drove Rob out with his skunk skin. The funny part of it is that Rob told me he sold the skin for twice the price of the subscription, and ended up with a little profit. Another time he came home with a dried snake skin. Needless to say, his wife didn't appreciate that much either!

I wish there were room enough to tell half the stories of adventures Rob has had in those sixty years. Part of his territory is in the mountain region of the Adirondacks. One day he found a bear directly in the road ahead of him. With no desire to dispute the right of way, Rob stopped and waited, a little scared, until the bear, in his own good time, ambled off into the woods.

Another time, Rob arrived at a home to find a man horse-whipping his wife. Tall, big, and strong in those days, and every inch a gentleman, Bob knocked the husband down. Thoroughly subdued, the man begged his wife and Rob not to have him arrested and promised to be good. To show the kind of salesman Rob is, after he finally got the couple straightened out, he sold the man a subscription to American Agriculturist!

It was inspiring to me to walk into a home with Rob and see the enthusiastic reception with which the people greeted him and me when they found out that I am connected with the paper. It was evident that American Agriculturist is highly regarded, and that Rob Pinney, who has traveled those same roads for sixty years, has thousands who like and respect him. Where a family had already been subscribing to the paper, they just visited a while with Rob and then went to get the money for the renewal.



Robert Pinney of South Glens Falls, N. Y., shown here with Mrs. Pinney, started selling American Agriculturist in 1900 when he was 16 years old. He is still going strong. We like to think of the thousands of friends he has made for himself and American Agriculturist in those 60 years.

It takes a truly great salesman to sell a farm publication so as to leave a friendly feeling behind both for the paper and the salesman. With that kind of a representative, the paper is read with interest from the first issue the subscriber receives, and the salesman, himself, is always welcomed back into the home.

We are very proud of our fifty salesmen all over the Northeast who are telling you about the services of this old but **young** farm paper that we are publishing for you. But while many of our salesmen have also been with us for many years, none of them approaches Rob's constant service since 1900. He has a consistent record of over 2,000 new and renewed subscriptions sold annually, year after year, and is still one of our top salesmen. Incidentally, our representatives are carefully chosen and supervised, and you need never hesitate to admit them to your home and to trust them. If any one of them ever misrepresents anything, we will always make good.

Rob and Elizabeth Pinney have a lovely home with beautiful grounds, flowers, fine trees (including three majestic blue spruce), and a garden the like of which I have not seen in a long time. In addition to vegetables and flowers, the Pinneys have all kinds of berries. No small part of Rob's success is due to the great help he has had from his wife in keeping their home and in being a constant source of encouragement to him. The influence of a good wife is always great in any man's success, and it is especially true for salesmen.

Besides their home and savings, the Pinneys also have another kind of wealth which cannot be measured in dollars, that is, the many thousands of friends all over the northeastern part of New York where Rob has sold American Agriculturist for so many years.

As a last question, I asked Rob: "What do you think is the secret of your success?"

He was emphatic in his answer:

"First, a salesman must always be strictly honest and sincere in all relations with people."

"Second, a salesman must have faith and confidence in what he is selling. I have always been proud to represent American Agriculturist. Now it is better than ever in helping people in so many different ways.

"Third, sales success depends upon just plain old hard work! Every salesman has his off days or parts of days. If he lets that get him down or is discouraged too easily, he will never succeed. But if he keeps plugging along, the tide is bound to turn in his favor. All the long years, I have gotten up early in the morning often to drive many miles to get on the job, and come rain or shine, bad roads or bad weather, I have kept at it not for a three-day or a five-day week but a full work week, the way people used to work when I was young."

I would like to add one more qualification to what Rob said about the principles of success in selling. This qualification certainly applies to him. As I have visited with Rob Pinney many times in past years, and as I saw him working the other day in rural homes, I am more than ever sure that one of the reasons for his success is that he **loves people.** That qualification is necessary for success in almost any walk of life.

THE OLD AND THE NEW SWIMMING HOLE

Last summer, I left the car and made my way through weeds and brush to the old "swimmin' hole" where fifteen or twenty of us young farm boys used to gather on a hot summer evening after a day in the hay field, or on Sunday afternoons.

What a lot of fun we had and how physically comforting it was to swim awhile, then rest on the bank and "kid around" with the other fellows.

The visit made me a little homesick for it brought back old memories of boys now dead and gone or moved away. And the swimming hole has filled up with earth and debris.

However, today, there is in many neighborhoods a modern, sanitary, safe-guarded swimming pool or beach. And there are hundreds of backyard private swimming pools which, on the whole, are a great improvement on the muddy and often unsanitary swimming pools of long ago.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society points out that these modern pools can also be dangerous in spreading disease **unless proper sanitary measures are used.** The use of chlorine plus a little ammonia forms chloromine which is not irritating to the eyes and in many ways makes for purer water.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE OF THE likable qualities about Scottish people is their sense of humor, and the fact that they like a joke just as much when it's on themselves as they do on anyone else. I don't think they are any "tighter" about money than any of the rest of us, but there are all kinds of jokes on the subject.

I particularly like the one about the Scot who had invited a new friend to his house for dinner.

"When you come to the gate," he said, "press the little button with your elbow, and the gate will fly open. When you get inside, you'll find my name on the mailbox and you press a little button there with your elbow. Then when you get to the door, press the doorbell with your elbow."

"For heaven's sake!" yelled his friend. "Why all this about using my elbow on all the buttons?"

"Mon, Mon," answered Scotty, "ye wouldna' come empty-handed, would ye?"

SERVICE BUREAU

A WORD OF EXPLANATION

There is nothing the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST like more than an opportunity to help readers. One of the many ways in which we do this is to publish, without cost, "hobby letters" which give other readers an opportunity to share. Often warm friendships develop from such participation.

Recently we had a letter from Mrs. L. M. Purdy of Smith's Basin, N. Y., telling us of a quantity of quilt pieces which she had available. But before we had an opportunity to run Mrs. Purdy's letter in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, she had disposed of the pieces. When the issue came out, other readers deluged her with mail to such an extent that she finds it impossible to answer them all.

The point we would like to make is, if you write us about anything of this kind please give us an opportunity to publish it—or else let us know of your change of plans right away and maybe we'll be able to stop the publication. It is disappointing for other readers, and a problem to the original letter writer.

RESTAURANT ROBBED —REWARD PAID

Mr. Louis J. Grant of LeRoy, N. Y. gave information to the State Police which enabled them to arrest a man who robbed his restaurant, and we were happy to send Mr. Grant our $25.00 Service Bureau reward.

The thief broke into the restaurant after closing time, broke open coin operated machines, and also took money from the cash register.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Bere Groth, Jefferson (refund on parts)	$27.50
Miss Evelyn Borgesen, N. Y. (payment on acc't.)	5.00
Mr. Alfred H. Stiles, Glenfield (refund on overcharge)	13.36
Mr. Geo. Kubica, Jr., Little Falls (refund on strawberries)	6.95
Mrs. Eileen Wilkinson, Forestville (refund on blanket)	16.20
Mrs. Fred Jones, Ithaca (refund on catalog)	1.00
Mr. Harry W Crans, Dundee (payment of acc't.)	15.00
Mr. Donald L. Morris, Newark Valley (refund parts)	23.20

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Geo. Silsby, Coudersport (refund on radiator)	27.80

MAINE

Mrs. Arlene Hoyt, Anson (refund on order)	10.04

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. M. W. Dickerman, Littleton (refund on plants)	3.00

VERMONT

Mr. Loren G. Aither, Hyde Park (payment on wood)	5.00

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Richard Wills, Amherst (refund on pictures)	15.00

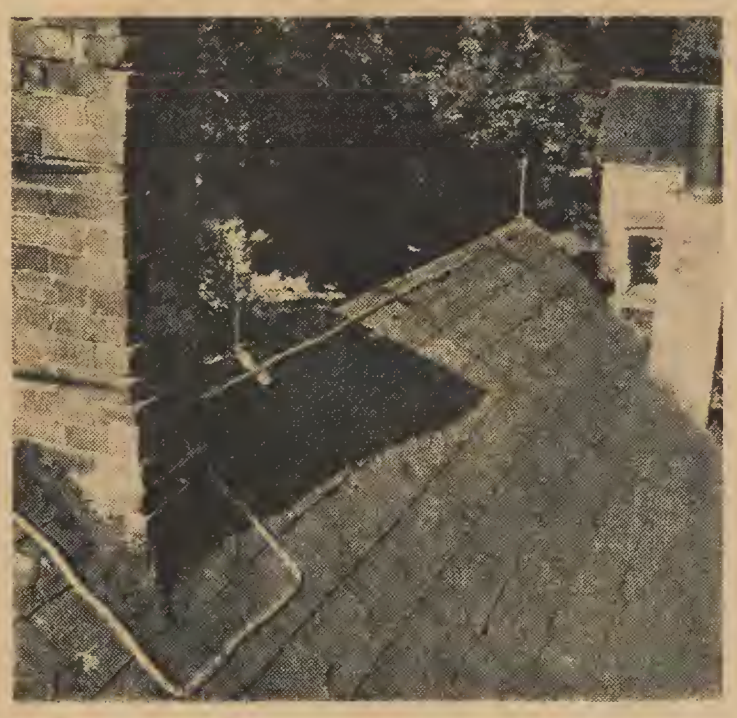
This proved to be his second offense and he is now serving from 5 to 7 years in Attica Prison.

HAPPY ENDING!

(Continued from Page 17)

with the men who first called on her.

Since the July 16 issue reached the homes of our readers, we have had a number of phone calls and letters telling of visits by members of this gang or a similar group, who tried to sell their services in one of the ways mentioned in the story, that is, in the installation of lightning rods, the painting of roofs, or the cleaning of septic tanks. In the next issue we hope to report to you some of these experiences sent in by our readers.



OLD AND DANGEROUS. The original installation showing the sharp angles in the cable where an electrical discharge from a thunderstorm could easily "jump the track."



NEW AND SAFE. Note the lack of right angles in the cable, and the tie-in with the TV aerial at the left, which was entirely lacking from the first installation.

Foot Crushed By Rolling Log



Mr. Kent Thorn of Oneonta, N. Y. suffered fractured toes and deep cuts of his left foot when caught under a rolling log. Spending seventeen days in the hospital and many weeks at home recovering, he ran up big bills.

Receiving benefits from two North American policies a $660.00 check was delivered by agent Schuyler Mondore (left) of Cooperstown, N. Y.

This is Mr. Thorn's note of thanks:

I wish to thank the North American Accident Ins. Co. and their representative Schuyler Mondore for their prompt and courteous handling of my claim.

I feel that anyone who farms it should carry this low cost protection, and to be sure and keep their policies renewed.

They paid me more than my group insurance. These benefits will enable mé to pay my hospital bills and my added labor cost.

Kent M. Thorn

A friend's name may be in this list

Frank Ellis, Whitney Point, N. Y. Fell—fractured foot	$ 117.14	Joseph Belewich, Ava, N. Y. Tractor—injured thumb	74.28
Eleanor Schumacher, West Valley, N. Y. Stepped on block—fractured leg	205.00	Ralph Kent, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Carrying refrigerator—injured back	224.00
Irene Rodee, Moravia, N. Y. Fell—fractured hip	1304.77	Gary Wilkes, Phelps, N. Y. Fell—fractured wrist	115.15
Bradley Thompson, Silver Creek, N. Y. Kicked by cow—fractured leg	317.14	A. James Bailey, Albion, N. Y. Auto—injured shoulder, chest, rib	221.64
Jean Boor, Horseheads, N. Y. Auto—injured shoulder, cuts & bruises	122.10	Elnora Craner, Central Square, N. Y. Slipped—injured back	142.86
Bertha Church, Sherburne, N. Y. Auto—cut head, knees	117.14	Erwin Smith, Otego, N. Y. Fell—injured ankle	87.11
Ralph Jones, Homer, N. Y. Auto—fractured ribs, cuts & bruises	190.00	Loren Barton, Potsdam, N. Y. Fell from tractor—injured neck	67.11
Mildred Ruling, Franklin, N. Y. Auto—fractured pelvis, cut hand	415.00	Rex Hall, Dorloo, N. Y. Fell—fractured skull, ribs	161.86
Earl Ehrenhardt, Newfane, N. Y. Auto—killed	1000.00	Harry Joint, Sanova, N. Y. Auto—fractured ribs, injured neck	77.14
Wilbur Schilling, LeRoy, N. Y. Auto—injured leg	409.29	Florence Lynn, White Lake, N. Y. Auto—injured foot, ankle	760.00
Arthur Miller, Herkimer, N. Y. Auto—fractured ribs, bruised chest	121.43	James Ellison, Spencer, N. Y. Fell on pitch fork—punctured rib	768.17
Vera Twitchell, Lowville, N. Y. Fell—detached retina right eye	1167.86	Max Duff, Dryden, N. Y. Auto—injured jaws, leg, hip, cuts	1140.00
Jeffrey Keifer, Dansville, N. Y. Auto—severe cuts of eyes	510.70	Richard Lasher, Clyde, N. Y. Jumped from truck—injured finger	175.00
Fred Bligh, Cazenovia, N. Y. Pushed by cow—fractured rib	50.00	Evelyn Reisdorf, Arcade, N. Y. Auto—injured chest	171.28
Arthur Anderson, Hamlin, N. Y. Fell—injured knee	301.05	Judson Harris, Bridgeton, N. J. Truck—fractured ribs, shoulder	903.75
Ralph Hart, Amsterdam, N. Y. Auto—fractured jaw, cut knees, chin	1134.55	Arthur Sipley, Columbia, N. J. Truck—injured leg, back, knee	327.07

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE (In Other States)
GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

TWO-WAY OLIVER Husks or Shells

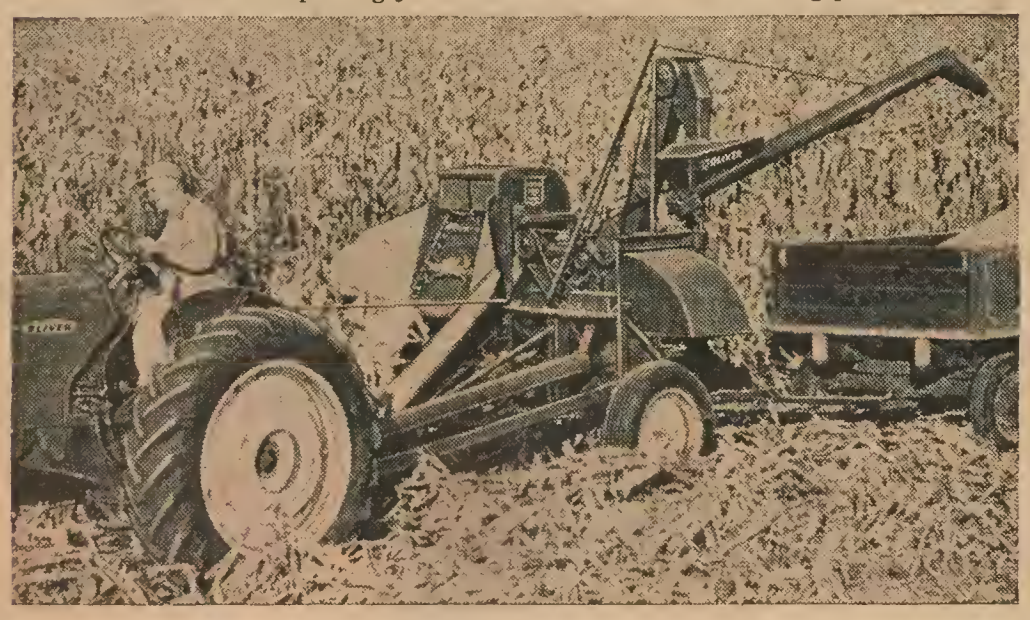


Saves More Corn 3 Big Ways

Top capacity...low cost!

- Modern safety-clutch protection.
- Interchangeable husker and sheller units.
- Three roller gathering chains per row.
- Special-design snapping rolls.
- Deep, sway-back center elevator.
- Husky, tubular main frame.
- One-year guarantee of parts.

Model 73 saves big money in equipment investment, too. Basic frame and gathering unit take husker or sheller, enabling you to convert it at surprisingly low cost to fit future harvesting plans.



Pick your method—husk or shell. Then choose a convertible Oliver 73 to save more of your corn three big ways.

ONE: Oliver's three roller gathering chains per row, combined with "live," open-end roll points, reach right down to ground level to pull in hard-to-get "down" stalks.

TWO: Specially designed rolls control the position of the ears when snapped to reduce shell-off.

THREE: Ears are shed quickly to cut shell-off losses still more. A sway-back elevator reaches deep into the gathering unit, follows the incline of the snapping rolls to catch ears sooner.

And however you go—husking or shelling—you'll get extra capacity in the Model 73, America's *newest* picker for 100-plus crops. Eight 47-inch-long rubber and metal rolls in the husker strip the flood of ears gently and fast. In the sheller, a spacious, round-bar cage minimizes cracking, handles the heaviest hybrid yields with ease.

Get the facts on how much you can save with a convertible Oliver 73, and the extra dollars Oliver's 6% cash bonus trade-in puts in your pocket.

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AUGUST 20, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



Wright farm employee Donald Lewis with a basket of "man-size" Red Delicious apples.

By Allan Swenson

The Customer Is "BOSS"

AIM for high quality and you'll hit customer demand almost every time. That's the basic principle which has guided veteran fruit grower Ted Wright of Gardiner, New York, to a thriving fruit business.

"We emphasize customer satisfaction," Ted points out. "A large part of that satisfaction begins back in our orchard. If you produce the quality buyers expect, your marketing job is nearly accomplished."

On his 150 acres of orchardland, apples are the primary crop. Main varieties include McIntosh, Red and Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty and Cortland. Peaches, pears, cherries and some small fruits are also grown on the farm, along with ever-popular sweet corn.

Wright's attention to details, from spraying to merchandising, produces the consistently high quality fruit for which he is justly and widely known. "We aim our spray program to produce all No. 1 or better fruit." He says, "That's where the profit is in today's highly competitive market. Anyone can turn out poor quality fruit and dump it on the market."

Pest control should be flexible to produce good fruit, according to Wright. He observes from years of experience that weather, growth of insects and many other variable factors influence the final product. "It's important to gear your spray program to the problems you have or expect—then stay ahead of them."

His early apple sprays include glyodin fungicide at 1 quart per 100 gallons of water up to the calyx stage. Then he switches to 1 pint per 100 gallons and adds some fermate.

(Continued on Page 15)



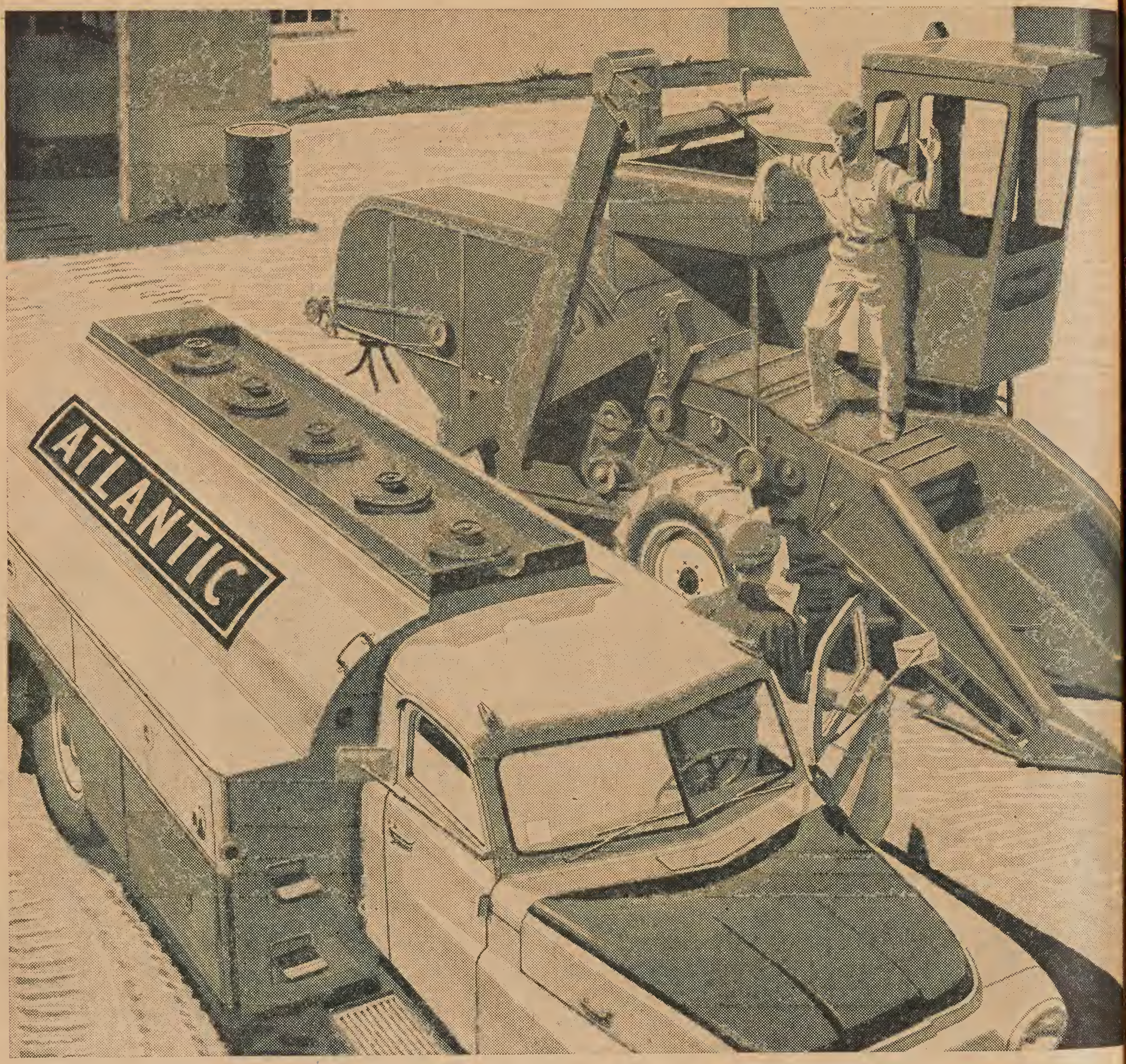
Ted Wright checks the controlled atmosphere storage twice a day.

The Wright roadside market at Gardiner, N. Y.



IN THIS ISSUE Marketing Potatoes, Page 7 . . . Machines Move Materials, 8 . . . Part Time Shepherd, 10 . . . Country Living, 16 . . . Peach Time, 20 . . . Good Lawns, 23 . . . Personal Experience Corner, 25.

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS



In the last twenty years, ownership of farm tractors has trebled to an astounding figure of 4,750,000. Other work-saving farm machinery shows an increase of 1200% since 1945. This increased use of machinery on the farm is just one sign of progress, progress which has brought with it greater overall efficiency, higher year-end profits and a better standard of living for the farmer and his family.

It takes the best in modern fuels and lubricants to get the most from modern farm equipment. That's why so many farmers are now using Atlantic petroleum products. They know from experience that Atlantic's advanced research offers both quality and economy in such products as

- **Atlantic and Atlantic Imperial Gasolines**
- **Atlantic Heating Oil and Kerosene**
- **Atlantic Premium Motor Oil**
- **Atlantic Multi-Purpose Lubricant**

And in New York state, farmers know that they can depend on their local Atlantic Rural Salesman with his "service station on wheels" for expert advice in equipment care and planning. Atlantic and the farmer are truly partners in progress, partners in the future of America.

LOOK TO ATLANTIC
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See your Atlantic Weatherman
every weekday night on TV.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

JOHN DEERE
Loaders and Spreaders
rough it with you in any weather



If the weather's not too rough for you to work—it's not too rough for John Deere Loaders and Spreaders. They're always ready for work the year around.

Loading with any of the three John Deere Loaders gets you out of the cold in jig time. They go on or off tractors in 5 minutes or less. Long, spring-steel, bucket teeth dig deep into the pile—bring up a full load every time. The powerful hydraulic system raises heavy loads fast and smoothly . . . holds the load at any height, dumps quickly—you keep on the move at a steady, productive pace 'til the job's done.

You'll spread at speeds up to 6 mph with any one of the four John Deere Spreaders. There's an extra margin of strength in hitch, frame and beaters. The heavy wood and steel box is built to haul big, full loads without getting bulgy sides—or sway back. Armored-steel side-flares and the heavy, removable arch-pipe over the beaters prevent damage from the loader.

See the complete line of John Deere Loaders and Spreaders at your John Deere dealer's.

The John Deere Credit Plan makes it easy for you to pay for money-saving equipment as it pays you. Your John Deere dealer will be glad to give you complete details.

JOHN DEERE

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"WHEREVER CROPS GROW, THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR JOHN DEERE FARM EQUIPMENT"

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE REAL ISSUE

GOVERNMENT affects you, it affects me, it affects every man, woman and child in America.

And, as government grows by expanding into an ever-increasing scope of activities, the effect on every citizen increases. Therefore, every voter needs to study the issues, reach definite conclusions, and vote on election day.

Now, you may feel that the platforms of both political parties are much alike and that both parties seek national security, peace, prosperity (including better farm prices), and an improved standard of living for everyone. In addition you may argue that political platforms mean little or nothing, anyway, that they are designed to catch votes and will be promptly forgotten the day after election.

As food producers, you will be tempted to look most closely at the Agricultural planks, which may be a mistake, because the chances that either party can legislate farm prosperity are quite negligible.

But make no mistake, there is a vital issue to be weighed, namely, whether or not government shall use more tax money to dabble still deeper into the business and private lives of all citizens in an attempt to guarantee jobs to all at ever increasing wages, better housing through government subsidies, payment of hospital bills for the aged, Federal aid (and eventually control) to schools, and every good thing any group of voters may desire.

The dedicated men who freed America and wrote the Constitution feared big government. They had seen people enslaved by their rulers. Therefore they provided a system of checks and balances intended to keep government in check, with its main responsibility the protection of the persons and property of its citizens.

Gradually but surely we have drifted away from the principle and have asked government to solve more and more of our problems, something our public servants are ever willing and anxious to attempt.

Both parties have too readily yielded to the demands of pressure groups in the past, and have promised more than can be delivered in the future. But reading the platforms and listening to the remarks of party leaders shows clearly a vital difference:

It has been conservatively estimated that the cost of the definite proposals in the Democratic platform would approach an additional $12 billion a year. Party spokesmen have referred to the "desirable" bills passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, with the inference that a Democratic president will sign them!

It has been said that our gross national production of goods and services is increasing at too slow a rate and that it should be speeded up to a minimum increase of at least 5% a year by government action, including vastly increased government spending if necessary.

A piece of Democratic campaign literature tells how citizens are "indulging themselves" while government should be spending far more on social reforms. The clear inference is that government knows better than taxpayers how their earnings should be spent!

Republicans are far from guiltless when it comes to promising and spending. Yet party leaders have definitely stated that prosperity can be reached more certainly through free enterprise than through government spending, and that balanced Federal budgets and inflation control are essential.

American Agriculturist has always pursued a non-partisan policy in politics. It will continue to do so, but will not hesitate to discuss issues, directing constructive criticism toward either party that violates the principles in which we believe.

The big Issue this fall concerns the role of government, and the danger is that it may be buried in a sea of words. Do you want to encourage government expansion, with the higher taxes and stricter controls which will inevitably result? Or do you believe it is time to halt the trend and perhaps eventually to reverse it?

That's the big issue and it's up to every voter to decide which way he or she wants to go, and then to vote for the candidate of the party most likely to head in that direction.

It's your decision, and it's a big one! The votes of farm people could easily decide the election. Don't fail to meet the challenge.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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MANAGE FOR LONG LIFE

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in the average length of life of dairy cows would cut milk production costs and add to net income.

Along with many others, I have assumed that longevity is inherited at least to some degree, but a careful checking at the USDA Beltsville Experiment Station proves that I am wrong.

The differences in the longevity of cows, say the scientists, are largely the result of the productive ability of the cow and the management of her owner. Non-breeders made up 41% of the total disposed of among cows who were at the Experiment Station for a period of 40 years. Health was another big factor, including TB, Bang's Disease, udder troubles, and other diseases.

The natural reaction is to ask what can be done to keep cows in the herd longer, and here is where the management comes in:

A breeding program to lessen the number of poor producers raised, plus careful attention to keeping the cows healthy, will pay off.

The average age at which cows went out of the Beltsville herd was 5 years, 9 months. A dairyman who, through a breeding program and good management, can add even a year to this average, will find his net income increased.

MARKETING CONTRACTS

"ONE big reason why cooperative marketing fails to get prices that satisfy members is the habit of selling top quality stuff to the highest bidder and dumping the surplus and poor quality stuff on the cooperative."

So I was recently told with emphasis, and I was reluctantly forced to admit that there is considerable truth in the accusation.

A remedy frequently suggested is a stiff contract between producers and the marketing agency. Out in Michigan an egg marketing cooperative is trying such a contract, with encouraging results.

The contract requires each member to deposit 10 cents a bird for the first 5,000, and 5 cents a bird for all over that number. Interest at 5% is paid on the deposit.

Producers may deliver 100% of eggs produced, or guarantee a definite number of cases per week. They also agree to follow these practices:

1. A flock must contain birds which do not vary in age by more than 60 days.
2. Eggs must be gathered at least twice a day, preferably three or four times a day.
3. Eggs must be held at about 60 degrees F., and at a relative humidity of about 70 percent. A mechanically refrigerated cooler is required.
4. Meet egg break-out standards for yolk and albumen quality.

HOORAY FOR THE SQUARES!

THERE was once an old farmer in Vermont who was building stone fences with his grandson. Old Jonathan dug deep, below frostline, to lay the first course, then carefully built upward straight and true. Young Ben was impatient with his grandfather and said, "Gramps—why do you dig so deep to start off with? If you just dug a little, it would be a whole lot easier, the fence would look just as good, and who the heck would know the difference?"

Jonathan straightened his tired back, put his elbows on the completed fence and gazed thoughtfully across the blue-green hills. Finally he spoke softly, "Why, Ben— **I'd** know."

The term "square" is often used in derision among young folks today. But I still respect the word as applied to men like Jonathan. It brings to mind a plumb-line, a level wall, a building standing "straight and true." To all such "squares," I take off my hat!—G.L.C.

They Say - - - - -

Three-fourths of the earth's surface is water and one-fourth is land. It's clear that the Good Lord intended man to spend three times as much time fishing as he does plowing.
—"SCAN" (Shell Chemical Agricultural News)

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

DR. F. B. HUTT OF CORNELL REPORTS THE BREEDING OF A STRAIN OF CHICKENS THAT CAN RESIST PULLORUM DISEASE. His colleague in the work was former Cornell research assistant, Roy D. Crawford. The resistant strain had a comparatively high average temperature during the first six days of life.

RIGHT AT HARVEST TIME, LABOR UNION PICKETS APPEARED AT SOME CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS, DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES. Road for organizers was smoothed by ruling of Labor Secretary Mitchell that any labor trouble constituted a labor dispute. Looks like a stepped-up drive to pull farmers into labor unions.

NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO CURE THE WHEAT MESS (H. R. 12954) would pay (in surplus wheat) growers who agreed to plant no wheat! Rate of pay would be 60% of normal production. Growers could choose between present program and new one if it becomes law.

LATE SUMMER POTATO CROP DOWN 5%, but relatively heavy LATE CROP likely to weaken prices. Dig and sell as potatoes are ready.

YOU CAN GET A COPY of ''Tax Aspects of Transferring Ownership of Farm Real Estate'' which appeared in the February 1960 issue of ''Current Developments in the Farm Real Estate Market'' by writing to Information Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C. It may save you money.

COMPARED TO POOR MILKING, says Wisconsin College, good milking can increase production per cow per year, adding 100 lbs. of fat to the herd average. Also, underfeeding by as little as 1 lb. of TDN per day can cost you 12 lbs. of fat per cow per year.

EVEN ON EXCELLENT PASTURE, A COW PRODUCING 50 LBS. OF 3.5% MILK DAILY NEEDS 10 LBS. OF GRAIN to maintain production and body weight. If pasture is poor, she needs 17.2 lbs. of grain a day. Green chopped feed can supplement poor pasture, but cannot entirely replace concentrates.

YOU CAN SAVE TRACTOR FUEL by running at the slowest engine speed and the highest gear which will pull the load without ''lugging'' and at normal oil pressure.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

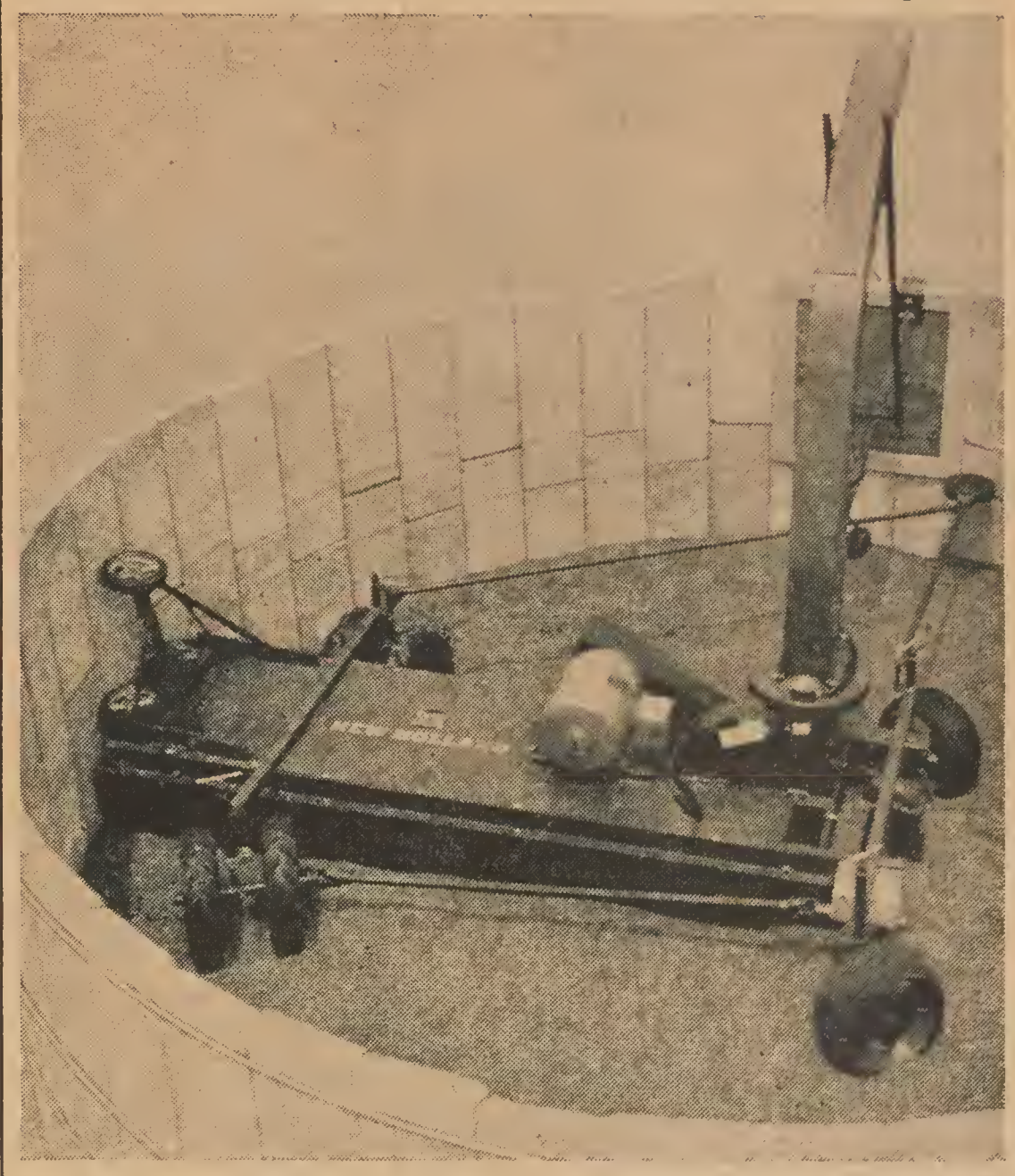


MY NEIGHBOR has an awful pain whene'er we get a summer rain that's timed to raise unholy hob with haying or some other job. But he is also down at mouth if there's too many days of drouth; the minute things start getting dry, he wants to see a cloudy sky. Mirandy is the selfsame way; if it starts raining on washday, she'll growl about her luckless fate; contrarily, if she must wait a week before a shower falls upon her garden, then she squalls that there'll be just a bunch of culls in all those rows of veg'tables.

However, I refuse to fret about the weather we might get; there's not a thing that can be done to make a rain or stopping one. If corn and beans are getting burned, there ain't no use to be concerned when all the ulcers I might grow won't bring a single drop, I know. Likewise, if showers fall and fall, I won't let it stir up my gall, 'cause even if my hay is down or mud won't let us get to town or if Mirandy's wash gets wet, it won't change things to get upset. Besides, I can quite easily rest either in or out, by gee.

End backbreaking work

with New Holland Farmstead Mechanization

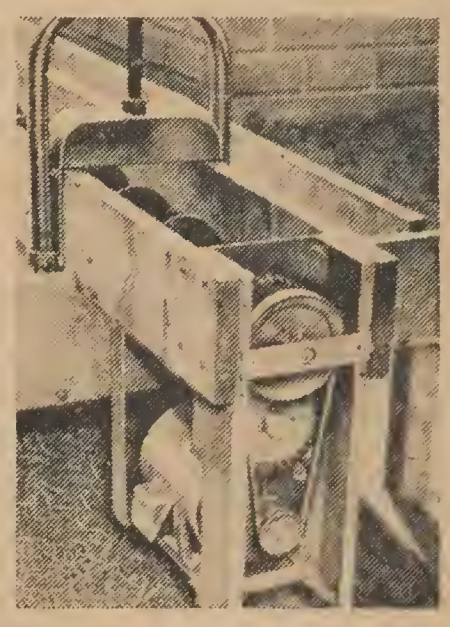


Just push a button ...and "dinner is served!"

New Holland's IMPROVED Silo Unloader-Bunk Feeder team does it for you—automatically!

New Holland now offers you a new silo unloader from which all belts have been eliminated and to which a more sensitive leveling device and an auger safety shield have been added.

Just push a button — and it rains silage! Instantly, the New Holland Silo Unloader springs into action, "delivers the goods" automatically! Non-suspended design means no cables, pulleys, tripods . . . so easy to install 2 men can do it in half a day! Cuts through frozen silage with ease. Fits large or small silos. Easy to move from silo to silo.



Just push a button — and your pasture comes to your livestock! New Holland's "540" Auger Bunk Feeder serves up silage fast—ends another back-breaking chore. Big 9" diameter auger, revolving at 160 r.p.m., has high capacity on minimum power. Sturdy triple reduction drive unit will push or pull feed in the augers.

See your New Holland dealer today for full details. Or mail the coupon below.

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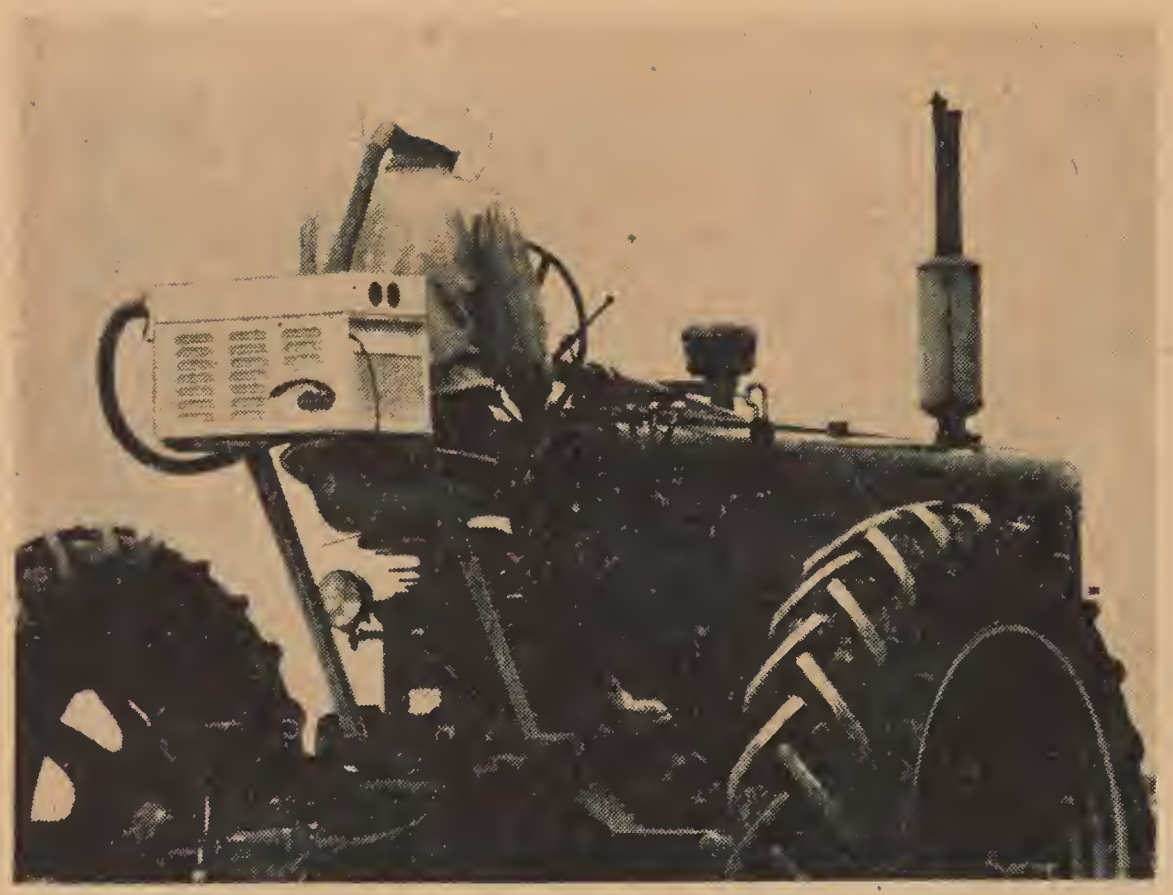
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"Fire all rockets—a formation of potato beetles at one o'clock high!" The only problem with this helmet, demonstrated at the N. Y. Potato Field Day, would be to keep it away from the small fry in the family.

The Space Age Comes to

Potato Field Day

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

HELMETS seemed to be the main centers of attraction at the 1960 New York State Potato Field Day, held at the Foundation Seed Potato Farm near Gainesville, N. Y.

The usual big crowd enjoyed a number of demonstrations and the huge display of equipment. But when the crash-helmeted pilot of a Grumman biplane began buzzing the area, some people actually started running to see the show. First using a spray and later a dust, the pilot demonstrated airplane application of insecticides and fungicides. It was agreed among all present that he could have his job flying 10 feet above the ground and we'd stick to ours—on the ground.

The other helmet was an air conditioned one, designed to provide its wearer with clean air at an even temperature. Junior no longer has a corner on wearing space helmets, for now Dad can, without embarrassment, don a Buck Rogers headpiece before driving to the south forty. No guarantee is made about converting naturally hotheaded people to a quieter disposition, but the equipment demonstrated will protect the operator's head from heat, cold, dust, pollen and spray material. Hay fever sufferers take note!

Speaking of notes, I took plenty in order to remember the new varieties that Professor Elmer Ewing of Cornell dug out of his test plots alongside the trade show area. They included such names as Norgleam, Fundy, Pungo, Norland, Blanca, Plymouth, Navajo, and Antigo. Each had its good and bad points, with Plymouth being the most widely grown of the ones mentioned.

A few acres of Plymouths could be seen from the school bus carrying folks on a tour of the Wyoming County, N. Y., potato section. Ned Stalford of Gainesville acted as the genial guide on the bus taken by yours truly. As we traveled, we saw a strange looking contraption sitting on a wagon in a wheat field. Ned explained that it was a mechanized steel tote box, first used in that area this spring. This particular box would hold 4 tons of bulk fertilizer, had an auger feeding from the bottom for unloading. Bulk fertilizer was used by a number of growers this year and reports are favorable for this method of moving plant food. As for why the tote box was in the wheat field—some growers find it also works for handling grain grown in rotation with potatoes.

Ned commented that there are about 2,500 acres of potatoes in the Gainesville area; Russet Rural is first, Katahdin second in acreage plus a few Kennebecs and the Plymouths already mentioned. Soils have a natural pH of around 5, elevation varies between 1,500 and 1,700 feet above sea level. Potato fields looked wonderful after the 3 inches of rain the day before.

The event continued its charmed existence in terms of good weather. Previous rain, however, prevented taking any equipment into potato fields for demonstration. Everyone interested had a chance to look at a variety of plows in action, but sprayers had to show their stuff on a field planted to a crimson clover cover crop. College specialist Paul Hoff showed how a dynamometer test can be used for making engine adjustments.

The ladies didn't get a chance to exhibit their potato peeling ability as in years past, but they enjoyed a potato cooking demonstration, a dress review, and a discussion of potatoes as a health food. They learned that the humble spud, far from being a starchy fattener, is instead a mighty economical and appealing food item. With the cooperation of processors and food experts, the housewife is finding new and tastier ways to serve potatoes.



Why this New York farmer plants 100% NK hybrid corn

Robert Church says NK Northeaster hybrids "consistently top 100 bushels per acre"

Robert C. Church put in 50 acres of Northrup King hybrid corn this year—his entire corn acreage. He's been growing all NK hybrid corn for several years now because, as he says, "I've found it to be the *most satisfactory* of any corn I've grown—and I've grown just about every kind in the 40-odd years I've been farming here. Northrup King hybrids have been *dependable* year after year."

Mr. Church, who with his sons farms 425 acres near Baldwinsville, New York is a dairy farmer. His herd of registered Holsteins has won many blue ribbons at cattle shows throughout the Northeast. His corn yields have been winners, too—last year, his 117-bushel-per-acre yield from his NK hybrid took second place in the County Yield Contest; just 9/10 of a bushel under the winner.

"My Northrup King hybrid corn—No. 15—really performs for me," he says. "It stands better than many other hybrids, and husks cleaner. My yields have consistently run above 100 bushels of dry grain per acre. I've also found that No. 15 makes top quality silage, too. It's because of *performance* that I use NK hybrids exclusively, and will continue to do so."

You can count on these NK Northeaster hybrids to come through for you, too. For each Northrup King hybrid is bred to give consistent performance under the full broad spectrum of growing conditions in your area . . . in good years or bad, hot, cold, wet or dry. Place your order early for the NK hybrids *you* need, and get more from every acre next year.

NK Corn Hybrids specially bred for New York

KC3 No. 5 KE 444 *(formerly Experimental X-2080)* **No. 15**
KS5 M2 No. 25 KO4

Why NK Northeaster hybrids produce under the widest range of growing conditions:

Spring Vigor	Husky Shanks
Fast Growth	Fast Drying
Strong Roots	Clean Picking
Sturdy Stalks	CONSISTENT GOOD YIELDS

NK HYBRID CORN

Get more from every acre with . . .
NORTHRUP KING SEEDS

DISTRIBUTED BY STANFORD SEED CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.



This potato storage holds 30,000 busheis. At the left another storage is going up to increase the capacity to 120,000 bushels.



On June 20, this field of early "spuds" had a fine start. From left to right the men are assistant county agent Leslie Firth, Glenn Troyer and Larry Hurst.

They Market Their Own POTATOES

The office of Troyer and Hurst Potato Sales.



GLENN TROYER, R.D. 3, Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, was not entirely satisfied with the returns from marketing his potatoes. So he and his brother-in-law, Larry Hurst, organized their own marketing set-up. In order to get enough volume to attract buyers, in addition to the 200 acres they were growing, they sell for a group of 15 nearby producers. Buyers are chiefly those who process potatoes, mostly makers of potato chips. In the early fall Larry "hits the road" and travels to many states east of the Mississippi.

"We guarantee to supply buyers with the volume and quality that they need." He said, "For example, in the fall we visit the farms of growers and test their potatoes, as well as our own, for specific gravity. The processors want a potato that will make a light golden chip."

The boys follow a two-year rotation with wheat one year seeded to clover and then plowed down for potatoes. Part of the fertlizer used is 300 pounds of 16-8-8 broadcast and plowed under and then 1300 pounds of 8-16-16 is applied in the row by the planter. To grow a clean crop these days the boys find that it takes about 10 sprays.

The processors want a potato 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter which Glenn gets by planting 9" apart in the row. Plymouth is an early variety that the chippers like and to get the right size they need to be planted even a little closer, and in the case of Kennebec they are planted still closer, about 7" apart. Certified whole seed potatoes are purchased from Maine and it takes around 6,600 bags of seed to plant the 200 acres.

The marketing venture actually got under way with last year's crop when between 500 and 600 trailer loads of potatoes were handled.

—*H.L.C.*

Editor's Note: The marketing of farm products is changing fast to keep pace with changes in consumer demand and distribution methods. Reported here is the kind of grower cooperation and guaranteed quality that pays dividends. We think there should be more of the same.

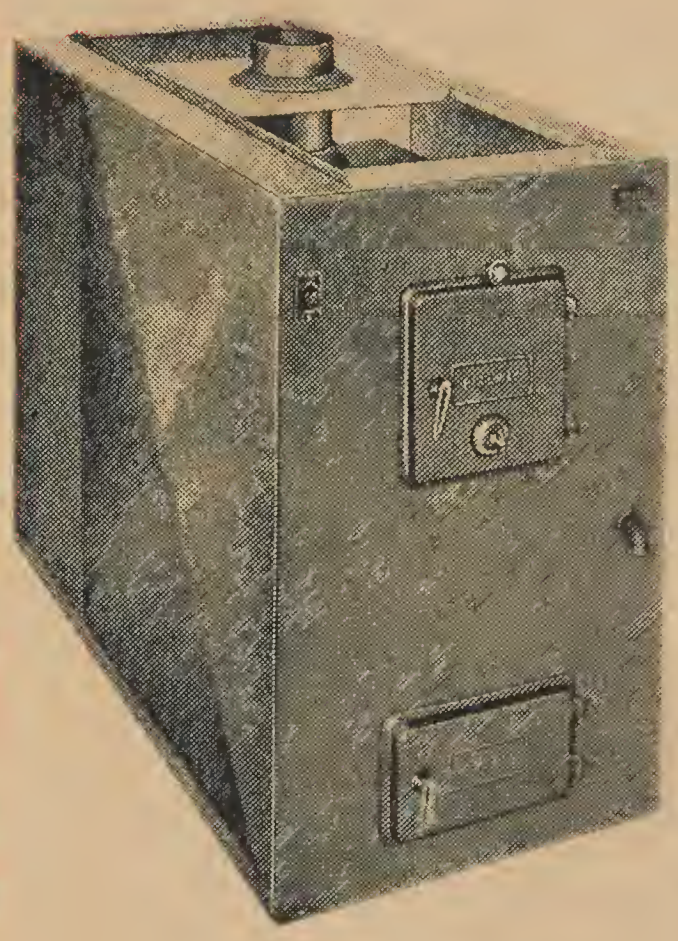
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Riteway furnace that burns wood

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BUILD ONLY ONE FIRE A SEASON! Fuel loads lasts at least 12 hours! even in the coldest weather!

UNBELIEVABLE SAVING ON FUEL reported by enthusiastic owners from all parts of the country.

4 MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM for gravity, forced air, steam or hot water systems.

BURNS COAL WITH EQUAL EFFICIENCY!

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This advanced system not only more completely burns your fuel but has a secondary burning of the valuable fuel gases. No heat energy escapes . . . You get ALL the heat where you want it . . . INSIDE your home and not up the chimney as in ordinary furnaces.

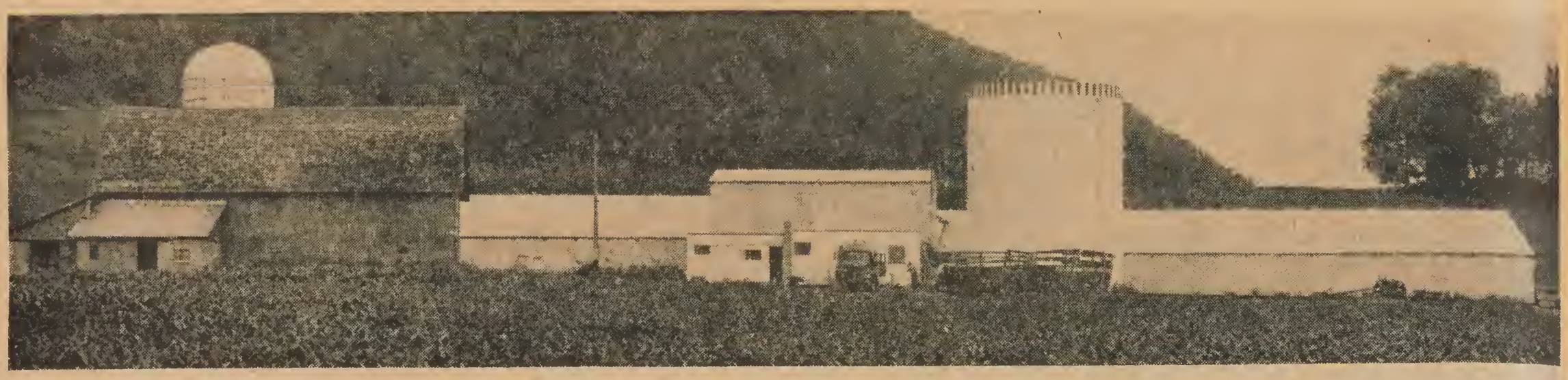
Write us or see your nearest Riteway dealer about installation of this revolutionary heating equipment before cold weather sets in.

RITEWAY Manufacturing Co.

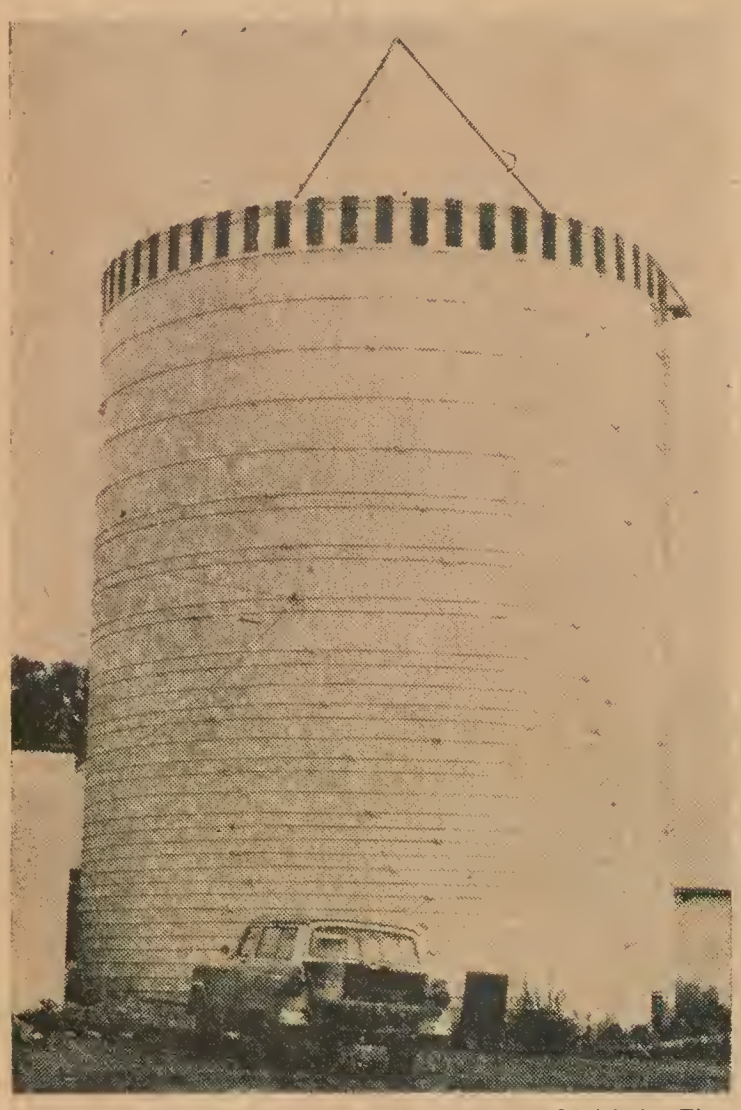
Department 12A, Waynesboro, Virginia

Makers of Riteway wood and coal burning heaters and furnaces

A Few Dealerships Available



A general view of the pen stable set-up. At the left is an old barn used for dry stock. Another barn on the nearby home farm, formerly used for milkers, now houses heifers. The bulk tank is housed in the center, with the milking parlor back of it, and the elevated feed storage above it.



The concrete silo, 30' in diameter, 40' high. The unloader delivers the silage through a chute located at the center. From here it is carried automatically to a bunk in the feeding area.



Robert Vossler, left, and his son Martin taking a look at the herd records.

EASY MOVING CUTS COSTS

THE partnership of Robert Vossler and his son Martin of Preble, N. Y. has a pen stable set-up with an unusually effective system of materials handling.

First, let's consider the feed. Silage is stored in a silo with 30-foot diameter and 40 feet high. It has an unloader which takes the silage down a chute in the center, and from there it is carried by an auger conveyor to bunks in the feeding area of the pen stable. Push a button and the bunks are filled in ten to twelve minutes. The cows never get on pasture, and when I visited the Vosslers in July, green chopped grass was taking the place of silage or pasture. They feed twice a day, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of silage or green stuff at each feeding.

The building of another similar silo is planned within the year.

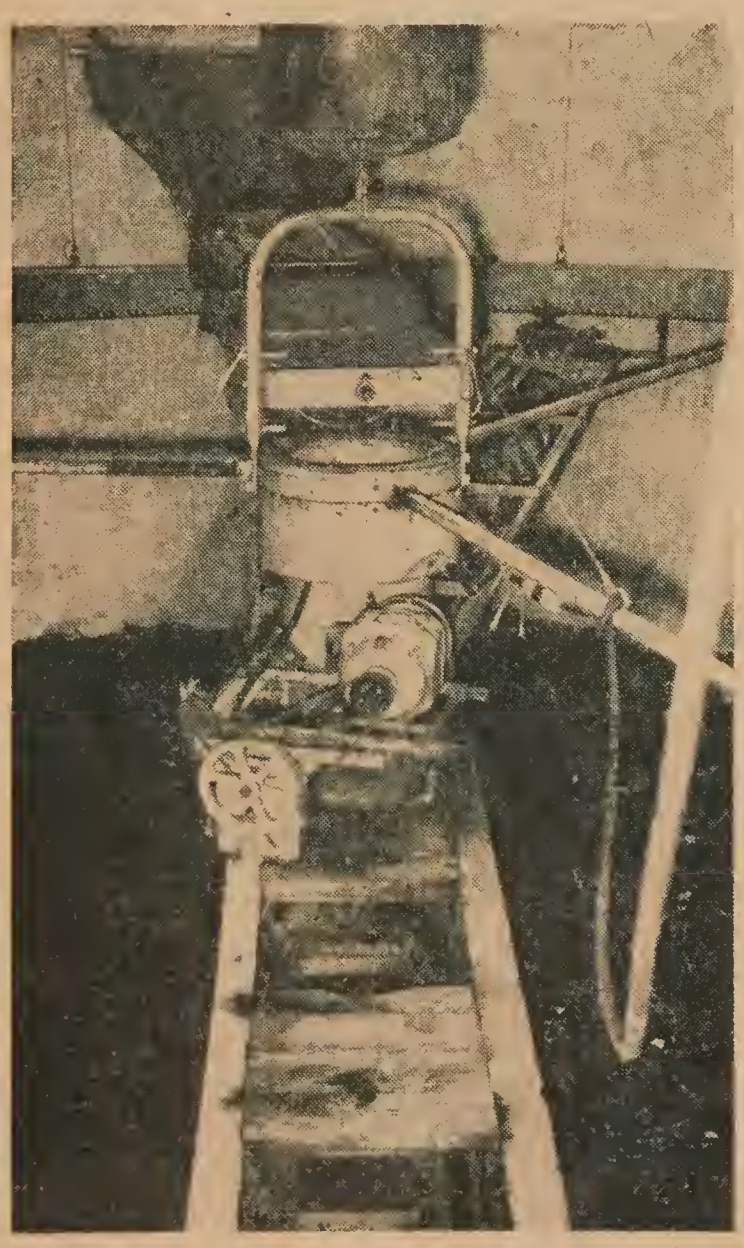
Grain is blown into the storage area above the milking parlor, and is brought down by gravity to the cows while they are being milked.

The hay is baled and stored in four mows which run the length of the feeding area, one of which is 318 feet long and 26 feet wide. Height is 18 feet from the floor to the eaves. Incidentally, the feeding area is 32 feet wide, and the loafing area just across a paved barnyard is 208 x 52 feet.

In the hay storage area, A-shaped frames are built in the center for artificial drying by two 48-inch fans, each run by a 7½ hp motor, and two other fans are located in an older conventional barn which houses young stock.

The hay is kept in front of the cows by merely cutting the strings on an appropriate number of bales and shoving them off the pile, where they fall in front of the cows. Hay is fed the year round—twice a day in the summertime, and four to six times a day in the winter.

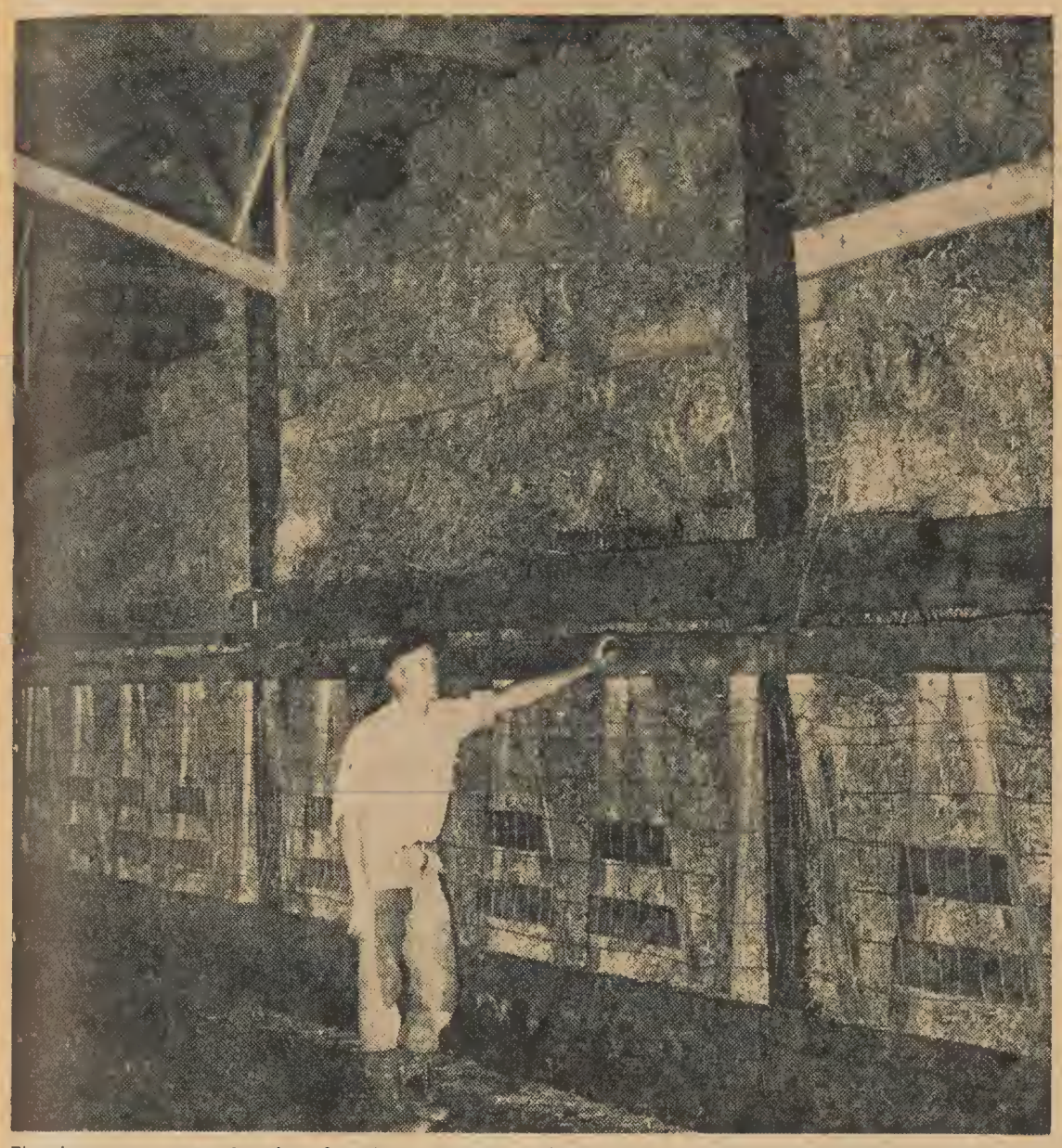
Manure is handled by tractor and pushed off a platform directly into the spreader. Water is provided by eight fountains, each of which is equipped with a thermostatically controlled electric heater which prevents freezing in winter. Milk is piped from the milking parlor to a bulk tank, and at present it is being picked up by a truck every day. Last year 900 tons of lime was custom spread.



The inside of the silo, with the unloader, which brings the silage to a shute located in the center of the silo.



These automatic water bowls have a thermostatically controlled heat element which prevents freezing in winter.



The hay storage in the feeding area. When the picture was taken a fan was drying the hay. The wire fence shown will be removed, and as the cows eat the hay the strings on the bales at the top of the pile will be cut and the hay toppled in front of the cows.

The labor force consists of Robert and Martin and two hired men. Martin feels that when they get up to 200 cows they may need a total force of five or six men. If they can run on five men, that will mean 40 cows per man.

At present the milking herd consists of 134 head, with plans to increase to 200 within eighteen months. Martin recognizes each cow individually, and figures that he can continue to do so at the 200 level.

They raise their replacements. Going back to 1940, Martin says they haven't bought over 20 cows. Last summer they lost 12 cows by lightning, and when they made the change to the new barn, production dropped a little bit, to an average of 480 pounds fat. They are planning definitely to get it back to an average of 500 pounds fat by the fall of 1961.

Before building, the Vosslers traveled hundreds of miles to see other buildings and talk with their owners. I would be the last to argue that a set-up of this type and size will become the accepted standard of dairying in years to come. In fact, I feel quite certain that the one and two-man dairy farm will be more common for many years in the future.

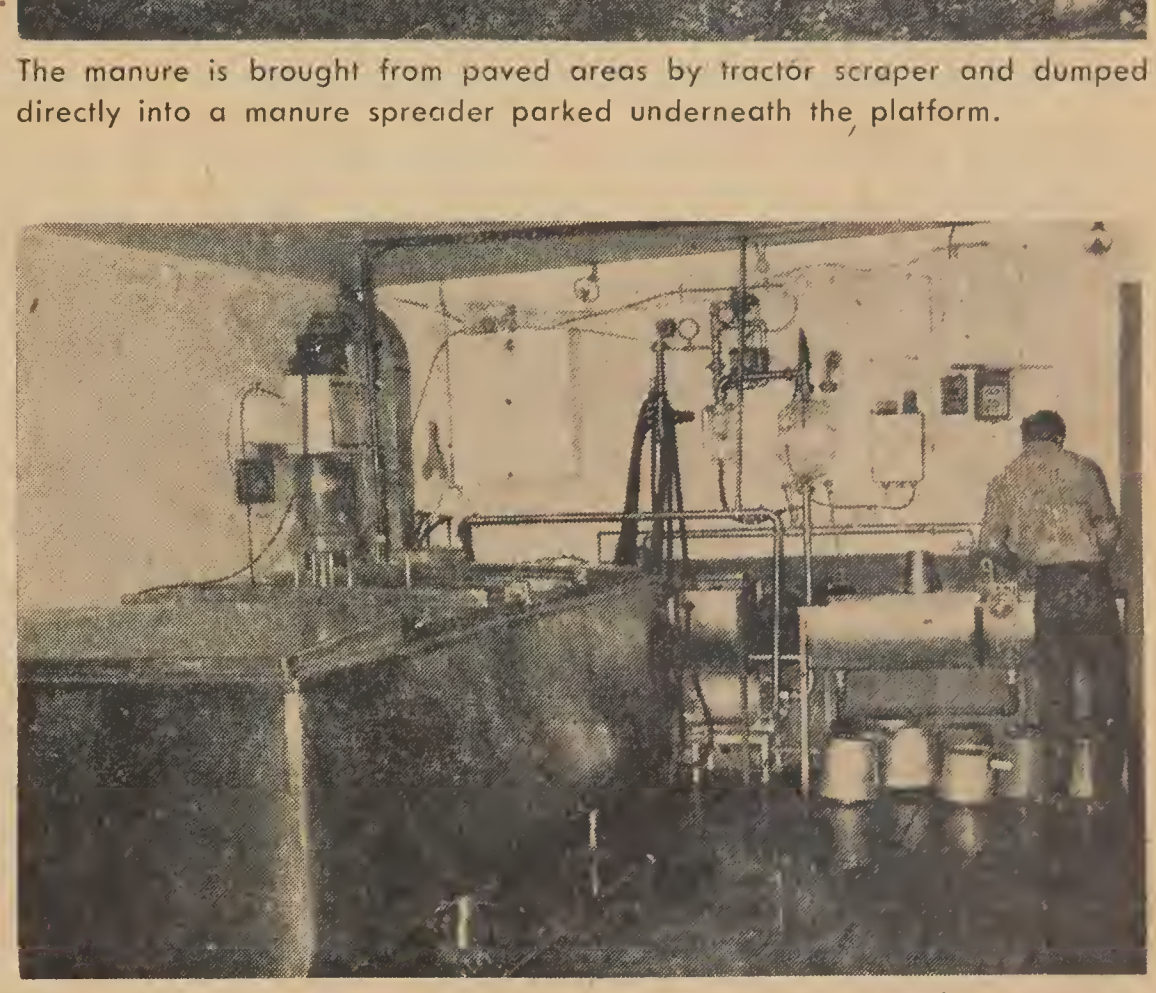
The Vossler pen stable interested me especially because of the excellent materials handling program which helps keep production costs down. In that connection, it seems to me that more thought should be given by dairymen, colleges of agriculture, and manufacturers to ways in which one and two-men dairy farms can mechanically engineer systems of handling materials to equal that so ingeniously put together by Robert and Martin Vossler.—**H.L.C.**



The silage bunk with cows eating from both sides. If you look carefully you will see the screw conveyor which brings the silage from the silo.



The manure is brought from paved areas by tractor scraper and dumped directly into a manure spreader parked underneath the platform.



The interior of the milkhouse, showing the bulk tank. The milk is piped from the milking parlor and picked up every day or every other day depending on production.



The tank which picks up the milk at the Vossler farm. Martin, at left, is discussing the day's work with his Dad.

I Am A Part-Time Shepherd

By HAROLD DONOVAN
Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Montrose, Pa.



Drenching for worms must be done faithfully, and on time.



The Donovan youngsters combine fun with valuable experience. Here they are with their "lamb buggy."

EVERYONE needs a hobby, even a high school teacher of agriculture.

I wanted to utilize the farm, and share its goodness with my children. But I am employed fifty weeks of the year, so a farming business that would require too much attention was out of the question. I had had a flock of sheep when I was fourteen and lost most of them from worms. It was just a matter of ignorance; I didn't know how to treat them. But I sold the flock and didn't buy another one until ten years ago.

Sheep farming keeps one periodically busy, which seemed to fit into my schedule. Besides, I thought I'd make a better teacher facing the practical problems of the farmer instead of just teaching theory. The difficulties of the boys and their parents would mean much more if I were facing similar problems.

The lambing, breeding and shearing times are intensely busy periods, and then I hire help. (The shearer gets 50 cents a head, and hired help to fix fences, etc. is paid $1.25 per hour.) But once a man's family is past the baby stage each child can contribute something to the sheep business. Sheep are ideal animals around children. The Lamb of God was well named. And children love to help. Just recently we changed pastures after drenching, and the boys (aged 6, 7 and 8) helped move the sheep from one pasture to one a half mile distant. And little Mary Laura (aged 5) brought up the rear with a one-day-old lamb, too young for the trip, in her arms. That night when our seven-year-old, Jerry, was going to bed, he put in an order to Mother for twins; another brother, and a helper to drive the sheep!

Children Contribute

The children like to contribute to the business—it makes them feel needed. They are, too! They feel important at the end of the day, and are paid for their work either with a sheep or with money, whichever is their choice. And if a child has worked hard as a shepherd, Daddy can re-decorate his room as a token of thanks for a job well done. Or, if a fishing or hunting trip holds greater appeal, Daddy can find time for that.

We are not in the hothouse lamb business. The returns are greater, but it is more risky, because the lambs are dropped in the worst of the winter. Susquehanna County is the Maine of Pennsylvania. We have rugged winters. So this season we bred December 1, and the lambs started coming April 23 and for a month thereafter. The milder weather makes it possible to save more lambs, and not lose them from chilling.

There is a disadvantage financially, however, in that we sell our lambs in October, when the market has hit rock bottom. At that time the farmer usually receives 18 to 19 cents per pound for lambs. This isn't much of a return for a year's work, but, even so, it can be turned into profit if the business is managed carefully. Like Macy's, this business depends upon volume. A farmer should clear $10 per sheep at the end of the season. Considering the total time involved with a flock of 100 sheep, this is a nice little nest egg. The man who keeps careful records and uses good management practices is the one who will have the biggest financial returns.

Sheep do not require much labor throughout the year, and the big jobs can be saved for Saturdays and evenings. Certain practices must be followed faithfully, such as drenching the flock for worms. This must be done in the spring, at pasture time, to kill stomach worms, again in mid-June to combat tapeworms, then during July and August, at the time of weaning, and in the fall, prior to breeding, because a second crop of worms occurs in late summer.

Pastures must be kept clean and sheep rotated regularly to have good-producing ewes. The ram should be a good purebred of whatever breed one is interested in, because the ram is fifty percent of the flock. Some of the breeds have faster growing lambs than others —and these hereditary qualities are important.

Special Problems

Every business has pitfalls, and at present there are peculiar disadvantages to the sheep business. Chief among them is the threat from foreign industry, and from the synthetic industry. But this competition whets the American competitive spirit.

New Zealand lamb is now flown in to the States on cargo planes, and shipped in special refrigerated boats from Australia to San Francisco. In June 1959, choice 35-45 pound domestic spring lamb carcasses at Chicago brought 52 cents per pound, while on the same day New Zealand lamb carcasses of top quality commanded only 18 to 22 cents per pound.

No one needs to be an efficiency expert to foresee what this does to domestic lamb when such a supply of cheap foreign lamb hits the market. The American housewife buys lamb marked USDA choice, and there is no mark on the lamb to alert her to the fact that it is foreign lamb. Something should be done to protect American interests, and not only from the legislative angle. Sheepmen must wrestle with their own problems and solve them.

Fifty years ago the Australians did precisely this, and now they undersell the whole world. They have a precision-run business as intelligently managed as IBM. Their wool arrives at the Boston market in different shape from domestic wool, and American buyers like it. When we shear we throw in good fleece with bad; even the dunglocks are thrown in; and no attempt is made to grade the wool.

Yes, the American sheepman can help himself. We need superior wool preparation. In 1932 we imported only 5% of our apparel wool; today we import 72%! Our wool market may be stolen smoothly right under our eyes.

The government protects the farmer from losses from dogs; insurance covers lightning loss. For each sheep killed by dogs, the government pays market value, but this sum doesn't take into consideration the money that would have been realized a month later at market time; that is lost to the farmer, but at least he is given some compensation. Years ago, no such provision was made, and the farmer had a discouraging time with dogs.

Sheep farming is one answer to those who eschew handouts from the government. At least the farm is productive, and to an able-bodied man this seems a much better return for his efforts than putting the farm into the Soil Bank to produce nothing. The negative aspect of this outlook depresses many farmers. It is abnormal, and artificial, and wrong. In most cases the money goes to those who need it least, and to become part of the total scheme does not appeal.

Personally I can think of no better family occupation than this one of sheep raising. It keeps children on the farm rather than away from home in other occupations during their younger years.

NEW!

OLIVER

MODEL 25 CORN-BELT

COMBINE



Wades through every crop and condition ...even 115+ oats, 40+ beans, 100+ corn

HERE'S WHAT YOU GET

3570-square-inch separating area

2 easy-change headers:

2-row corn head
10- and 12-foot cutter bar head
plus 8'-foot pickup attachment

1-inch close-to-ground cutting and up to 42½-inch header lift

45-bushel grain tank

4 forward speeds, plus variable-speed drive

No matter what crops you grow, you'll find the new Oliver 25 combine has the power, capacity and threshing ability to handle them. Designed specifically for corn-belt farmers, the 25 starts paying its way in oats and wheat...next it's turning out pay loads of soybeans...and then, after a quick change-over to 2-row corn head, you're on your way to a fast, efficient corn harvest.

In soybeans, for example, you'll especially appreciate these features: a fast sickle speed to reduce shattering; rasp-bar cylinder with crank-controlled* speeds from 567 to 1275 r.p.m. for gentle, thorough threshing; semi-revolving reel* with vertically descending bats to sweep the crop in gently, and variable speeds from .85 to almost 15 m.p.h. to exactly match ground speed to varying crop conditions.

Here are additional features which Oliver's 25 offers: powerful 64.7 h.p., 6-cylinder engine; 27⅝-inch-diameter cylinder; long, 127½-inch separating unit; rotary straw walkers; 2534 square inches of cleaning areas.

But stop in at your Oliver dealer's and get all the facts. He'll show you how the Model 25 can pay for itself in a short time, how it can reduce your total machine investment. Then make a date for a field demonstration on your own farm.

**Optional equipment.*



No. 9 TWO-ROW CORN HEAD. Is quickly and easily interchanged with grain header...has many proven features of famous Oliver corn pickers. Three gathering chains per row get down low to pull in stubborn stalks. Tapered "live" snapping rolls reduce shelling. Big-capacity augers carry corn directly to combine cylinder.

THE OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

GO BIGGER...GO BETTER—GET OLIVER TEAMED-POWER



WHY LOWER BULK PREMIUMS?

An official of the Crowley Milk Company says, "Bulk premiums are too high; they must be cut." I say, "Why should they be?"

The dairyman furnishes a better grade of milk in bulk. It costs the dairyman **more** to produce it, but **saves** the milk company approximately 50 cents per cwt. in handling costs. A statement put out by one of the largest milk co-ops reads as follows:

"One man with a $17,000 truck replaces a $150,000 plant and three full-time employees."

We dairymen may **appear** dumb, but we know that the more bulk milk a company handles, the higher premium it can afford to pay.

To get what he is entitled to, the dairyman should receive 25 cents per cwt. over administrator's price — plus free hauling within a 75-mile radius from the plant.

Let's stick for it! — *Aubrey L. Westervelt, Spencer, N. Y.*

THE "STOUT" SYSTEM OF MULCHING

As a long-time user and advocate of the Stout System of hay mulching, I should like to congratulate both Mr. Wendell T. Card and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the publication of his article in the issue of June 18. Beginners are prone to imagine that they will achieve miraculous results immediately merely by piling hay on their gardens, and that knowledge and experience play no part in success. Mr. Card is evidently an able gardener, and his warnings should be heeded by inexperienced readers.

In particular, they should realize that the difficulties he reports are typical of those encountered when starting with hay mulch, and that the advantages of which they hear so much cannot all be had in the first year or two. A few comments on some of the problems to which Mr. Card refers may help to emphasize this fact:

1. It is quite true that the Stout System is inapplicable to commercial agriculture on a national scale. It is intended chiefly for family gardens on farms and elsewhere, and ideally employs spoiled hay and similar materials that would otherwise go to waste. At the outset, a considerable quantity is required. With the permanent mulch well established, however, comparatively small amounts are needed annually. The main shrinkage is in the slow decay of the bottom layer that is being converted to plant food, and only that much has to be replaced.

2. On the labor question, as Mr. Card has found, little or no effort is saved at the start unless the alternative is hand spading. Later on, however, the saving is substantial, as I am sure Mr. Card will agree if he continues. The few weeds that emerge above the mulch can be smothered merely by shifting a little hay to cover them. If any should grow in the mulch, they could presumably be killed in the same way, though I have never had that problem.

In my experience, the "cultivating lightly and often" to which Mr. Card refers is the thing that ordinarily takes time and effort, and that in wet weather can hardly be done properly at all. Anyway, I know that I average not more than three minutes a day in my own garden work during the season, and I never came close to that with clean cultivation. My mulch has, of course, been in place for some years, and this is what makes the big difference.

3. As Mr. Card says, the ground under mulch tends to warm slowly in the spring, making early germination difficult. The remedy is to open furrows through the hay with a hoe, and let the ground warm up in advance of planting.

4. Finally, let me add my caution to Mr. Card's on hay as a fire hazard. Loose, dry hay is flammable, and should be handled accordingly. I was brought up on a farm, and am as afraid of fire as every farmer ought to be. Consequently, I always insist that an original hay mulch should be composed of partially-rotted hay, and that dry hay should be stacked in a safe place to decay for several months before it is applied to the garden.

If any doubts exist, test a small forkful of the hay before spreading it. Try to ignite it with a match, and if it will burn, it is not ready to use. A lighted match carefully applied to the hay on my garden will char a small area before it goes out, but that is all. The same is true of the mulch used by Ruth Stout, or by any other gardener with a proper respect for fire.—*Richard V. Clemence. Wellesley, Mass.*

YOU'LL LIKE IT, TOO

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed your book "Live and Learn." Wish that I could have read it years ago. Keep up the good work. —*Paul Schlemitz, Rochester, N. Y.*

CONSIDERATE TREATMENT

Having been a farm hand and farming it also, I know that many farmers, like many folks in other professions, find it difficult to handle hired help. It always seemed to me that the most important principle involved is basically the Golden Rule, a constant practice of the belief that all people are important. I know personally a few farmers who never lack for hired help, not only because they pay reasonable wages, but because they treat every person with the respect he deserves and with justice.

There are a lot of unemployed people willing and able to work, but **they must be treated with consideration** because they are green at this sort of thing and must be shown at times what to do. It boils down to this—if you **hold your tongue and use your head** usually a green person will do his best to help you. —*Wm. E. Nipula, Oneco, Conn.*

FROZEN POTATOES!

I'd like to tell you how much we have enjoyed your magazine, and how helpful it has been. We have for home use: strawberries, raspberries, and raise all of our vegetables. We freeze enough to carry us through the year. I even freeze potatoes in the spring to keep us till digging time.

Most people that we talk with say they never heard of such a thing, that they must be black and taste awful. In fact, we like them better after they are frozen.—*Mrs. E. S. Proctor, Chester, N. Y.*

MORE LIBERAL RELIEF?

Having read several articles on welfare in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I agree that the time is long overdue when state and local welfare administration should be investigated. Welfare was created to help the needy and aged who are not able to work for a living, but many of them, like my late husband, are denied work when they are still able to do a good day's work.

My husband retired on Social Security of $23.02 per month, and when he tried to get a supplement from old age assistance he was denied that. I had been ill in bed for seven months, and I was denied relief. Our savings were all used up. My husband was then 76. I owned my little home then. In return for help, the welfare wanted the title to our home. Our children helped us to build up a home and they are our beneficiaries. What right has any government to take away our homes for a measly handout?

We want decent pensions for our aged, and **now**, not after we are dead. Let's have decent pensions for our aged as a matter of right, and medical care for all. Social Security benefits help those who already have, while those who have not had the chance to work any length of time under coverage get a starvation benefit. It's deplorable to have such conditions existing in a land of plenty. — *Mrs. Rose Carricre, Massena, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: It must be remembered that the government cannot give away anything that they don't first take away from the people. And if we are to have more relief and other government benefits, they are going to write the ticket and dictate the controls.

WANTS FARM

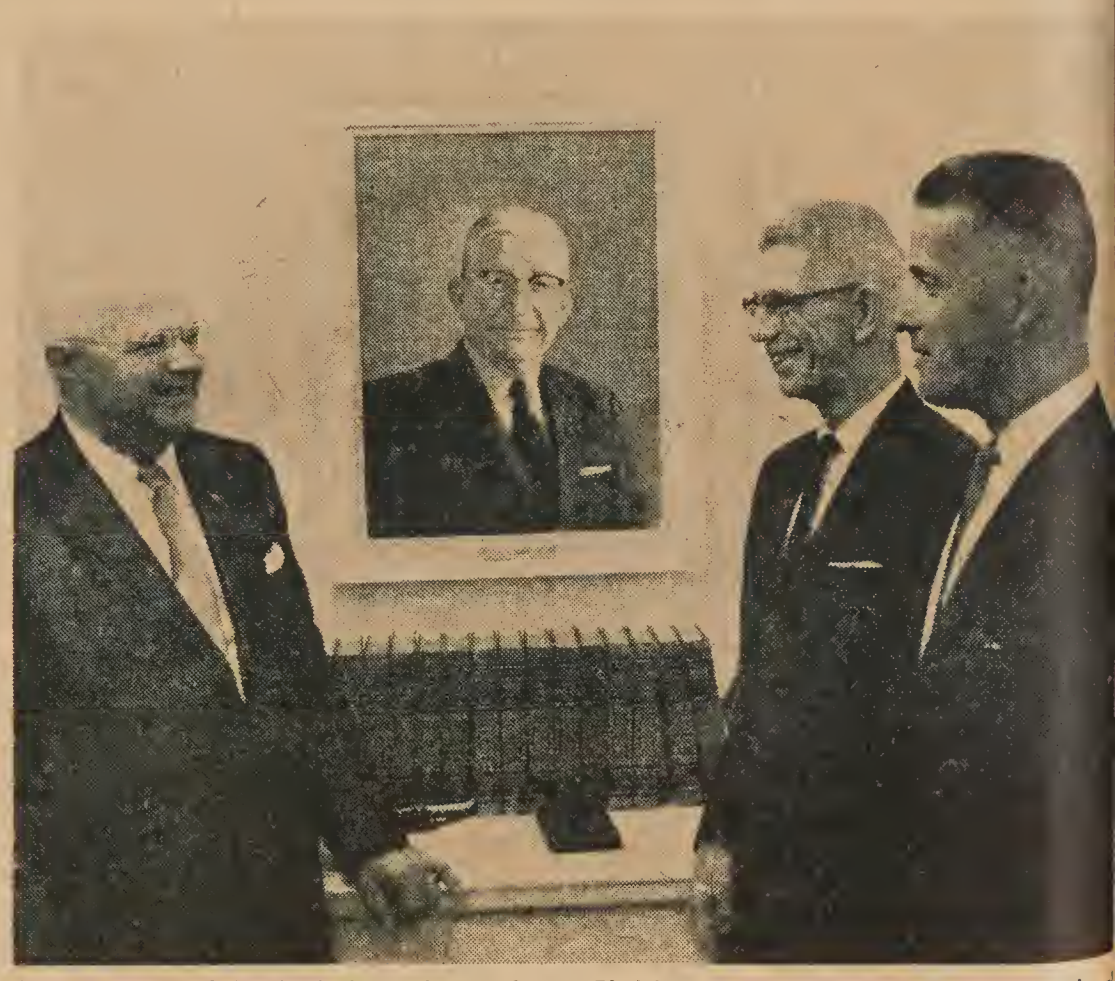
My life's ambition has been to own and operate a dairy farm. My limited financial backing influences me in choosing to do one of the following: (1) Go into a partnership or share agreement with a man who plans retirement; (2) Buy a stocked and equipped farm on contract; (3) Rent a stocked and equipped farm with an option to purchase.

I am 25 years of age, have been married for four years, and have two children, a son 3 years and a daughter 1 year. I graduated from Cornell in 1956. Dairy husbandry was my major, and I took several courses in the Agronomy department. The following two years were spent serving Uncle Sam as an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps. I was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant in June of 1958. At that time I was employed as a temporary assistant county agricultural agent in Erie County. In August of 1958 I moved to another county as assistant agricultural agent, in charge of the dairy program, and that is the position I hold today.

Editor's Note: If interested, write to W.A.F., c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will forward your letters.

* * *

Although we subscribe to many farm magazines, my wife and I enjoy the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST most of all. — *Richard K. Daly, Weedsport, N. Y.*



A painting of L. J. Taber (by Robert Childress) now hangs in the National Grange Master's office in the new National Grange building in Washington. Mr. Taber was Master of the National Grange from 1923 to 1941, and is at present chairman of the board of the Farmers and Traders' Life Insurance Company of Syracuse.

To the right of the picture, and nearest the painting is Mr. Taber's son Paul, who lives in Ithaca, N. Y., and beside him is his brother Francis, of Alliance, Ohio. As you recognize, the gentleman to the left of the picture is present National Grange Master Herschel G. Newsom.

EGGS AND LIVABILITY UP...FEED COSTS DOWN

Manwarings prove birds on feed containing Aureomycin have better livability, average 8 more eggs per year at a saving in feed costs of 1 1/3 cents per dozen eggs

The famous Manwaring Leghorn Farms at Mentone, Indiana, have been operated by four generations of the family and, today, are under the expert management of Charles, Miles and Richard Manwaring.

Every phase of the operation of this establishment is dedicated to the production of *quality* chicks: good breeding, good nutrition and good management. In 1956, Manwaring Leghorn Farms became the authorized Northern Indiana and Western Michigan producer and distributor of Kimberchiks, produced by Kimber Farms, Inc., Niles, Calif. Since then they have increased their sales by more than 500%. The new Manwaring hatchery has a capacity of 3,500,000 chicks per year.

Saves feed—reduces stress

Charles Manwaring reports: "Through our use of AUREOMYCIN® in feed we have not only saved on feed where egg production is concerned, but we have also been able to reduce stress among our flocks of 30,000 Kimber Leghorn breeders. Total adult mortality rate or flock depletion, which includes culling, runs 9% a year. This was much higher before we began using AUREOMYCIN.

"Where additional stress develops in the course of vaccination, AUREOMYCIN has been especially effective in sustaining appetite. This was not the case before our use of AUREOMYCIN—we just had to make the best of it then."

Controlled test on Aureomycin

Recently the Manwarings conducted a controlled test on 700 birds to further pin-point the value of their use of AUREOMYCIN in feed. "We showed an increase of 8 eggs per bird per year in the birds receiving AUREOMYCIN in their feed," Mr. Manwaring states. "Livability was better and we had a saving of 1⅓ cents per dozen eggs in feed costs."

Results are impressive

These results have especial significance in view of the high standards of the Manwaring operation. This is a farm where efficient management and quality production are long-established basic policies. All expenditures must fully justify themselves in terms of profitable operation and quality chicks. AUREOMYCIN in feed has proved its value to the Manwarings.

If you, too, want to build up and maintain the health of your flocks, talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer. Ask for feeds containing AUREOMYCIN. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y.

®AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.



Charles and Richard Manwaring inspect one of their exceptional layers. Says Charles: "AUREOMYCIN not only reduces stress . . . it also saves on feed where egg production is concerned."



Healthy, 7-months-old pullets—the result of good breeding, good management and good feeds containing AUREOMYCIN.

CYANAMID

AUREOMYCIN
IN FORMULA FEEDS

CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

How ADA & DC is finding

new fluid milk markets

in the federal order no. 27 area!

A Total Fluid milk selling program is underway in the New York market area NOW!

Its purpose: to create the largest possible demand for Class I milk in the New York-New Jersey marketing area . . . and therefore, to create the largest possible milk checks for Federal Order #27 Dairy Farmers!

It is the program of the American Dairy Association and Dairy Council of New York . . . producer-controlled and producer-financed.

To date, **seven out of every ten** Dairy Farmers approached have joined ADA & DC. New York dairymen believe in it. And no wonder. Because the dynamic ADA-DC program includes . . .

RESEARCH—18 nutritional and 15 milk product research projects are underway **right now** at 25 different universities and colleges . . . each one directed toward increasing milk sales.

EDUCATION—The Dairy Council action program in New York City and up-state New York is being stepped up to include contacts with the thousands of doctors, dentists, nurse-nutritionists, and the millions of school students.

ADVERTISING—National and local four color magazine ads, network TV, color and black-and-white newspaper ads, color subway posters, and billboards—all working **right now!** ADA & DC advertising has a potential average of **9 out of 10 families** in this marketing area!

MERCHANDISING—Making the advertising work harder by enlisting the help of all dairies and milk retailers in the area. An experienced member of the merchandising staff is in the field **right now** with a battery of new sales tools!

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY—Presenting the positive facts on milk through and to newspapers, radio and TV . . . uniting dairy industry activity with **new** nutrition, product, service, and sales ideas. Films, booklets, flyers, exciting new recipes from the ADA Dairy Council Home Service Test Kitchens — all are going out continuously!

Remember: all funds invested in this program are, and will be, devoted to selling fluid milk in the areas **where the milk is marketed!**

This is ADA-DC's **total milk selling program** as it is operating today.

This program will continue and be further intensified and expanded as Dairy farmers invest in this, their own self-help sales building programs.

Help with the power of your pennies. Join ADA-DC today!

THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION AND DAIRY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK

Room 130, Onondaga Hotel — Syracuse 2, New York



Raymond Page and his equipment for outdoor heat-drying of three wagons filled with baled hay. He began drying hay this way in 1959.

Drying Hay on Wagons

"THE HAY you see on these three wagons," said Raymond Page of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, "was cut after 7:30 the night before last. It was moved yesterday about 4 p.m., and then baled and put on the drier. The heat was put on to it about 8 p.m., and turned off this morning at 8 a.m., in order to cool down the hay before putting it in the barn."

Mr. Page's remarks were made to me about 10:30 in the morning, and shortly thereafter the fan was turned off and the boys came out to take the hay into the barn.

"Each wagon holds about 140 bales, each of which weighs around 40 lbs., so the three wagons hold between eight and nine tons. We figure on using heat about 12 hours on green hay, but it isn't necessary to use heat on all of the hay, in fact, only on about a third of it.

"The hay is crushed when it is mowed, and if the weather is good, we can put good hay in the barn without heat. There's no comparison, though, between milk producing quality of heat-dried hay compared with the same hay which is out during a rainstorm. Also, there are times when five or six hours of heat, rather than twelve, are enough."

"How long have you been drying hay?" I asked.

"Last year was the first. I had been watching my neighbors who were drying it. They liked it, and figured it a good investment. This outfit uses about seven gallons of oil per hour."

Mr. Page is in partnership with his son Miller, and his son-in-law Harold Hartt. When the partnership was formed, the dairy was doubled to 71 milkers, and an 80-foot addition put on the barn. Now the partnership operates a total of 440 acres and the milk is bottled and sold at retail. The milk is delivered over a rather wide area, and trucks run about an average of 50 miles a day.

"When we started in DHIA in '53," said Raymond, "the herd average was 9,000 milk and about 300 lbs. fat. This last year we had brought them up to 12,000 lbs. milk and 460 lbs. fat.—*H.L.C.*



The American Guernsey Cattle Club has announced approval of a new Ideal Type Guernsey cow painting, becoming the first breed association to "dehorn" its official cow. Members of the Club's type committee pose with the new painting and the artist, Ralph C. Knowles, a registered Guernsey breeder from Greene, Maine. Seated are K. C. Sly, Cortland, N. Y., type committee chairman, right, and Louis McL. Merryman, Sparks, Md. Back row, left to right, Delbert H. Kingston, Cary, Ill.; J. P. Broadhurst, Woodbury, N. J.; Lawrence O. Colebank, Knoxville, Tenn.; Knowles; and W. Clarke Fleming, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia.

The Customer Is Boss

(Continued from Page 1)

s two speed sprayers are kept sy during the season. Dieldrin is ed for plum curculio after bloom. ther insecticides include DDD and DT with lead arsenate.

"We make a 2X concentrate and e 3X nozzles," Wright explains. hat gives ample coverage with r materials. It's cheap insurance put on extra spray and prevent sease problems from starting."

With quality apples ripe on the ees, it's important to protect the vestment in the fruit. Ted moves uit rapidly from orchard to cooler, cept for tree-run lots which go di- ctly to wholesale buyers.

Wright started his first cold stor- ge in 1951, but fire destroyed the uilding before completion. Helpful eighbors had the ruins removed nd a new storage underway within wo weeks. Presently, there is room r 60,000 bushels in controlled at- nosphere and 20,000 under regular efrigeration, and the aim is to naintain quality right to market me.

Wright's Farm Market is largely lf-service, staffed by members of e family. That's part of his suc- ess formula, family teamwork. "We ll treat our customers as friends," e explains. "Many have been re- urning for over 20 years since the resent stand was built. Each time ey stop, they'll ask about our family and chat with one of us. Friendliness is basic to good business."

Tourist traffic represents a sizeable part of the retail business. Many customers look for country-type packages at a farm market, and Wright packs to suit them.

"Our customers have pointed out that they can buy polybags of apples in supermarkets," he says. "We find they prefer small baskets and other country-style containers. To them, it indicates freshly picked fruit. Another point we keep in mind is that families who are traveling generally want just enough fruit for a day or so. However, if they want larger quantities, we have a range of packages, both in size and grade. Customers can usually find the quantity, grade and variety of apple to suit them."

Neatness and cleanliness are imperative for steady sales, Ted says. A supermarket display is not necessary, but attractive arrangements and quality products are.

For close to 25 years Ted has been a pilot. He believes that flying his own plane has marketing advantages, such as, for example, exchanging fresh fruit and sweet corn with other roadside stands in the area. Daily plane deliveries of fresh produce are a special service which they can feature and promote, emphasizing "fresh from the farm" quality.

Looking ahead, Ted Wright believes that family farming has a promising future. His older son, Ted Jr., recently received his bachelor's degree in business administration from Syracuse University. Wright's younger son, Bob, plans to enter Penn State this year, also to study business and marketing. As a family team, the Wrights have established a widespread reputation. With quality products as their business foundation, they aim to build a strong future with modern marketing.

Reflections of a Country Pastor



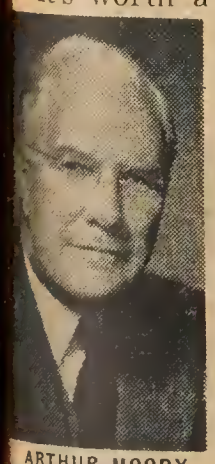
"Give Him Yours"

By Arthur Moody

"If you meet someone without a smile give him yours."

I WAS looking through a selection of mottoes in a gift shop. This one was the best, for me. Something you can give which costs you no money, yet is priceless.

"It's worth a million dollars and doesn't cost a cent," wrote a poet years ago. Goodwill, good humor and good feeling are wrapped up with the gift of a smile.



ARTHUR MOODY

Not a "grin," which is a forced semblance of that which must come from the deep wells of kindness to be real — not a **grin**, but a **smile**. The difference? "A grin is a physical demonstration; a smile is a spiritual emanation," I read in younger days. Something of your spirit is sent out in a smile.

The genuine expression of a real ambassador of goodwill is a smile. A sincere smile is an international passport. It's an unspoken message in a universal language.

An unfelt, insincere "smile" is sardonic. Such a counterfeit expression is like passing bogus money. If it is known to be merely "stage money" for professional effect, let it pass.

"Give him yours." It costs so little, yet worth so much. It's minted **soul-shine**!





FOR FALL CROPS, PLAN FOR YOUR ALL-TIME BEST YIELDS ...with the help of VERTAGREEN

Thousands of farmers have had record yields when they switched to Vertagreen, the complete premium fertilizer that's "worth more because it does more." They have found that it isn't *how little* a fertilizer costs that counts, but *how much it does*. Armour Vertagreen feeds long and strong. It has that extra work-power that gives finer-quality yields, *increased* yields that mean increased profits for you. First chance you get, consult with your neighbor who uses Vertagreen. See what it has done for him. Then make your plans for bigger and better yields...with Vertagreen.



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No matter how big your farm — or your feeding program — CRAINE can build a Concrete Stave Silo to handle it easily and economically! Sizes up to 30 ft. diameter, up to 60 ft. high are a cinch for Craine silo experts.

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Craine advanced design and high quality concrete produce silos that last longer, save repair and upkeep dollars. Complete mechanized feeding systems for any size operation . . .

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OUR 58TH YEAR



Marilyn with her first cow, "Gem" and Gem's heifer "Babe."

Live In The City?

Not for Us! We Love Our Home in the Open Country

By RUTH McGRATH

MY HUSBAND and I grew up in the city and, like so many couples our dream was to build a home in the country, thinking, citywise, that three acres of land would provide this Utopia. After our daughter Marilyn was born we pursued our interest with vigor.

Tom's business demanded that he be within reasonable driving distance to town, so we explored the adjoining countryside. Five years later we were still looking. Then one evening we knew our search had ended. It wasn't just a piece of land that we found. There was a white house and a big red barn on it. In the front yard two enormous maple trees seemed to reach right up to the sky. This was it! And in the fading light we could see a "For Sale" sign tacked on one of the beautiful maples.

The next morning, after Tom went to work, I arranged to meet the agent whose telephone number appeared on the sign. The daylight revealed a very large field to the side of the buildings. My thoughts were: Oh no! It can't be that all that land goes with "our farm." But it did, as well as more than I could see at a glance.

The agent has since died, but we always remember him kindly for his ability to convince us that we could have the land without it being a liability. We have been fortunate in that the field has been leased each year to the mutual benefit of parties involved. We have had many offers by people interested in buying land for housing lots, but we love every foot of our farm and hope the day will never come when money will be more important to us than the treasure that is ours.

The farm was the beginning of a new way of life for us. We didn't move from the city right away, but we spent all our free time at the farm. We made the transition gradually, and when we finally gave up our city ties we were already adjusted to our new environment.

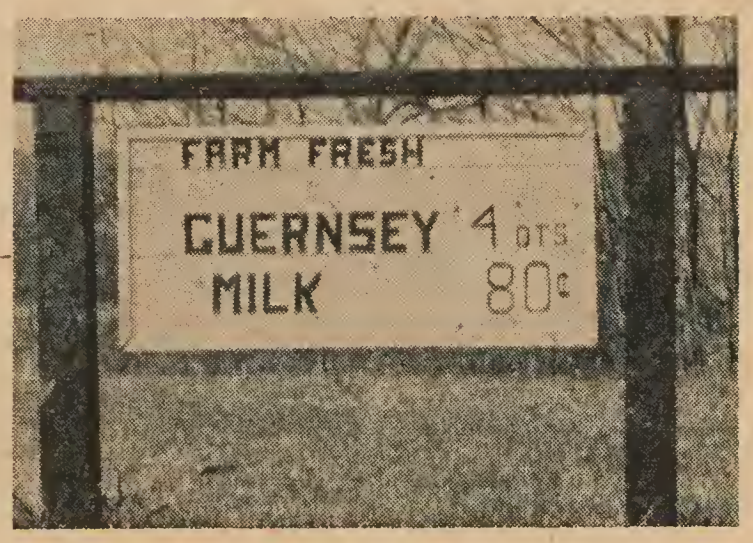
A neighbor gave Marilyn a puppy. A little multi-colored kitten was found in the brush by a road crew and given to her. Her father and I agreed we couldn't keep a female cat. But Peggy is still with us and much like a kitten in spite of her eleven years.

Next came a horse that Marilyn had saved her money to buy. Then another so that we could ride together. In time there were puppies and numerous kittens, with the joys and problems they brought. Then one day Marilyn announced she would like to get a milking goat. We used the same delaying tactic we had used when she first started talking about getting a horse: when she saved enough money she could get one if she would take care of it. In the meantime she had plenty of time to think about it.

Always as we approached the desk at the Public Library we were greeted with, "And what is the new interest today?". The librarian had previously directed us to books on dogs, cats, horses, rabbits, gardens etc.; so when Marilyn used her very best library tone to whisper "Goats," Miss Brown registered no surprise.

While Marilyn centered her interests on animals, Tom and I extended ours to building repairs, dry wells, deep wells, soil conservation, field crops, woodlot improvement and dozens of things we were not

(Continued on Page 17)



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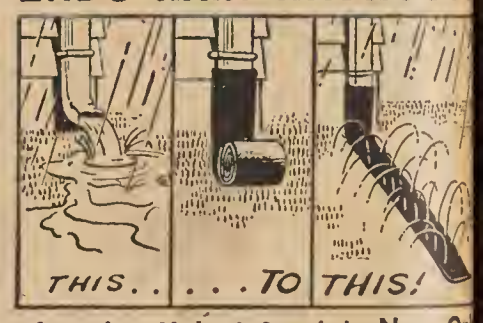
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Here's How We House Our Pullets

By WALTER BECKER

NOT LONG ago at the Agricultural and Technical Institute Poultry Instruetion Plant at Farmingale, L. I., we spent some time housg our January-hatched birds.

The students who are enrolled in e summer training period were ught how to select and grade the rds.

Basically here are some of the ctors for which the students were ught to select birds:

igmentation

We like to house birds which have good amount of yellow to orange gmentation in the beak, legs, vent, nd eye ring. Birds whieh have a le yellow eolor do not tend to proce as well, have a higher rate of ortality, and usually are later maring.

omb Size

Birds whieh possess a good and ll-sized red comb tend to lay ear r than those which have a small, le comb. We find it to our advantce to separate the early and late aturing birds.

ody Type

This factor takes into considera-on fleshing. We like to house pults which have a good degree of eshing and those which possess a box-car" type of body. If a bird is withstand the rigors of intensive roduction plus the hen house enironment, it needs a fully developd, well built body to do so. We will gregate the thinner and smaller rds at the time of housing. Well eshed birds lay better and have ss mortality.

Other Defects

Birds are also cheeked to make re that there are no other phyal defects sueh as irregularly haped pupils in the eyes whieh is n indication of leucosis disease. rooked toes, weak legs and signs f colds are other eonditions to be liminated.

After examining eaeh bird, we will lace the bird in one of three eatagories: early maturing, average maturing, and late maturing. They will e housed as a group aceording to he classifieation into whieh they fall.

You may ask why bother to take he time to do this? It has been our experienee that when like birds are laced together, they tend to be able o compete with each other and here is less fighting and cannibalism. Some of the average and late maturing birds would not mature and come up in production as fast as they would ordinarily beeause they would be low in the "peck-order" and competition in the pen would tend to deerease their development. If they are given an opportunity to progress and grow normally with individuals similar to themselves, such birds will eome into produetion quicker and mortality will be lower.

Students can see the results of such grouping when they make the daily egg production tally by pens. Our late maturing pen is approximately 40-50 eggs behind the early maturing pen. In time, however, they will eateh up because we gave them a ehance to develop.

Live In The City?

(Continued from Page 16)

aware of before eoming to live in the country.

A goat never joined our barn animals but it did help prepare us for agreement when Marilyn decided she would really like to have a Guernsey cow. In September of 1956 Eeho Hills Gem arrived, Marilyn joined the loeal 4-H Dairy Club, and the family began its study of cows. The following February Gem had a beautiful heifer and Marilyn learned to milk in one urgent session.

Shortly after that she made her modest entry in the milk business. That fall she was on the Connecticut 4-H dairy judging team which won the championship at Eastern States Exposition. The heifer, Windy Aeres Deershorn Babe, was the grand champion Guernsey at the 4-H Fair for Hartford County—and the projeet was off to a good start.

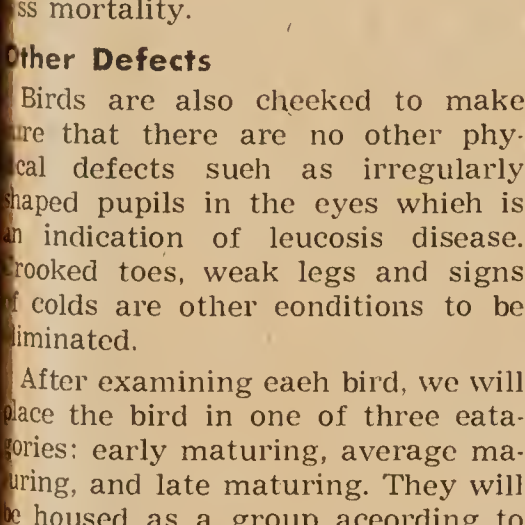
Through the years woodlot improvement has been a family endeavor. In the fall of '58 we eontaeted a Service Forester and together we set up a long-range program that we hope to follow, as time permits. During that winter we cut down hardwood trees and scrub growth from about an acre of land and sprayed brush killer on the stumps and stubble.

In the spring we planted 500 white spruee and 500 white pine seedlings. Last year we continued the program, and this spring we planted 2,000 seedlings. We've beeome charter members of the newly organized Conneetieut Christmas Tree Growers Association.

We haven't spent much time in a hammock under the big maples, as we envisioned when we thought of three aeres in the country. We have fought frustration and bitter disappointment but we have also delighted in our accomplishments. We are never without something to do, but there is no place we would rather live than right here on our farm.

Our farm is no show place and we wouldn't expect that anyone else could appreciate it like we do. We find it is sheer joy to awake each morning with the beauty of nature all around us. Each day the view is different than the day before, each season more enchanting. Wealth is the eontentment one can feel in his heart. It is something that money can never buy.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 3 issue.....Closes Aug. 18
Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 15
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 29

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

FARM LOANS

FARM LOANS DON'T need to be a problem. Cooperative Farm Credit offers money for any worthwhile purpose. It's a farmer-owned cooperative and specializes in the financial needs of the farmer. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or write us for free circular: Dept. A. 310 State Street, Springfield. Mass.

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8MM-35MM KODACHROME Processed $1.00 Kodacolor 8 exposures $2.50, 12 exposures $3.50 Complete details write Gregg Color Film Service, PO Box 52, Herkimer, New York.

Coming Meetings

Today to Sept. 30—Time to file application for Federal gas tax refund.

Aug. 26 — Maine Blueberry Festival, Union Fair Grounds, Augusta.

September 2-10—N.Y.S. Fair, Syracuse, New York.

September 13 — Western N. Y. Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Little Valley, N. Y.

September 15—Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Rutland, Vt.

September 17-25 — Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

September 23 — New York State Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 4-6—NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Onondaga War Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 5-7—Rhode Island State Grange, Hotel Viking, Newport.

October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Connecticut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 25-27 — Massachusetts State Grange, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester.

October 25-27 — New Hampshire State Grange, Local Town Hall, Littleton.

October 25-27 — Pennsylvania State Grange, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

October 25-28 — New York State Grange, Hotel Woodruff, Watertown.

Nov. 7-11 — Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, Harrisburg.

December 4-8 — National Junior Vegetable Growers Association Annual Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

December 6-8 — New Jersey State Grange, Morton Hotel, Atlantic City.

STAMPS AND COINS

$500,000,000.00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $35,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $35,000.00 each. Estimated $500,000,000.00 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc., just waiting for discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Half cents before 1858, $3,500.00; Large pennies before 1858, $5,000.00; Flying eagle pennies before 1859, $600.00 Indian pennies before 1910, $1,750.00; Lincoln pennies before 1932, $225.00; Two cent pieces, $1,000.00; Nickels before 1927, $15,000.00; Dimes before 1932, $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces $3,500.00; Quarters before 1934, $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1939, $4,250.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $12,500.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1930, $35,000.00; Other dates of gold coins, $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates, are scarce). Canadian coins before 1937, $2,500.00. Send $1 today for Endwell's large illustrated, complete catalogue of rare United States coins giving all information and prices we guarantee to pay. Our new 1960 edition is just off the press. Mintage figures of United States coins are included as an extra feature. Also included as extra features is information on gold coins, Canadian coins and paper money. Confederate paper money United States paper money, tokens, etc. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell your coins to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalog. Endwell's reputation for fairness is proven by thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "the finest coin catalog available" Endwell-Union Company, Endwell 39-0, N. Y.

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PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid Sample 25¢. Oxboro, Box 7031 N. Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily repeat often, pay immediate cash profits Write for catalog. Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N. Y

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MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles psoriasis, eczema "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

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TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's, Dresden, Tennessee.

COWS NEED RIGHT AMOUNT OF FEED

A herd of 50 cows getting one pound of feed more per cow than they need each day will increase feed costs $45 a month when grain is priced at $60 a ton, according to a recent report from Texas A & M College.

And it costs even more to underfeed each cow by one pound of grain per day, because a cow underfed by that amount will produce at least two pounds less milk. At five cents a pound for milk, this adds up to a loss of $150 a month for a 50-cow herd.

Based on these figures, the Texas dairy specialists conclude that a good pair of scales is a good investment to assure that each cow gets exactly the right amount of feed.

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JERSEY SALE



LABOR DAY — MON., SEPT. 5
RUMMERFIELD, PA.

Farm located 30 miles south of Elmira, N. Y.; 50 miles northwest of Scranton, Pa.

50 — Head to Sell — 50

Featured are the daus. of: Marlu Milady Fashion Prince, a full brother to Marlu Milestone, (4 daus. sell and he is the service sire of many of the females selling): also 7 daus. of Marlu Cleo Commando, a son of Favorite Commando and out of Tristram Basil Cleo. 3 times Nat'l Production Class Leader on 2x milking. Also selling daus. of: Sparkle Supreme, Basil Radar, Design Ashley Victorious, Advancer Design Lily Jester, and Zinnia Advancer Royalist. Most of the others are sired by art. bulls from N.E.P.A. and C.O.B.A. Featured are cows freshening in Aug. and Sept.! Pract. calf. vac. Bangs cert. free herd. T.B. tested.

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WESTERN N. Y. GUERNSEY SALE

September 13, 1960 1:00 P.M.
Little Valley Fairgrounds, Little Valley, N. Y.

40 Bred Heifers and Young Cows. 40 to freshen August 15- October 30, 1960. This is a consignment sale and the animals represent some of the top herds in Western and Central New York. The cows and the dams of the heifers have records from 10,000-13,000 lb. milk 2x-305 da.

Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, N. Y.
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Sale Chairman



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Shipment of Dowelled Unadilla Silos can be made immediately! Order your silo for corn now. The new, patented stronger front lugs make the Unadilla sturdier than ever for fine ensilage — either grass or corn. Here is by far the most modern wood stave silo for heavy duty ensilage storage. To provide your new Unadilla with even longer life it can now be factory-treated with creosote. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

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SUFFOLKS PLACE FIRST IN REGISTRATION
Best breed for Profit. To learn why write:
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Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Summertime Specialties, No. 5:

It's Peach Time!

By Alberta D. Shackelton

WHAT is better for flavor and goodness than a fresh ripe peach, eaten out of hand or "fancied up" in one of the many popular ways of serving this luscious fruit? Thinly sliced peaches, topped with rich fresh cream or served over ice cream can make any meal, but don't forget to try some baked or broiled, grilled or glazed with meats, sometimes topped with cranberry relish, mince meats or nuts.

Combine peaches with other fruits in fruit cups, as toppings for cereals; peach halves for salads filled with cottage or cream cheese or fruit mixtures, and of course, always in the favorite pies—two crust, open-face, or deep-dish. Try peach cobbler, dumplings, kuchen, and the like.

To carry over their summer goodness into the winter months, some peach preserves and jams, canned or frozen peaches, and pickled or spiced peaches will be on the cook's list of "musts."

Here are some peach recipes your family will enjoy.

DEEP-DISH FRESH PEACH PIE

4 cups sliced fresh peaches
½ cup sugar or to taste
2½ tablespoons flour OR
1½ to 2 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, if desired
2 tablespoons butter
Your favorite flaky pastry recipe using 1 cup flour

Combine peaches, sugar, flour or tapioca, salt, and spices, if used, and place in an oblong greased baking dish about 6 x 10 x 2 inches. Dot with the butter. Roll pastry about ⅛ inch thick to fit top of baking dish plus about a ½ inch overhang. Place over fruit, turn extra overhang under and press firmly to dish edge and flute. Cut several gashes in center of cover to allow steam to escape. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 30 to 40 minutes. Serves 6.

Variations: Instead of placing cover over entire surface, roll pastry dough into an oblong about size of baking dish. Cut into 6 squares with a sharp knife or pastry wheel and arrange on fruit. To glaze topping, brush top before baking with slightly beaten egg yolk or white, milk, cream, or ice water and sprinkle with sugar. Halved maraschino cherries, drained, may be combined with the sliced peaches.

FRESH PEACH CUPS WITH MELBA SAUCE

1¼ cups sifted all purpose flour
¾ cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup soft shortening
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg
8 peeled peach halves

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Add shortening, milk, and vanilla, and beat 1 minute with electric beater. Add egg and beat 1 minute more. Place a peach half, cut side up, in each of 8 well buttered custard cups. Spoon cake batter over each, filling cups ⅔ full. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes or until cake tests done. Serve warm inverted on serving dishes and topped with Melba Sauce (thawed frozen raspberries or sweetened crushed fresh raspberries thickened slightly with cornstarch).

FRESH PEACH BOSTON CREAM PIE

2 tablespoons flour
¼ cup sugar
Dash salt
1 egg
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon butter
½ cup crushed fresh peaches
1 8 or 9-inch sponge cake layer
½ cup heavy cream, whipped and sweetened

Combine flour, sugar, salt, egg, and milk, mix well, and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and butter. Cool and fold in crushed peaches. Slice cake in half, horizontally and spread peach custard on bottom layer. Replace cake top. Spread whipped cream over top layer. Arrange sliced peaches in a swirl pattern on top and garnish with whole red raspberries or blueberries, if available. Serves 6 to 8.

Note: You may use a baker's sponge or chiffon cake for this recipe.

PEACH JAM

(with powdered pectin)
3 pounds fully ripe peaches
1 package powdered pectin
¼ cup lemon juice
5 cups sugar

Remove stems and peel and pit peaches. Crush or finely chop. You will need 3¾ cups of the crushed fruit. Place fruit in large kettle and add the powdered pectin and lemon juice. Stir until the pectin is dissolved. Bring quickly to a full boil over high heat, stirring constantly. Stir in the sugar and bring again to a full rolling boil. Boil hard for **1 minute,** stirring constantly. Remove jam from heat and skim and stir alternately for 15 minutes to prevent fruit from floating. Pour into hot sterilized glasses to ½ inch from top. Cover at once with a ⅛ inch layer of hot paraffin. Cool, cover, label, and store in a cool, dry place. Makes about 8 glasses.

Variation: Before removing from heat after cooking, stir in 1 cup maraschino cherries, drained and quartered, and ½ cup slivered blanched almonds.



—Photo U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

Canned peaches will taste mighty good when the snow comes next winter.

CANNED SPICED PEACHES

3 cups sugar
1 cups water
½ teaspoon each whole cloves and whole allspice
⅓ of a whole nutmeg
2-3 sticks cinnamon
Firm ripe peaches

Combine sugar and water, add spices tied in cheesecloth bag, and stir until sugar is dissolved. Boil 2 to 3 minutes. Leave spice bag until sirup has pleasant flavor. Just before using sirup, remove bag and again bring sirup to a boil. If you wish, you may omit cinnamon from bag of spices and add a piece or two in each jar.

Wash, scald, and peel peaches but do not remove pit. Pack peaches to within ½ inch of top of clean canning jars (wide mouthed ones are preferable). Cover peaches with boiling hot sirup, put dome lids on jars, and screw bands tight. Process in boiling water bath: pints 25 minutes; 1½ pints 30 minutes. The recipe for the sirup will make about 5½ cups medium sirup. From ¾ to 1 cup sirup will be needed for each pint jar.



HOME-FREEZING PEACHES

(U.S.D.A.)

Choose sound, firm, ripe peaches with no green or hard spots and

(Continued on Page 25)

Beat the heat with a cool, refreshing breakfast of fresh peaches atop crisp corn flakes, served with buttered toast and chilled milk. This breakfast provides quick and lasting energy throughout the morning hours.

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9353. Slim-lined fashion for the larger figure. Collar and pockets are softly accented with scallop detail. Choose silk crepe or light-weight wool for this. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

4725. Handy apron to make from a remnant (or 100-lb. feed bag). Trim with contrast binding. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes, Small 14, 16; Medium 18, 20. 35 cents.

4764. Dashing cape collar tops this double-breasted style. Sew it in a dark transitional cotton. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 50 cents.



9090. Curved front yoke and softly bloused bodice lend style to this autumn casual. Choose a slubbed cotton or one of the newer cotton or woolen blends for this. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

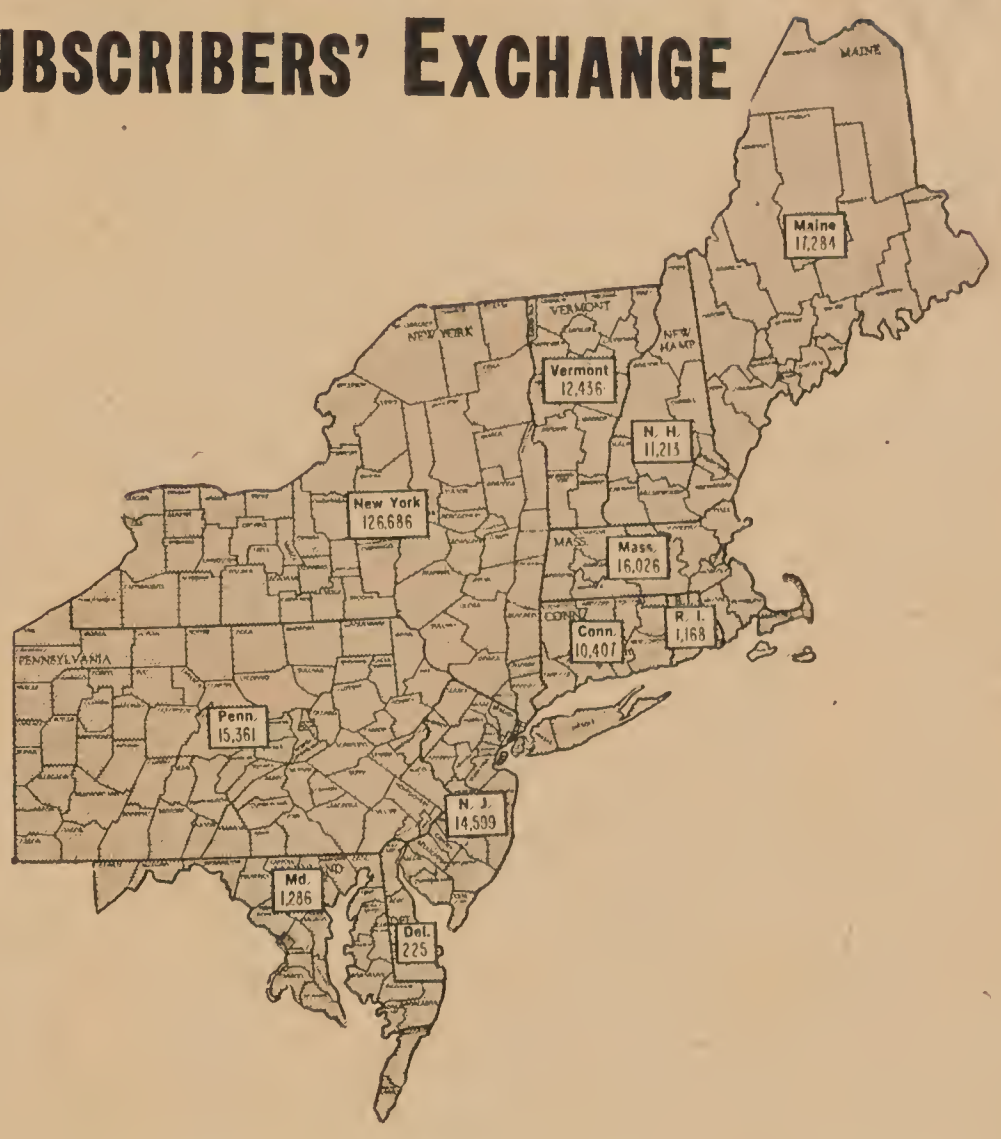
9310. To this smart shirtwaist bodice, add full skirt or slim—both included in the Printed Pattern. Cotton print, faille or wool are suitable fabrics for either version. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.

PATTERNS 4764 and 9310 are FIFTY CENTS each. PATTERNS 9353, 4725, 9090 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35c for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Catalog—full, glowing color . . . 100 smart styles. See cover illustration of it at top of this page.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

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Publishers A.B.C. Statement
December 31, 1959

New York	126,686
New England	68,534
New Jersey	14,599
Pa., Del., Md., Misc.	18,564
Total	228,383

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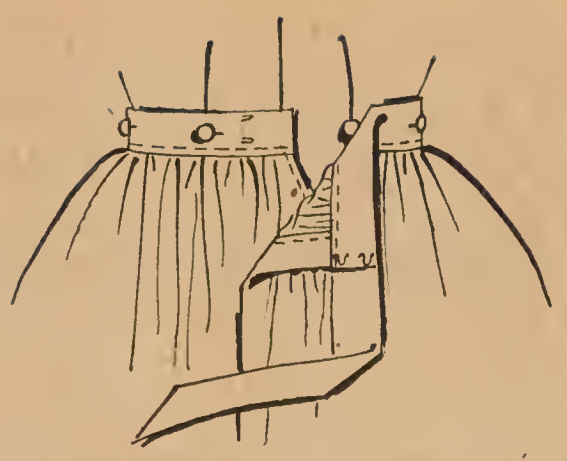
A Dress That Grows!

By Helen Powell Smith

LITTLE GIRLS have a way of shooting up like sturdy flowers and all too soon dresses are outgrown and must be discarded. To meet this problem, we have designed a special dress that is sure to be a favorite with you and your young daughter. Number 9203 illustrated on this page is a smart, practical jumper dress that can be made in the crisp wrinkle-resistant cotton; sheer woolens or blended yarns; or in a dressy fabric for a party frock. Make a number of them in different fabrics and color combinations and help solve the growing-up problem.

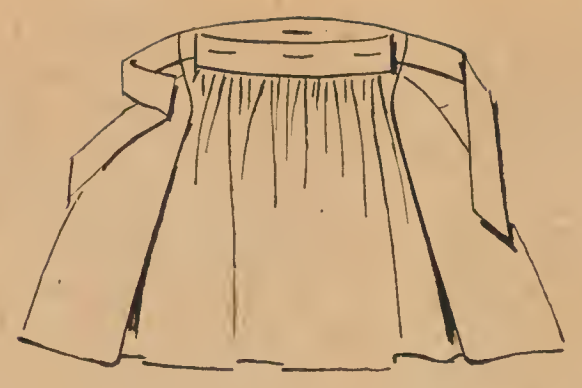
The jumper top is designed with a set of dart-pleats in the front and back at the waistline. These can be let out as the child becomes more chubby in that region. (See sketch at right) The long tail on the bodice permits you to lower the buttons as needed for greater waistline length.

A gathered skirt is always popular with a little girl and this one has an additional deep fold on each side which permits waistline expansion as needed.



Side view of skirt showing room for growth.

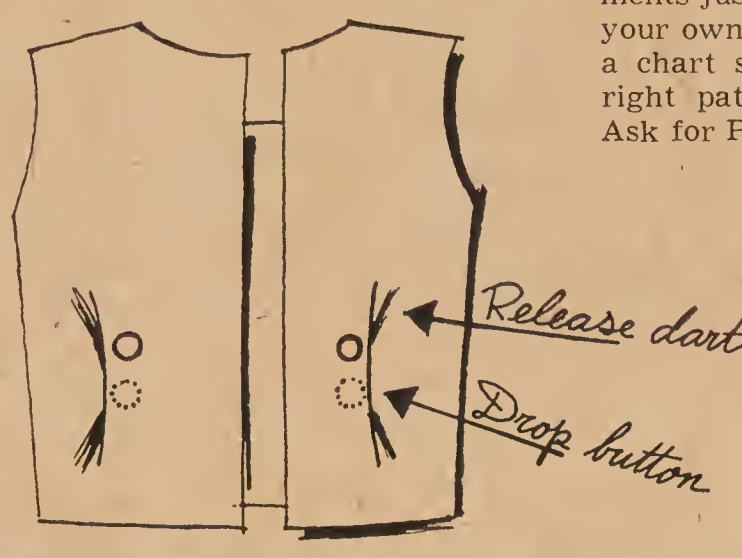
The skirt buttons on to the jumper all around, holding it snugly and comfortably in place. Tie ends extend from the side seams to give that always-loved bow at the back.

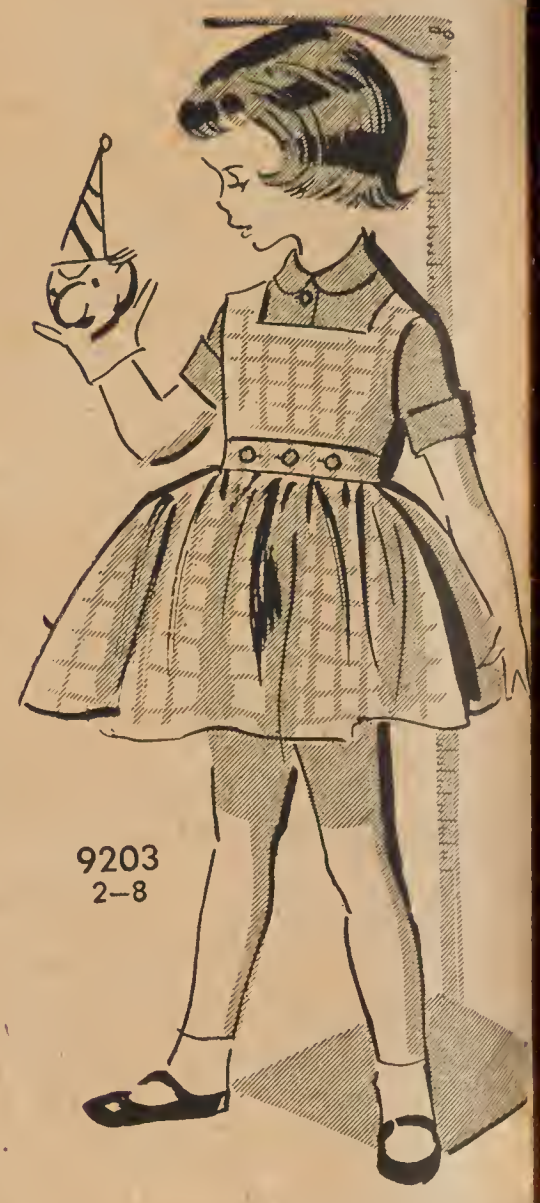


Back of skirt and tie ends ready to be tied in a pretty bow.

The design also includes a blouse pattern.

Well-fitted clothes are comfortable and can add much to the enjoyment of the person who wears them. It is just as important to select the right size pattern for a girl as for the adult figure. Don't let the age mislead you, for there is no rhyme or reason to the differences in sizes of children. Take their measurements just as carefully as you would your own. I will be glad to send you a chart showing how to select the right pattern size for any person. Ask for Pattern Measurement Chart and enclose a 4-cent stamp with your request. Address it to: Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.





9203. The printed pattern for this cute "dress that grows" comes in Child's Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8. To order it, send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern size and number clearly.





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Please send me, without an obligation on my part, a copy of the following itinerary.
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You and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger
New York State College of Home Economics

Closed Fireplace

I have started redecorating my bedroom which is 13'x15' and has a plastered, closed fireplace with a mantle 6' long and 4½' high. This is an old house, so the flue from the furnace was built through the fireplace and therefore cannot be opened. Can you give me any suggestions for furniture or other groupings I can use in front of the fireplace? It can't project more than 2' to 2½', as this would interfere with the lane of traffic.—Mrs. M. S., Maine

You did not mention whether the flue extends beyond the wall into the room or whether it is flush with the wall. If the mantle is not a beautifully carved one, I would suggest taking it down, so that the wall serves as a background for a chest of drawers or vanity dresser.

Another idea is to use the mantle as the top of a bookcase and build shelves below it, using different proportions for the spaces between them, to be used for decorative objects such as vases and books.

I do not think furniture is in good design when it is grouped under a mantle, unless two settees extend out into the room on either side of a mantle which has an opened fireplace below it.

Window Space

A room was added to the main part of my house, and the window, 28" x 64", was left between the rooms. I should like to use this window space for a display cabinet. Should the inside frame come off, and how should the outside part of the window be finished to keep out the cold, as the new room is not heated? The inside room is a dining room and kitchen. The two rooms open into each other.—Mrs. V.R., N. Y.

The inside frame of the window need not be taken off, as the woodwork will make a nice finish to the display cabinet. A sheet of celotex or insulating board can be used for the back of the window, which will prevent the cold air from coming into the other room.

This board can be used as a "pin up board," or you can use a wall hanging over it or a picture. If you do not wish to use it, you can hang a drapery across the wall, the width of the room, and this can be a background for your furniture. The purpose and decoration of this board in the other room depends on the use of that room, which you did not mention.



1. Working up a good seedbed.



2. Spreading lime and fertilizer.



3. Raking to smooth the seedbed.



4. Applying a good lawn grass mixture.



5. Raking in the seed.



6. Rolling.



7. Watering to give seed a good start.

8 Steps to a Good Lawn*



8. Mowing the finished product.

A LAWN should be a **permanent** part of your home landscape. Properly constructed, it shouldn't need yearly seeding or extensive renovation. A good lawn means different things to different people. But most agree that it should be uniform—from front to back and side to side—so that it's actually inconspicuous.

Lime may be needed on some soils to promote the best turfgrass establishment. The amount needed depends on soil acidity. Where needed, 50-100 pounds of ground limestone per 1,000 square feet usually is enough to bring the pH to 6.5.

Fertilizer is the source of plant food for turfgrasses. In addition to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10-20-10, 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 inorganic fertilizer, 20-30 pounds of superphosphate (20 percent grade) per 1,000 square feet is recommended if your soil tests low in phosphorous.

Grubproofing and **Sterilizing** your topsoil to kill soil insects and weed seeds may be desirable in some instances. As a rule, harmful soil insects and weeds may be effectively controlled in the established turf. If grub populations in the soil are high, granular chlordane at 5 pounds of 5 percent formulation or granular dieldrin at 1⅓ pounds of 5 percent formulation per 1,000 square feet is advised.

Successful lawn construction means doing the right thing at the right time. It will depend also on how well and how carefully you carry out each of the following eight steps:

Step 1—Working Up a Good Seedbed.

On most farms this job would be done with a tractor and tractor implements. Late August or early September is an excellent time to start a new lawn.

Step 2—Spreading Lime and Fertilizer.

Ground limestone, complete fertilizer, additional superphosphate and any insecticides may all be spread on the soil at the same time.

Step 3—Raking to Smooth the Seedbed.

Rake ground limestone, complete fertilizer, superphosphate and insecticide into the top 4 inches of soil as the final grade and seedbed are prepared. After raking, roll the soil with a heavy roller, 200-300 pounds, to define humps and hollows in the new lawn. Rake the surface lightly to even off these irregularities, and to prepare a loose seedbed of ¼-½ inch of soil.

Step 4—Applying a Good Lawn Grass Mixture.

Sow the seed either by using a mechanical spreader or scattering it by hand. Either will be most uniform when the air is calm. Best results often are obtained by dividing the seedbed into several equal parts and setting apart a portion of the seed for each area. Seed half of the seed for each area in one direction, and the other half a second time at right angles to the first.

Mixtures of predominantly bluegrasses should be seeded at 2-3 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Seed Kentucky 31 and tall fescues at 6-8 pounds per 1,000 square feet. For parts of a lawn in dense shade, seed the standard bluegrass mix part way under the shade and overseed the shaded area with straight Creeping Red fescue at 3 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Step 5—Raking in the Seed.

Rake the seed **lightly**; be careful that the teeth just touch the soil surface. Too much pressure will cover the seeds too deeply or move some of them and leave bald spots in the new lawn. Cover the seed so that about 10 percent is still visible.

Step 6—Rolling.

Roll the area with a **light** (50-75 pounds) roller, such as a roller with most of the water ballast removed, to firm the soil around the seed.

Step 7—Watering to Give the Seed a Good Start.

Frequent, light watering promotes seed germination and rapid establishment of the lawn. Don't allow the seedbed to dry or to become soaked or waterlogged. For light sprinkling, hand watering usually gives you better regulation of the amount of water than a mechanical sprinkler. As grass begins to grow, decrease the frequency of watering, but increase the amount of water each time.

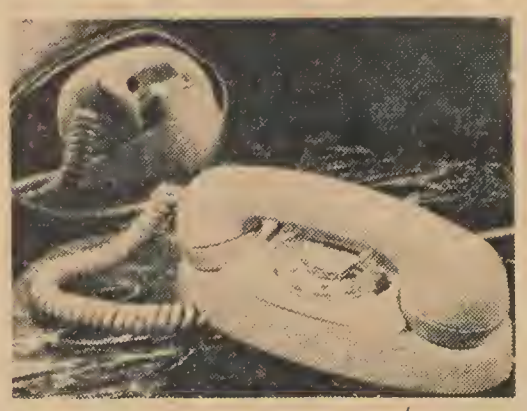
Step 8—Mowing Finished Product.

Mow as soon as clippings can be removed at a cutting height of 1½-2 inches. Keep your mower sharp, or young plants will be injured. Until the new turf has filled in enough to hide sight of the soil, your mowing should be the only traffic on the turf. Supplies of fertilizer in the seedbed of spring-started lawns normally will last until fall; re-fertilize at that time. Fall-started lawns will need additional fertilizer the following spring.

*Adapted from an article by Elliot C. Roberts, Associate Professor of Horticulture at Iowa State University.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





A new, small, lightweight telephone called "The Princess" is being introduced by the BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM and will be available across the country by the end of the year. It weighs 42 ounces—about two and a half pounds lighter than present model phones—and can be held easily in one hand. The Princess is available in five colors — white, beige, pink, blue and turquoise. The dial lights up when the receiver is lifted, or becomes a soft night-light glow at the flick of a switch.

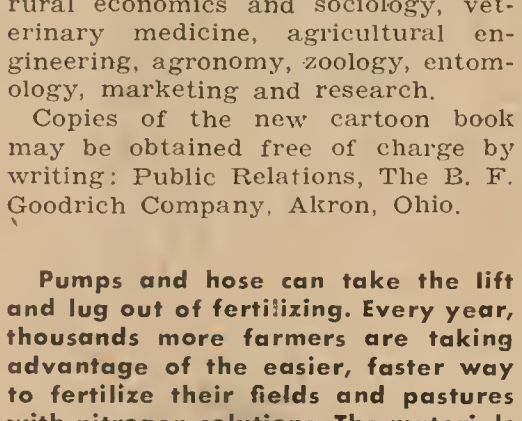
City-bred boys are overlooking one of today's best bets in careers — agriculture. And farm area youths owe it to themselves not to overlook how green the grass is in their own back yard.

That's the message of a new four-color cartoon book just published by THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY. Called "Tommy Looks at Farming," the picture-story portrays opportunities in agriculture for high school and college graduates.

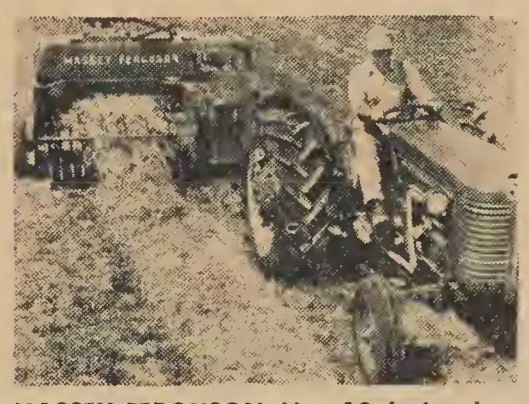
Tommy learns that you don't need to be a farmer to be in agriculture today. Scientific agriculture calls for skills in such fields as chemistry, rural economics and sociology, veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, agronomy, zoology, entomology, marketing and research.

Copies of the new cartoon book may be obtained free of charge by writing: Public Relations, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Pumps and hose can take the lift and lug out of fertilizing. Every year, thousands more farmers are taking advantage of the easier, faster way to fertilize their fields and pastures with nitrogen solutions. The materials can be applied with little labor to a wide range of crops and soils and go on easily from aircraft, in irrigation systems or with economical ground rigs. The ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION is helping farmers pump bigger profits into their cropland with liquid fertilizer for preplanting, side-dressing, and top-dressing.



Farmers can now control unloading speed from the tractor seat with NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY'S automatic unloading forage wagon. The standard Model 3 Crop-Carrier has a patented feed control lever on the front end. The farmer can select any of five unloading speeds by manipulating a rope leading from the lever which can also be operated from the ground. Its regular capacity is large enough to provide 40 pounds of silage for 200 head of livestock in one trip. The capacity can be increased with side extensions.



MASSEY-FERGUSON No. 10 baler has a 56-inch pickup to handle heavy swathes, bales 10 to 12 tons an hour and is available in either engine or P.T.O. drive. Bales can be quickly adjusted to any size from 15 to 50 inches and to any weight from 40 to 65 pounds. Hay is handled by three packer forks specially designed to produce bales of uniform density. A horizontal knotter sits on top of bale chamber. Sealed bearings throughout eliminate the need for daily greasing. This baler has a low-to-the-ground design which affords the operator good visibility of the baling operation.

The FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY has built a new farm tire for the free-rolling wheels of wagons, implements and some tractor front wheel applications.

"For years, farmers have depended upon used passenger tires for hauling wagon loads about the farm," said D. E. Weidman, manager of farm tire sales. "Regardless of age passenger tires are built of only four plies and are not constructed for heavy farm loads.

"The new Firestone Farm Tire for wagons is a six-ply rating tire that is built specifically for farm service. Tests show that the shock-fortified nylon cord body of this tire has greater impact resistance than regular six-ply tires," added Weidman.

It is manufactured in a 7.00/7.60-15 size and fits most rims being used today on free-rolling wagon and implement wheels.

A booklet is available from the G.L.F. at Ithaca on the topic of dairy automation. It provides specifications for building new barns of various types, including loose housing and the conventional stable. It also includes the latest information on milking parlors, bulk feed storage, and all the items of concern to dairymen regarding the housing of cows. It is available by contacting your local G.L.F. representative.



The McCormick No. 20 — a rugged power loader with 900 pound lift for all-around farm work — is available for mounting on the International B-275 tractor, according to the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

A manure fork with a capacity of 300-600 pounds is regular equipment with the loader. Available as special equipment is a fork extension which gives added bucket capacity for handling light, loose material, snow, cobs and grain. An optional tine cover also can convert the manure fork into a seven-cubic foot material bucket for handling sand, gravel, dirt and other materials.

See You At The Fair!



EACH fall, between grain harvest and silo filling time, farm folks have a chance to catch their breath at local and state fairs. It's a time to have fun, learn something, and maybe even win a prize or two.

Judging by the list of activities scheduled for the 1960 New York State Fair, there won't be much time for spectator breath-catching. More than 1,000 free exhibits will vie for attention with such big names as Dale Robertson and his Western Review, Molly Bee, Guy Lombardo, Tex Beneke, and June Taylor Dancers. Two days of auto racing will tingle the blood of spectators.

These and similar shows have "packed 'em in" over the years, but the animals and exhibits still make up the heart of a fair. Even to city people, the bright eye of a frisky calf, the exhibits of farm produce, and the rippling muscles of a prancing horse give the "feel" of fair time.

Cattle Show

Sam Slack, Ithaca, superintendent of the cattle department, expects 1,500 head to compete for almost $26,000 in prizes. Incidentally, Sam predicts plenty of brand new calves to capture the attention of the small fry—50 were born during the '59 event.

Of the 1,500 head, about 480 will be Holstein-Friesians. Last year, you may remember, the Empire State black and white herd of award winners went to Waterloo, Iowa, and won the national competition. Particularly satisfying for easterners was the fact that Wisconsin had "owned" that distinction for many a moon.

Speaking of moons, Charlie Ostrander, Ithaca, superintendent of Eggland, will launch his "Chicknick" into orbit. The Russians have their Sputniks, the Navy has its Polaris, but the State Fair has Japanese Silky chickens floating above the crowd in a plastic globe.

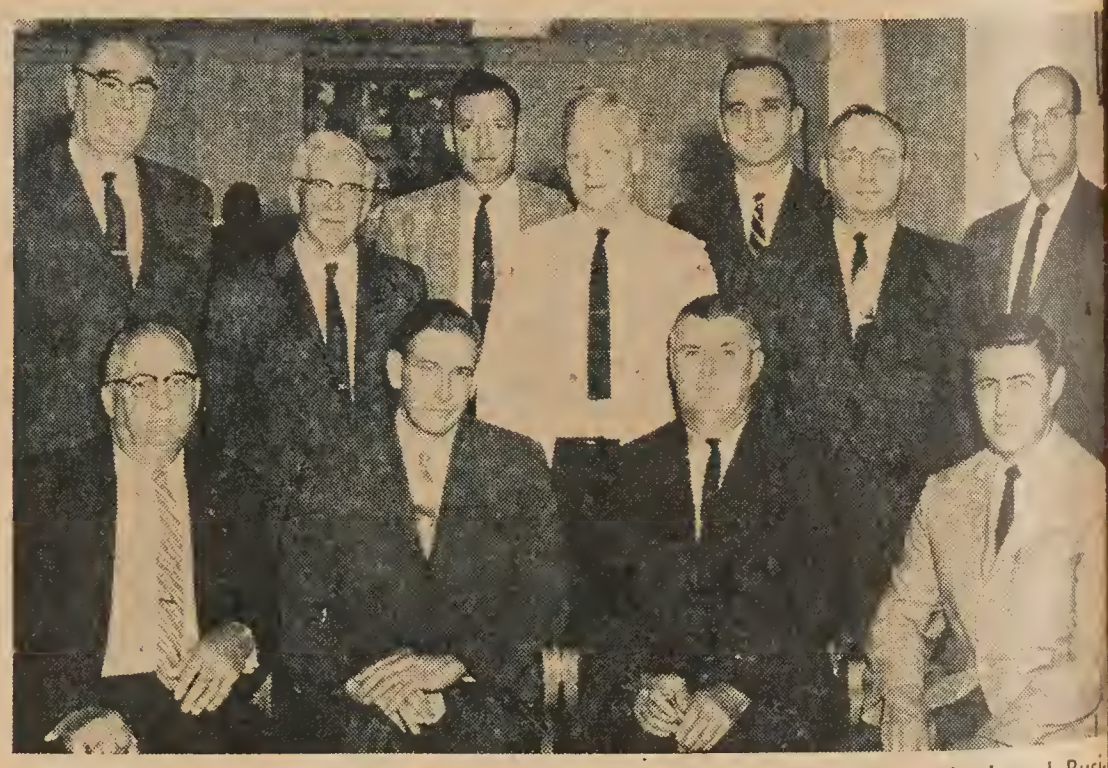
For Mom, Eggland offers a lo at a number of new poultry pro ucts, including "birddogs"—hot do that squawk instead of squeal. F Junior and Sis, the famous du slide and chick hatchery prese downy acrobats. Pop isn't left o either; he can look over the late on better ways to produce food the form of eggs.

The Grange is food conscious, t and will feature many local foods its displays. Charlie Riley of Se nett, department superintendent, h also scheduled the popular Way County Grange Chorus for a Su day concert on September 4. Am teur talent shows will be present at the Grange Hall in the Hortic ture Building from 11:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m., Monday through Frida Also in the Horticulture Buildi will be a series of flower shows a specialists will be on hand to gi advice on growing flowers a lawns.

After you tour the "Hort Buil ing," Dairy Products Show superi tendent Dick March suggests yo visit the nearby Dairy Building f a "dairy break" in the form of mil ice cream, and cheese. You can eve get a jump on Christmas shoppi by learning about sources for gi packages of New York State chees

Like the bikini bathing suit, I' left more uncovered than covered this rundown of events and thin to see at the 1960 New York Sta Fair. But part of the fun of goi to any fair is to discover somethi unexpected; sometimes we reme ber longest an unpublicized eve that touched the chord of special i terest or memory.

Let's all resolve to take along ou most comfortable shoes, a good a petite for popcorn, and maybe neighbor's child who couldn't g otherwise. Let's also take a gratef heart that appreciates the Fa theme, "Spotlighting Food in th Empire State," in terms of the wo drous abundance of our nation an its people.—*G.L.C.*



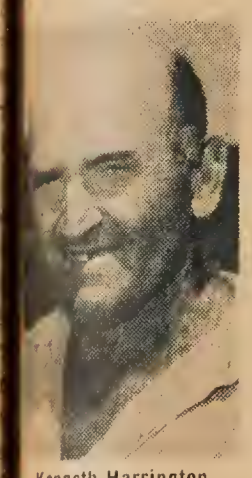
Pictured are some of the members of the New York State Agricultural Business men's Council. L. to R., front row: Kenneth R. Leach, Syracuse, vice chairman; Morton Adams, Sodus, chairman; William H. Sherman, Rochester, secretary-treasurer; and W. R. Smallwood, Rochester.

L. to R., back row: Edward Schrautch, Albany; Austin Carpenter, Sherburne; Raymond Weld, Middletown; Lyman White, Cambridge; Peter Rossi, New York City; Roy Ottoman, Cobleskill; and J. Russel Fox, Albany.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Feeds Silage Year 'Round

I FEED SILAGE to the cows the year round. Early in the summer I put in grass, and because we don't own a field chopper, we bale it green and then bring it to the silo, cut the strings, and chop it into the silo. This isn't as much work as it sounds, because the bales go right from the baler to a wagon and never touch the ground.



Kenneth Harrington

When the oats are in the milk stage, I do the same thing with them, and if at that time there is still grass silage in the silo, we put the oats right on top of the grass. I have put up oats when they were near enough ripe so they would shell and the cows seem to like the silage, and, as far as I can see, produced as much milk as on oats harvested earlier.

When corn-cutting time comes, the corn is put in on top of the oats or grass if there is any left. We harvest the old-fashioned way with a corn binder, haul it to the silo and chop it in.

I bought this farm thirty years ago. Mrs. Harrington and I have four boys and four girls. George works for me by the month; Roy works for the artificial breeding association; Garry (12) is in grade school, and Ray is only five. Two of our daughters are married and the two other girls are aged 18 and 7.

For a good many years I have covered all the meadows once a year with manure, to which superphosphate has been added. I think we have some pretty good alfalfa, but I was told recently that it showed some deficiency of potash, and it was suggested that I should add 200-300 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 fertilizer. I have been putting on about two tons of lime per acre to meadows when we seed them.

The total acreage of the farm is 220, but only 70 acres are tillable, and on the farm we have 70 head of stock, 50 milkers and 20 head of young stock. We have two permanent pastures, one that the cows run on during the daytime, and the other a night pasture. In addition, we pasture meadows from the last week in August until October. The meadows are fenced, and we rotate them, the cows on each from a week to ten days.

Last year we lost three of our good cows, but the record still showed a fat average of 494 pounds. We figure on getting back to 500 pounds soon.—*Kenneth Harrington, New Berlin, N. Y.*

PLANTING 6,000 DWARFS

WE HAVE about 57 acres of standard-sized fruit trees at the present time. We are planning to set out 6,000 dwarf trees during the next two years. These trees were grafted and budded on our own place, using Malling VII and IX as rootstocks or interstocks.

One reason for this change is the high yield potential from dwarfs — 1,000 bushels per acre and up are not uncommon. We have one block of standard trees that has produced over 1,000 bushels per acre, but 500 is usually considered a big crop. Dwarfs are easier to prune, spray, and pick. They produce a commercial crop within 5 years after planting. A modern speed sprayer costs $5,700, making any producer look for trees that are simpler to spray.

Our spacing plans may change, but we plan now to plant dwarf trees in rows 10 feet apart, at 6 feet intervals in the row. We may put the IX's on wire like grapes, a practice already being used some in Oregon and widely done in Europe. We're even dreaming of some way pickers can ride on the edge of a wagon and pick one side of a tree without a ladder. Weed competition among dwarf trees is more serious than with standard trees, so we will clean cultivate them for a few years after planting. — *Paul Bohne, Bennington, Vt.*

BIGGER BARNS

WE HAVE stanchions for 31 cows, are adding room for 11 more. The overhead costs are about the same for 30 cows as for 40; I think the profit from these last 11 cows will be more than from any other 11 in the barn. However, I think the problems of farm operation multiply pretty fast when herd size goes over 40, largely because of hired help problems.

Looking ahead, I think a silo unloader will be standard equipment on most dairy farms 10 years from now. Throwing down silage is still one of the heaviest lugging jobs around a dairy barn.

I've looked over a few barns in making plans for our addition and have decided that flat mangers are "it", rather than the curb mangers that come up in front of the cows. Flat mangers are easy to clean, give more room for a silage cart, and make feeding a whole lot handier.

Building barns has seen a lot of changes for the better over the years, but I question the change in people's attitudes that make them run to government all the time for help. — *Roy Whitman, N. Bennington, Vt.*

IT'S PEACH TIME!

(Continued from Page 20)

freeze in halves or slices and in either sirup or sugar. Slices are easier than halves to pack compactly in freezer containers. Crush or make into puree for freezing the very ripe peaches. Work with small batches at a time and slice peaches directly into cold sirup to help prevent fruit from darkening. Allow 1 to 1½ pounds peaches for each pint container to be frozen. Make up the sirup and have it cold before preparing peaches.

To make about 5½ cups sirup, dissolve 3 cups sugar in 4 cups boiling water. Cool and add to each 4 cups of the cold sirup ½ teaspoon (1,000 milligrams) crystalline ascorbic acid (vitamin C) available from drug stores and some freezer plants. This will help to preserve peach color and flavor while in the freezer.

Wash fruit, cut in half, remove pits and skins by hand. (Peaches dipped first into hot water and then into cold to loosen skins for fast peeling may soften on outer edges and be ragged after thawing.)

Measure ⅔ cup sirup into each pint container. Then slice peaches directly into the sirup. To hold slices down under sirup, put crumpled parchment or locker paper on top. Leave space at top for expansion during freezing; ½ inch in pints and 1 inch in quarts in containers with straight sides and wide tops; ¾ inch in pints and 1½ inches in quarts in containers with narrow tops. Wipe all sealing edges clean for tight seal, fasten lid securely, label, freeze, and store at zero F. or colder.

If you wish to sugar pack peaches for freezing, combine ⅔ cup sugar with 1⅓ pounds prepared fruit for each quart. To retard darkening, sprinkle ¼ teaspoon crystalline ascorbic acid in ¼ cup cold water and combine with each quart fruit.



Keep stock healthier . . . cut moisture damage!

FARM BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Good electric barn ventilation keeps air fresh — eliminates drafts — keeps livestock and workers healthier and reduces moisture damage in the barn.

Mr. Donald Rogers of LeRoy, New York, has a ventilation system in his new barn which does all this. Mr. Rogers says, "Our ventilation system has done an excellent job. Anyone can walk in here in good clothes and never pick up any barn odor. The system is simple and easy to operate and very inexpensive to install".

Why not get all the details on how electric barn ventilation can help you? Your Niagara Mohawk Farm Representative will be glad to discuss this and many other ways in which you can farm better electrically. You can get in touch with him at your nearest Niagara Mohawk office.

Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK



Ed Eastman's Page

"Man Does Not Live By Bread Alone"

SPONSORED by Mr. Alvin E. Hanson, executive vice president of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, cooperating with the Grange, there have been set up two national projects designed to make rural America more beautiful.

The first one—for Grangers only — provides national and state awards given by Mr. Hanson for the best landscaping and general beautifying of the grounds around Grange halls. The purpose, says Mr. Hanson, is:

> "To develop these beauty spots across the nation so that every member will be proud to say, 'This is **my** Grange'."

The second project is for towns and villages with a population of less than 5,000. There is a state and national award, also given by Mr. Hanson, for making the village and the surrounding countryside more beautiful. The judging will be based upon the approach to the town, curbs, lawns, parks, trees, shrubs, monuments, statues and general appearance.

This campaign is a continuing one, with the first one closing September 1, 1961 and each year thereafter. Full information may be had by writing Mr. Alvin E. Hanson, Stonybrook, Salt Springs Road, Fayetteville, N. Y.

It is to be hoped that thousands of Granges and villages will take part in these projects to beautify rural America.

Some organization should start a similar project to encourage rural people to beautify their own premises. How some can stand it to live with broken down machinery, brush, scattered toys, unkept lawns and surroundings is hard to understand.

I wonder what the effect of all this disorder is on the minds and souls of little children growing up in such an environment.

A few hours work will clear up the trash. To start a good lawn with some simple landscaping is not hard nor expensive.

Beautiful, healthy surroundings are just as important as making a living.

BIGGER FIELDS CUT COSTS

ON THE farm where we lived for many years and which I recently sold, there were three adjoining lots, separated by two small brooks and hedges. In the lot near to the house there was an old orchard. I gave serious consideration to cleaning off the orchard, covering the ditches, and bulldozing out the hedges. The three lots would have made one nearly a half-mile across, well adapted to modern farm machinery. But trying to handle both farming and the publishing business was too much at my time of life so I didn't do it.

In riding over the northeastern farm country by airplane, I am impressed with the fact that the hedges and the brush are rapidly taking over much good farm land. Each year, the farmer doesn't bother to mow or plow close to the hedges. The lots which these hedges border are often too small to operate with efficient modern machinery.

Much has been done on many farms to clean out the hedges, take down the old fences, and cover the ditches, but there is a lot more that could be done at not too great expense that would greatly improve your farm and cut operating costs.



Imagine how this beautiful rural house would look without shrubbery and with the lawn covered with weeds and trash. —U.S.D.A. Photo

CONGRATULATIONS!

REALIZING the need of a farmers' cooperative purchasing organization for its members and other farmers, the New York State Grange set up, about 1918, an association called the Grange Exchange. While this rendered some good service, it was felt by Grange leaders and others that the organization ought to be broadened to include not only the Grange but the Dairymen's League and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, with representatives of these three organizations on the new board of directors, hence the name commonly used — Grange League Federation or G.L.F.

This was done in 1920, and the G.L.F. is now celebrating 40 years of service to farmers. Because it was pioneering in the purchase of farm supplies, the G.L.F. naturally made its share of mistakes but, on the whole, it has rendered excellent service to the farmers of this section. This is proven by the fact that, starting with only a few members, the G.L.F. has now grown to a membership of 118,000, and does a multi-million dollar business.

There are at least three reasons for the G.L.F.'s phenomenal success:

1. It always put great emphasis on the **quality** of its products sold to farmers.

2. It was quick to **meet change with change.** In no other period in farm history have there been so many fundamental changes as in the last 40 years. The G.L.F. has constantly met these changes and is more alert to them today than ever.

3. Perhaps most important of all, the G.L.F. has been fortunate in its **leadership** and overall manpower. Its board of directors has always been made up of outstanding farm members. It would be hard to beat the G.L.F.'s four great general managers, namely, H. E. Babcock, James A. McConnell, Charles N. Silcox, and the present E. H. Fallon. The board of directors and these managers have gathered around them specialists, men trained in the purchasing and distributing of farm supplies.

Good as the G.L.F. service is, I am sure its leaders, and those of other cooperatives, will agree that the cooperatives should not have a monopoly of the farm business. **Monopolies are never good for anyone.** There is, and there always will be, a place for the traditional corporations and their distribution systems, independent operators, and the farmer cooperatives. All tend to keep the others on their toes, which results in good service to farmers.

"STOP THE MORAL RETREAT"

IF YOU listened to any of the speeches in either the Democratic or Republican conventions, I am quite sure you will agree with me that one of the best in the whole lot was made by ex-president Herbert Hoover, 86 years old. And he **never said a word about partisan politics.** Instead, this grand old man emphasized the alarming decline in spiritual values and the increase in crime and political and social corruption.

More dangerous than any other foreign or domestic enemy is our rapid loss of moral values. Hoover, in his great speech, called on millions of Americans who were listening to him to "stop the moral retreat."

PHYSICAL LABOR WITH HEART DISEASE

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society says that work is good medicine for heart disease. That is just about the most dangerous statement that can be made about heart trouble **unless it is qualified.**

There are many kinds of heart disease and there are two kinds of work: physical and mental. Physical labor is one of the worst things one can do for the kind of heart trouble known as angina pectoris. Physical labor with angina not only includes hard and strenuous recreation, but it also includes walking too far, too fast (especially against a cold wind), climbing hills or hurrying upstairs. With angina, you will get warning pains if you do things you shouldn't. Then it is time instantly to stop.

If you have angina, it is dangerous to get mad. My mother used to say that anger was a luxury she couldn't afford. Anger is physically dangerous in every way for everybody.

On the other hand, I know of men who have had severe heart attacks (but not from angina) who are again working hard at physical labor. There's nothing to prevent your continuing in office work or any other kind of **mental** work after recovery from an acute heart attack of any kind and doctors are right that it is better to be busy than not.

Your safeguard with any kind of heart trouble is to stay close to a good, experienced doctor.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY COUSIN, Howard Roe, tells a story about his brother, Moses Roe, who was a dentist. Moses was a good dentist, lovable but quite absent-minded.

"One time," says Howard, "Moses was out riding with a friend in his new Model T Ford. Suddenly the engine stopped. Moses jumped out of the car and raising the hood saw that a wire had become disconnected. Pulling his handy dentist forceps from his pocket, he said gently:

" 'I'm sorry. This is going to hurt a little but it won't last long'."

Readers Tell Experiences With Itinerant Workmen

WOULD the license number shown below help in looking for roof painters? In early June a truck bearing this license number (Georgia) came along with 2 young fellows and an older man who claimed they were full-blooded Indians and wanted to paint our barn roof. It being noon hour, my husband told them to wait until he had eaten. When he went out after eating they had painted a good-sized sample.

127 A/P 586

The fellow said it wouldn't cost much and would take about 7 gallons of paint to finish. When he got half done he said it would take more paint than he had thought and asked for a drink of ice water. My husband came to the house after some and I came to the conclusion the man had mixed paint or tar with gasoline while my husband was at the house as there was an awful strong smell of both afterwards.

The job cost about $70. I asked the man what he had used and if it would all come off when it rained. He said no. It rained the same afternoon and some of it did come off, although it is still fairly well covered. It was put on very thin.

I have watched the advice given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and told my husband they were fakers, so I took their license number in case I heard or read any more about roof painters.

Your Service Bureau is about the first thing I read.

* * *

He Took Less!

About three weeks ago a man with a new Ford truck with attachment (the truck was a red and white one) cleaned our septic tank and wanted $135. We gave him a check for $130, but talked it over and made up our minds it was too much, so called the bank and stopped payment on the check. He came back and wrangled about it, but he finally took $40.

We called a local man and told him about it. He said he charges $25 for an ordinary size tank and $40 for larger ones.

The fellow's name who cleaned the tank is Sackey Joley. Hope someone catches up with him.

* * *

Roof Painters

On July 9 a car drove into our yard. My husband answered the door and one of the men asked him about painting the barn roof. My husband told him we had it done two years ago and had a regular schedule he went by.

Then the man said "What about the house roof, it looks bad." In answer my husband said, "That is tar and is done periodically."

They left at once and I asked my husband if he had taken the license number. He said no and I said the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has warned about itinerant roof painters. He immediately took the car and followed them to a neighbor's a mile away where he got the number. They were trying to persuade our neighbor to have his roofs done. My husband told the roofers he had changed his mind and to come back when they were done.

In the meantime I called the Sheriff and State Troopers and gave the license number. They never returned nor did they do the neighbor's roofs. The Troopers thanked us and said they would be on the watch for them.

We appreciate the service the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is doing for rural communities.

* * *

A Warning

Two or three years ago we were taken in by a roof painter guaranteeing leak-proofing by aluminized rubber paint. We paid about $77 for which we didn't even receive a receipt. We were writing out a receipt for the painter to sign when he took off. We didn't know any way to catch him as we weren't quick enough to get the license number.

Please warn the readers that the paint does not stop leaks. It gives the roof a nice silvery shine for a month or so before it fades out and isn't worth the time to put it on. We hope your readers will heed our warning as we have heeded other warnings you have printed.

REWARD CHECK DIVIDED

Because of the repeated theft of gasoline from G.L.F. trucks, and from trucks and a storage tank owned by Albert Van Hall, which was stored on G.L.F. property, Mr. Van Hall and Mr. Tom Schiefen, of Macedon, New York, hid by the building on the night of June 1st, to see what might happen.

Just after the Fairport police made their midnight rounds, someone drove in and tried to break the lock on the gas pump. Mr. Van Hall and Mr. Schiefen, together with Mr. Bill Smith, took after the fellow, who ran toward the swamp. They fired shots into the air and the young man finally gave himself up. His accomplice had meanwhile taken off in the car, but was later apprehended. The two were taken before Judge Bartolotta who sentenced one to six months and the other to three months.

We were happy to divide our $25.00 reward for theft between Mr. Van Hall and Mr. Schiefen, whose vigilence paid off.

CAN YOU HELP?

"Will someone be kind enough to send me the words of 'The Jiners', a poem used years ago as a recitation or public reading? It describes a woman telling about her husband, who was an inveterate joiner of lodges." — *C. A. Cadwell, Barnegat, N. J.*

Mrs. G. Regn, 301 Stanwick Rd. Moorestown, N. J. is trying to locate a small book, "Song & Study for God's Little Ones".

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Mrs. Violet Finn Thosom, possibly of Buffalo, N. Y. Her sister is trying to locate her.

Descendants of Augustus Bigelow, who was born about 1800 and lived near Fall River, Mass. He had two brothers, William H. and Charles N., and a sister, Anvilla.

442 Highway Deaths

over July 4th holiday (number of injuries unknown)

Be Prepared for another killing weekend. Labor Day is just a few weeks away.

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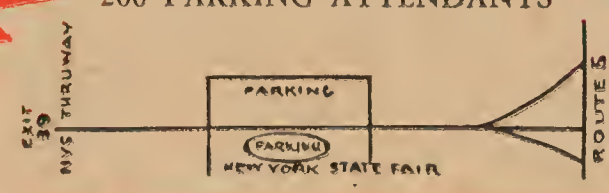
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10,000 COMPETITIVE EVENTS

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PARKING FOR 30,000 CARS .
200 PARKING ATTENDANTS



New Freeway direct to State Fairgrounds from Thruway Exit 39 and from Syracuse

Express bus service from Downtown Syracuse, too!

SEE DAILY

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FARM MACHINERY SHOW
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EVENINGS
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NATIONALLY KNOWN CIRCUS Plus International Horse-Pulling Contest

50 RAILROAD CAR MIDWAY STRATES SHOWS

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WORLD'S LARGEST DAIRY CATTLE SHOW

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NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP STOCK CAR RACES
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YOUTH DAY

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3
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SUNDAY, SEPT. 4
RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE DAY — FAMILY DAY

MONDAY, SEPT. 5
LABOR DAY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6
GOVERNMENT DAY

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7
FARM DAY
WOMEN'S DAY

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8
GOVERNOR'S DAY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9
INDIAN DAY

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10
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SAVE 50¢ ON EVERY TICKET

BUY HALF PRICE TICKETS NOW WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN!



ADVANCE SALE TICKETS

New York State Fair
Syracuse 9, New York

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SEND ME _____ ADVANCE SALE STATE FAIR TICKETS AT 50c EACH, TOTAL $_____

MY CHECK (MONEY ORDER) PAYABLE TO N. Y. STATE FAIR IS ENCLOSED.

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OR USE THIS COUPON NOW! . . . YOUR ORDER MUST BE POSTMARKED AUG. 25 or earlier.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



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CLINTON, Clinton Trac. & Impl. Co.
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COOPERSTOWN, Earl C. Chase & Sons, Inc.
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DARIEN CENTER, Getman Motor Repair
DEER RIVER (Lewis Co.), Francis N choll
DELHI, Delhi Farm Equip. Co.
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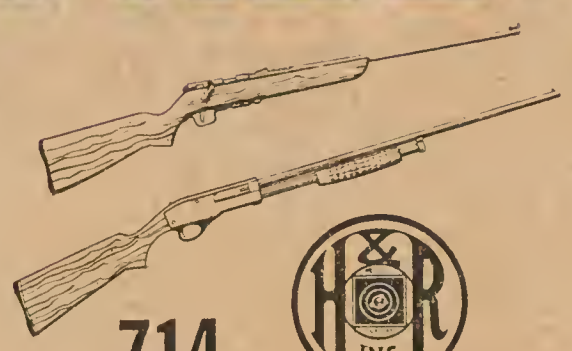
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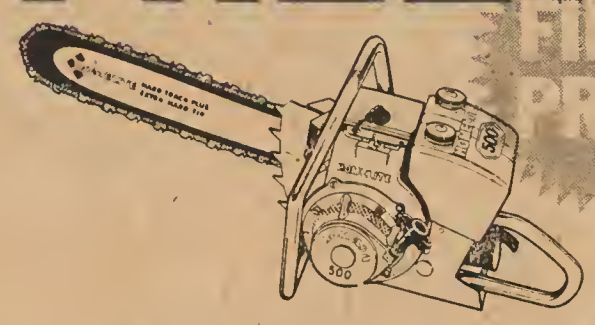


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Ever dreamed of living it up? Here's your chance! Now you can win this vacation lodge for four plus your choice of a famous Homelite chain saw in Homelite's exciting new "Shoot the Works" contest. 714 other prizes consisting of Harrington and Richardson rifles and shotguns.

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☐ Please send me full information about a cabin for ..... people.

Name.....
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City.....State.....

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Mastitis Doesn't Just Happen

FOR a long time now we've been reading articles about the treatment of mastitis, and new drugs are constantly being announced as effective against this disease. This is all as it should be, for remedies are certainly appreciated.

However, we personally feel that the prevention of mastitis is a great deal more important than its treatment, and we'd like to consider that angle at this time. We hope that a few examples of mastitis causes will indicate possibilities in regard to prevention on your own farm this fall and winter.

In one case, a great deal of mastitis trouble was eventually shown to be due to a high doorsill that cows dragged their udders over every time they entered or left the barn. A somewhat similar cause was involved in a barn where the gutters were narrow and quite deep. Cows stepped over them when entering their stanchions, but practically every animal stepped down in them and banged her udder on the edge of the platform when backing out.

Milker "Jimmied"

We remember another barn where a good-sized horseshoe had been hung on the safety valve of the milking machine to give greater "suction" to the teat cups. It certainly did, for an investigation showed that the milking was being done with 21 inches of vacuum instead of the recommended 12, and as a result udders were being injured to encourage attacks of mastitis.

The opposite was true in a barn where a partially plugged pipeline was causing the cows to be milked with too low a vacuum. Time after time we have visited barns where pulsator speeds have been changed either accidentally or intentionally. Regardless of whether they were running too fast or too slow in such cases, a poor job of milking was the result, and poor milking can naturally be expected to invite mastitis troubles.

Take It Easy!

Even when they are properly adjusted and used under a fast milking program, machines can still be used so they invite mastitis. We remember one herd where trouble was encouraged by milking practices.

An investigation showed that the man running the milking machine was to blame for this condition. When removing a machine from a cow he simply shut off the pail-head valve and pulled off the teat cups. Jerking them off before the vacuum was broken served to "suck" the teat ends wrong-side out so the tender tissues were exposed to infection that quickly ascended into the udder to result in mastitis.

The above examples illustrate only a few of the ways in which mastitis is encouraged every day on dairy farms. There are others, such as narrow stalls and underbedded platforms, as well as stalls that are so short that udders are draped over gutter edges when cows lie down.
—*Dr. J. W. Bailey*

"We can't lose tractor time because

FIRESTONE LOANS US NEW TIRES FREE

when ours are in for retreads or repairs!"



says George Hafner, Hafner Bros., North Syracuse, New York. "My brother Jake and I bank on that free tractor tire loaning service Firestone's got. Dick Chappell, our Firestone representative in Syracuse, lends us brand-new tractor tires whenever ours are in for retreads or repairs—and we don't have to pay a cent to use them! That's why we have no such thing as lost tractor tire time—and that's why I'm sold on Firestone!"

Here's a farm tire service that virtually insures you against tractor tire downtime! Your Firestone Dealer or Store will keep *your* tractors working on new Firestone tires while Firestone retreads or repairs your old tires. And it won't cost you a penny to use them. Farmers all over the country have found Firestone's Free New Tractor Tire Loaner Service is a sure way to save time and money. If you run into tire trouble, your Firestone Dealer or Store will mount big, new Firestone tractor tires right in the field. You won't waste costly field time!

Ask your Firestone Dealer or Store about his Free New Tractor Tire Loaner Service. See the complete line of Firestone farm tires—all made with Firestone Shock-Fortified cord and exclusive Firestone Rubber-X, the longest-wearing rubber ever used in Firestone tires. *You'll keep going on Firestone tires!*

ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MILK PRICE DOWN

FOOD producers have not participated fairly in the general prosperity in the years since World War II. In the case of many products, production costs have continued to rise while prices have slumped.

Take milk for example, the July uniform price of 4.07 in the New York-New Jersey market is 25c below July '59. That's discouraging, but any consideration of efforts to improve milk prices should start with an understanding of where we are now and why the price is down.

The decline is due to three things:

1. July fluid milk sales were down over 11 million pounds.
2. Production was up nearly 40 million pounds.
3. The Class I price was down 20c because heavy production in previous months lowered the percent used for fluid and brought an adjustment in the utilization factor.

So, indirectly, most of the drop was caused by increased production in July and in previous months, and the rest by decreased consumption. And what upped production? Mostly favorable weather which brought more milk without much increase in total cash costs per farm. Incidentally, the total farm value of July milk in the New York-New Jersey Market this year was approximately the same as in July '59, and it went to 758 fewer producers.

Perhaps bad weather will cut production next year with better prices resulting. In the meantime something can be done about consumption through a milk promotion program supported by an ever-increasing number of dairymen. It would mean cash in your pockets even to hold fluid consumption where it is.

What should the farm price of milk be? Frankly, I don't know in dollars and cents. But I do vigorously support the principle that it should be every cent that your dairy organizations can get through legitimate means, keeping the long time good of dairymen in mind.

ZERO PASTURES

IN TRAVELING throughout the Northeast, I have been impressed by the growth in the use of "zero pastures"—cutting and hauling green feed to cows that eat from "bunks."

The road of agricultural progress is strewn with the wrecks of once popular practices — sunflowers for silage; sweet clover for pasture; and buckrakes—to mention only three.

Recently, I have seen several dairies that are never on pasture, but are fed both hay and green feed (either grass or corn silage or green chop) the year 'round.

I believe the practice will continue to grow. It is a way to keep more cows without buying or renting more land, the cows make better use of feed, and experience indicates they will eat more and give more milk.

THE OTHER SIDE

BOTH political parties have promised better prices to farmers. They recognize the problem but propose different but doubtful roads to the rainbow's end.

But even if either party could make good on their promises, which can't be done, it would help you not one bit if your farm expenses rose faster than your income. And both parties are also committed to a raise in minimum wage rates, something that will boost the price of everything you buy.

This indicates again that the man who waits for Uncle Sam to solve his price problems has a long wait ahead of him!

WELCOME ABOARD



Robert Steiner

ON SEPTEMBER 1st, Robert Steiner of East Haddam, Connecticut becomes a member of the editorial staff of the American Agriculturist. For the present, Bob will live in Connecticut, will have the title of Field Editor and will travel throughout New England and eastern New York visiting colleges of agriculture and farms, attending meetings, and writing articles for publication.

Bob is a native of Connecticut, attended high school at Fairfield and later the Vermont Agricultural and Technical Institute at Randolph Center and the College of Agriculture at Storrs from which he graduated in 1952.

Since that time he has wide experience, both on farms in Connecticut and Vermont, and for the past five years as teacher of Vocational Agriculture at the Nathan Hale-Ray High School.

He has been very active in community affairs, including Boy Scouts, the Grange, East Haddam fire district, the local Congregational Church, and is moderator of East Haddam town meetings.

The editorial staff is happy to welcome Bob to its ranks. We like what we've seen of him and we know our readers will, too.

YANKEE IMPERIALISTS

THE recent experiences of American investors in Cuba raises some interesting questions. New nations in Africa want capital to develop natural resources. They infer that if America won't supply it, Russia will, and I expect they will get it from us.

But I can't help wondering what will happen when the national resources have been developed. Perhaps, as has happened in Cuba, some "rabble rouser" will gain popularity with his people by appropriating what the "Yankee imperialists" have invested.

WILL YOU "CARRY A CARD"?

ALL SIGNS indicate that Labor Union leaders are intensifying their drive to "gobble up" agriculture.

In California, just at harvest time, pickets (who were not strikers) appeared at fruit farms demanding that wages be increased. Union truckers refused to cross picket lines. Some growers met demands while others resisted and suffered severe losses from unpicked fruit.

In northern New York a union charter was recently granted to a group of dairymen. In New Jersey, the union claims as members a considerable number of poultrymen.

What worries me is not those food producers who VOLUNTARILY JOIN a labor union; what I fear is a situation where a farmer would be FORCED to join, regardless of his wishes, in order to continue farming!

If you think such an idea is ridiculous, better wake up before it is too late!

PLAUSIBLE BUT DANGEROUS

SOME OF the proposals seriously made by supposedly smart people amaze and disturb me.

For example, someone in the Conservation Department of the State of Washington proposes that Uncle Sam should foot the bill for irrigating farm land "above the water user's ability to pay."

Two extremely questionable results are apparently hoped for: (1) The reclamation of land for food production would be speeded up, even in the face of present surpluses, (2) Electric power from government-built dams could be sold cheaper, thus further encouraging public production of electric power.

Sometimes the absurdity of a suggestion can be pinpointed by following it to its logical conclusion. If taxpayers should be expected to pay irrigation costs "above the water user's ability to pay," why not pipe water from the Pacific, take out the salt, and irrigate the entire West? It could be done!

A crazy idea? Of course! But it highlights the unsoundness of the idea.

THEY SAY - - - - -

There are few preventable diseases of old age that cannot be cured by a brisk walk, a good book, or a dish of prunes.

—Dr. Jos. H. Peck

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

THE UNIFORM PRICE FOR JULY MILK IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY MARKET IS $4.07, 25 cents above June but 24 cents below July, 1959. Production was nearly 40 million pounds higher than a year ago andfluid milk sales were 50.91% of the pool compared to 54.68% in July 1959. This increased production, of course, had an important effect on lowering the price. July milk prices in other markets, all corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test, are as follows: Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.35; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $4.52; Rochester, f.o.b. city, $4.82; Connecticut, $5.74 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20 the value of a case of eggs over feed costs at 70% production was $6.07; a year ago $3.74.

NEW YORK FARMS HAVE 10.6 MILLION HENS OVER 4 MONTHS OLD, 1.7 million less than in 1954. In 1959, twelve New York counties had over 250,000 birds compared to 21 counties in 1954. Sullivan County leads in number followed by Ulster, Orange, Delaware, Cayuga, Erie and Columbia.

POULTRYMEN ARE ASKING, ''When is promised egg price improvement coming?'' Prediction still is for fall and winter prices several cents above last year, but substantial increase in late hatched chicks is dampening expectations for good prices next spring.

NEW COW PEST CALLED FACE FLIES, annoying and difficult to control, dislike Crag Repellent, cleared by USDA for face flies. Wiping cows' faces with sponge wet with product cuts number on cows by 80%.

IRRIGATING WHEN WINDS ARE OVER 7 OR 8 MILES AN HOUR is ineffective, says Professor Gilbert Levine of Cornell. Result is too little water on some spots and too much on others with result that yields are below expectations.

SYSTOX, a systemic insecticide, is now registered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for control of aphids and mites on tomatoes and peaches, and for aphids on peas and celery. SEVIN insecticide may now be used for corn earworm control. Tests have indicated that no Sevin residue was in meat or milk from cows that were fed diets containing Sevin.

SMALL PART-TIME FARMERS CAN NOW QUALIFY for FHA farm housing loans. Need only to produce $400 per year of farm products. Former requirement was ''substantial amount.''

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I CANNOT figure out how come we say that animals are dumb. When I sit back and quietly watch squirrels scamper up a tree or hear a robin sing his song to advertise that nothing's wrong, I can't help but compare their life with that of people like my wife who work and slave the live-long day, and when they've got some words to say they growl and grumble all the while and hardly ever crack a smile. It's understandable, of course 'cause when you're working like a horse you're much too tired to want to sing and aren't inclined to laugh, by jing.

Hard work is all right in its place, but if we wear out in the chase for dollars, we're not very smart, we've put the horse behind the cart. So let weeds grow in ev'ry field and take some bushels off the yield; good working weather may not last, but years keep going by so fast that if we don't take time for fun, first think we know our race is run. I'd rather take some time to set than worry all the time and fret about how much I'll make today; that kind of life just doesn't pay. Contentment is worth more to me than money in the bank, by gee.

OPENS FRIDAY!

See it all!

New York STATE FAIR Syracuse

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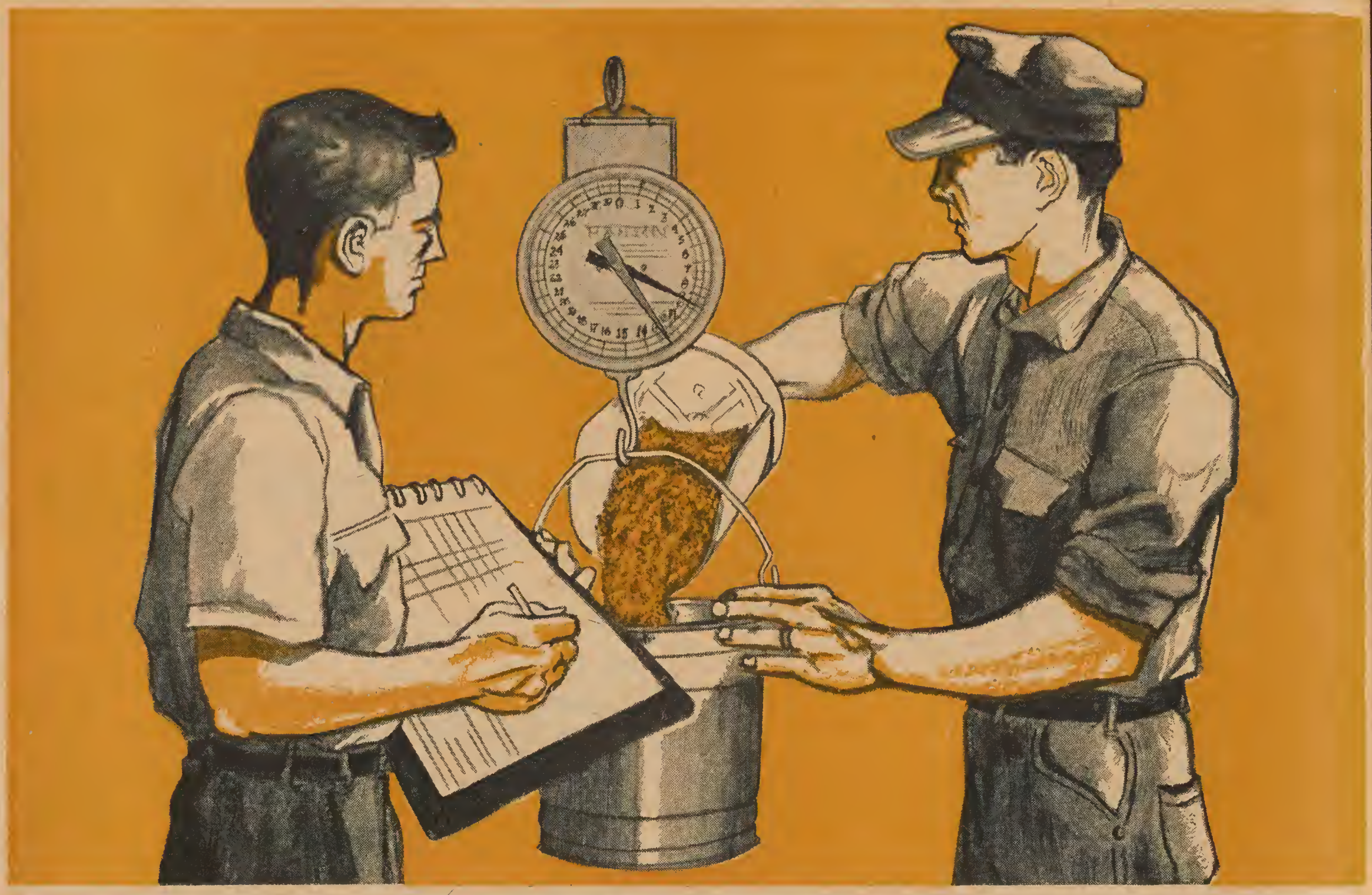
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EDUCATION DAY
YOUTH DAY
SATURDAY, SEPT. 3
VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S DAY — YOUTH DAY
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4
RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE DAY — FAMILY DAY
MONDAY, SEPT. 5
LABOR DAY
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6
GOVERNMENT DAY
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7
FARM DAY
WOMEN'S DAY
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8
GOVERNOR'S DAY
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9
INDIAN DAY
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10
AUTO RACE DAY

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"YOUTH FAIR WITHIN THE FAIR"
WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES BUILDING
$60,000 FULLY EQUIPPED FARMSTEAD
BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIVESTOCK



are you cheating your cows and yourself?

New G.L.F. feeding tests indicate that many dairymen are short-changing their cows on grain . . . and themselves on profits.

G.L.F. set up feeding tests with 442 cows on farms in 21 Northeast counties for a 12-week period this spring. Half the cows on each farm were fed their normal hay, silage and grain. The other half were fed normal amounts of hay and silage—*but received grain at the rate of two pounds per hundredweight per cow each day.*

About one-half the rations were made from home-grown grains and G.L.F. ingredients; the other half were G.L.F. mill-mixed feeds. Herd production averages ranged from 6,000 to 14,000 pounds on farms where tests were conducted.

The Results of Extra Grain Feeding Show:

1. Milk production increased an average of 2,000 pounds per cow (based on an accepted yearly projection method).
2. 10% of the cows increased 4,000 pounds or more in production. Only 5% showed no increase in production.
3. No adverse effects on cow health . . . according to veterinarians.
4. Cows on test finished in better condition than those on regular feeding.
5. No change in butterfat test.

G.L.F. is not recommending you automatically start feeding your herd grain at the rate of two pounds per hundredweight of cow. Some will not use that amount efficiently . . . some will be able to use even more. G.L.F. does recommend, however, that you follow their farm proven Profit Feeding Plan. You may be missing production and profits that are rightfully yours.

Your G.L.F. man has the complete story on these feeding tests . . . a story you can't afford to miss. For an interesting folder describing them, write for "Higher TDN Feeding," c/o Research Department, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Ithaca, N.Y.

KING OF CORN HYBRIDS

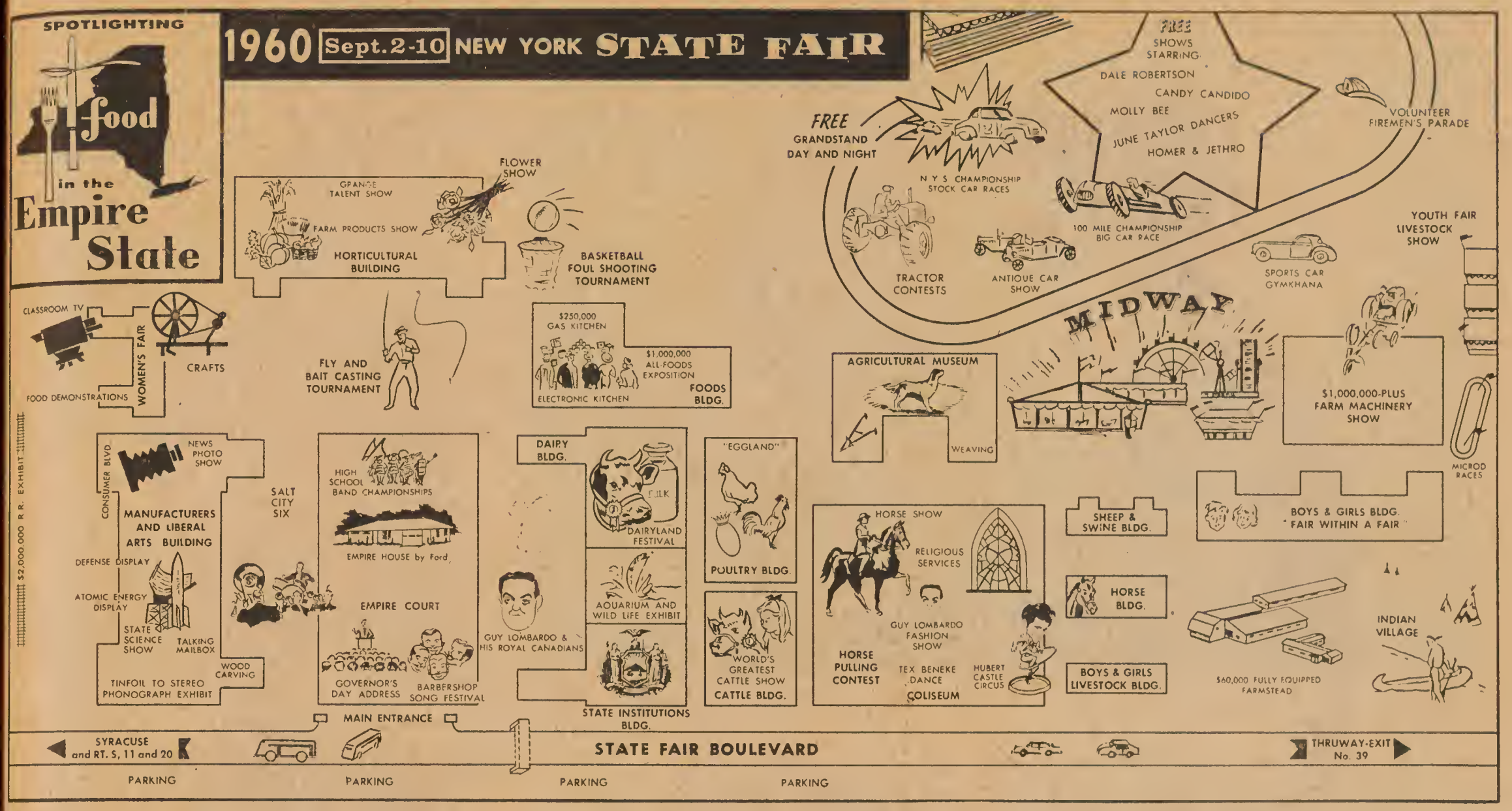
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G. L. F. DAIRY FEED SERVICE



The Best Fair Yet!

Nine Days Filled with Entertainment, Exhibits Activities and Information Arranged for You

THE 1960 NEW YORK State Fair, offering more fun, more free and more fair, will open Friday, September 2, in Syracuse, for nine big days and nights.

Combining agriculture, youth and women's activities, sports, industry, education and family fun, the Fair this year "Spotlights Food in the Empire State" as its theme.

On the agricultural side of the Fair, more than 10,000 competitive events—from the biggest ear of corn to championship cattle judging and the New York State Championship Horse Pulling Contest—will attract upwards of 30,000 contestants vying for State Honors and premiums totaling $138,000.

A feature of the agricultural fair will be the New York State Fair Cattle Show, which this year offers more than $25,000 in premiums for both dairy and beef cattle. The show will again present the largest Holstein division of any show in the country, with about 480 Holsteins expected to compete.

Horses, sheep, swine, poultry, goats, fruits, flowers and farm and dairy products will also play a prominent part in the competitive agricultural program.

Other agricultural exhibits include a $60,000 completely equipped Farmstead; a million-dollar farm machinery show; and Eggland, the popular exhibit which spotlights the state's four-billion-dollar egg and poultry industry.

Premiums of more than $25,000 are being presented to the youth of the State in the Fair's Youth Department. Open to any boy or girl residing in the State, the Youth Department program annually attracts about 5,000 entries and it includes nearly 500 classes of competition ranging from livestock and crops to ornamental horticulture and conservation projects.

A special feature of the Women's Division this year will be the presentation of live classroom television demonstrations in the Women's Building. Pupils from schools in Syracuse and Onondaga County will participate in the daily program and teachers will be from the Cortland School district.

Another attraction offered by the Women's Division will be a completely furnished three-bedroom ranch-type home, built by Ford Homes of McDonough, New York, and decorated by Fleischman's of Syracuse. The "Empire House" will be located at beautiful Empire Court.

In addition, the Women will offer a program of great variety and interest, including competitive classes and exhibits in cooking, baking, needlework and antiques, as well as demonstration of food preparation, and a big, free Fashion Show, "Fashions to Music" on Saturday, September 10, in the Coliseum, featuring Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

Lombardo and his orchestra will play a major role in the Fair's free entertainment program this year. The band will be headlined in Empire Court for daily concerts, five days — Tuesday, Sept. 6-Sat., Sept. 10. Also scheduled for Empire Court are the Salt City Six, one of the best Dixieland groups in the country, and leading barbershop quartets from the Empire State.

For the second consecutive year, the New York State Fair will present twice-a-day, all-free grandstand shows, with leading names from the entertainment world.

For the first four days at the grandstand, Sept. 2-5, the show will star Dale Robertson, star of television's "Tales of Wells Fargo". Featured with him will be Candy Candido, the Holly Twins, the LeGarde Twins, Homer Garrett's Hollywood Square Dancers, Ken Boen and the New Gray Mare, Barbara Autry, and Leon McAuliff and his Cimarron Boys.

The second show, Sept. 6-10, will star lovely Molly Bee, Capitol Recording artist, with Homer and Jethro, the June Taylor Dancers, Johnny Matson, the Collins Kids, Ann Marston, and Teddy Phillips and his orchestra.

Continuing along the entertainment trail, the Fair will also present Hubert Castle's internationally known three-ring circus, Circorama , for four nights, Sept. 6-9 in the coliseum. The big show features the most skillful, most intrepid circus champions from the four corners of the world.

Rounding out the entertainment program will be a dance on closing Saturday night, Sept. 10 with Tex Beneke and his "music in the mood" orchestra. The 8,000 seat Coliseum will take on a night club atmosphere for the big dance.

The Fair has also planned a varied program for sports fans. Heading the list are two days of auto racing, Monday, Sept. 5, the New York State Championship Stock Car Races; and Sat., Sept. 10, the 100-mile USAC Championship for Indianapolis cars. Also on the sports agenda are four days of microd racing, a fly and bait casting tournament, New York State Championship Basketball Foul Shooting Contest, under the direction of professional star, Paul Seymour; and a sports car gymkhana for foreign and compact cars.

Other points of interest at the 1960 New York State Fair will include:

Colorful Indian Village, with its dances and rituals . . . a multi-million-dollar Industry-Manufacturing-Distribution and Retail Sales Exposition in the Industrial Building . . . the All-Foods Exposition in the Foods Building, . . . A display "From Tin Foil to Stereo", tracing the history of the phonograph . . . a $250,000 all-gas kitchen . . . a $2,000,000 railroad exhibit, complete with model train which will take visitors on a short ride . . . Atomic Energy Exhibit . . . the New York State High School Bands Competition . . . an exhibit of historic autos and the Grand Concourse d'Elegence . . . the Strates Shows on the midway. . . . and thousands of other major exhibits and events which will help to make this the finest of all New York State Fairs.



By JIM POND*

ON MANY farms there comes a slack time at some seasons of the year when farmers look for part-time work to bring in extra income. Some turn to manufacture of wooden products. In a 1958 survey of New York State, under the direction of Prof. E. W. Foss of Cornell, I uncovered some surprising facts about processing woodlot products.

While a number of small mills were discovered both on and off the farm, it was a rarity to have the operator or his men harvest the raw product, be it posts, novelty stock, or logs. Perhaps this is due to technological progress, particularly in this age of specialization, but other factors entered the picture.

1. **Compensation insurance was a big item.** The logs or other products could be harvested on the owners' lands without compensation insurance if not more than four men were employed. But cutting on someone else's land, or using more than four men at one time, or manufacturing something like crates or pallet-bins for sale required paying the logging insurance rate of about $18 per $100 of payroll.

The writer had a minor feud a few years ago with one of the top brass in the State Insurance Department who maintained that compensation insurance must be paid if wood or logs were **sold,** but not if these products were used on the farm. Evidently he figured a workman could be killed deader by a log that was sold than by one used on the farm. However, this interpretation is incorrect since the compensation insurance law specifically states that farm workers may harvest and haul to markets such woodlot products as logs and wood without need of compensation insurance as long as not over four men are hired.

2. **The need for special equipment for efficient logging prevents many small mill operators from getting out their own logs.** With a limited investment, the operators preferred to put their cash and time into the plant. Also, in most instances, the mills could buy sufficient supplies from nearby farmers or contract loggers.

3. **Small use of plantation thinnings is still made, even though over a billion trees have been planted in New York since 1909.** The **M. K. Novelty Co.** in Saranac Lake uses a few cords of red pine to make rustic novelties; and **Gilbert Smith** in Millerton has a fine living room paneled with material cut from red pine thinnings.

Development of techniques for efficient removal of thinnings is lagging. Thinning a plantation by taking a complete row is not the method preferred by foresters, but it does lend itself to quicker harvesting than does thinning by the individual tree. Use of sodium arsenite to kill trees so they will quickly shed their bark is a fairly recent technique. Professor Foss has invented a machine which will delimb a whole tree, up to 8 inches in diameter, but it is not yet on the market.

4. **The impact of government regulations is steadily decreasing the work forces in small plants,** and now the State withholding tax regulation adds another burden for the small business man who does not have enough work for a full-time bookkeeper. The survey found the same answer, time and again —to use only members of the family because otherwise there is too much paper work.

Woodlot Products

Claude McQueen in Belmont used to hire extra men to turn out baseball bats, but contents himself now with buying his blanks from a Pennsylvania firm. **Arthur Warner,** Interlaken, has a nice business making truck bodies and doing some repairing and other work. He and his son handled the work alone after Mrs. Warner had an operation and could no longer do the paper work.

Warner has a complete sawmill and planing mill, a spindle machine, and gluing rig. He has fitted up an automatic feed to use six bushels of sawdust and shavings per day in a shop furnace to heat his plant, but he isn't going to spend his nights keeping records for numerous government agencies.

Down in Freehold, Greene County, **Emil Weis** is a former tool and die-maker who makes and sells ash and other novelties in his shop and store, but he won't hire a helper because of paper work. The same policy is followed by **S. Losee** of Livingstonville, whose wife stains and paints the ash novelties they make. These two small manufacturers differ in that Weis buys and stores a couple of cords of ash in his shop cellar to season for two years, whereas Losee turns out his novelties from green wood, then stores them in his shop-attic to season before sanding and painting.

Crates, pallets and pallet-bins provide an outlet for spare-time labor and for low-grade lumber, usually soft maple, poplar and elm. Some small shops make up a few crates from mill-ends and scraps. On the other hand, **C. B. Norton & Son** at Great Valley, with 12-15 employees, find they cannot afford to use such material, due to higher labor costs, and burn such pieces. But this company does a good business, turning out a good many thousand feet of pallet stock cut to exact dimensions used by **Block Brothers** in the same town who specialize in nailing up pallets and bins in a former cheese-box factory.

Raymond Crane, Wolcott, who buys his supplies from a logging contractor, and **Lawrence York** of nearby North Rose make large numbers of bushel crates, still in demand by potato-chip companies and others. York sorts his lumber and uses the lowest grade for disposable pallets. Crane has a water-powered mill with supplemental power from a diesel engine.

At **Union Springs Academy** in Cayuga County, where missionaries are trained by Seventh Day Adventists, there is a well-equipped mill where students learn to use a bolting rig, earn extra income through nailing up crates and bins.

Fence Posts

There are millions of fence posts used annually in New York State, but few people are treating them. No large plant was found, but a modest treating setup was operated at Cooperstown by the Otsego County Highway Department. Part of the posts were red pine taken from thinnings on county plantations; part were white cedar brought from Canada. Employees worked rainy days and other spare-time to peel the posts by hand, then treated them with copper napthanalate (Cuprinol) in tanks for eight hours, then drained for another eight hours. This treatment adds 10 to 15 years to the normal life of posts.

Some small operators, like Arthur Warner, just stuck the posts on end in oil-drums, but Warner used sawed hearts of elm, soft maple and other woods from which he had cut the high-grade lumber. He used pentachlorophenol (Penta) in five percent solution in kerosene, as did **Earl Brohm,** a cattle dealer in Shortsville, who treated posts for his own use. **Arthur Hotchkiss** out in Randolph has tried treating chestnut (dead over 40 years) but there is some doubt as to the penetration obtained in such hard wood.

Another slant on fence posts is given by **Walter Rumsey,** Halsey Valley, who sorts chestnut posts by size, then sells by grade. Small ones go for electric fences, large ones for end-posts. Out in Avon, **David Denton** handles 25-30,000 cedar posts per year, bought in Canada, using a buzz saw to sharpen them and a small elevator to carry off the pieces. He is thinking of installing a tapered sharpener like a pencil-sharpener, shown many times at Farm and Home Week at Cornell by Professor Foss, but sort of blinks at the $750. cost at the Michigan factory.

Furniture and Novelties

Picnic and other furniture attract some handy-men. **Ernest Pardee** near Newport has a roadside place where he offers picnic tables and a special kind of stepladder, both made of white pine. He buys all of his lumber from a nearby mill.

Another fabricator of picnic tables is **Oscar Hochberg** of Nassau, who, with his son, also makes kitchen cabinets to order from birch-veneer plywood. Hochberg has trouble getting well-manufactured, seasoned lumber so has had to pass up nearby sources. **Frank Rejman** of Berkshire turns out some lawn chairs with good equipment in a small plant, also some pallets and crates, all with his own labor.

Some chaps go in for oil production, but this is not from holes in the ground. **W. F. Apgar** near Chemung distills oils from black birch. He usually gets 6 lbs. of oil (selling at about $3 per pound) per cord of wood. Up in Nicholville, St. Lawrence County, Postmaster **Charles Jenkinson** makes cedar oil. His still is cooled by pipes run into a small farm pond. He gets 24-26 pounds of oil from a "charge" of about a cord of boughs cut, usually, from 3-5 foot trees. Some operators over in Clinton County use branches from trees cut for posts.

Up in Old Forge there is quite a commer-

(Continued on Page 13)

*Consulting Forester, Ithaca, N. Y.

QUICK START...FAST FINISH



Quick starts in blazing heat or bitter cold, rain or snow. McCulloch's ignition system is weather-proofed and the fuel system (carburetion, fuel pump, tank and vent) is built and tested for instant starting—under any condition!

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IT'S EASIER WITH

1961 McCULLOCH

CHAIN SAWS

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MORE PULPWOOD IN LESS TIME

Drop in at your McCulloch chain saw dealer and take a look at the new ONE/61 gear-drive saw. But don't stop with just a look. Take a few cuts on your dealer's demonstration log. When you do you'll understand why we say the ONE/61 is built for bigger pulpwood profits. The ONE/61 is available with straight bar or plunge bow. Either way, it's a powerful money-maker.



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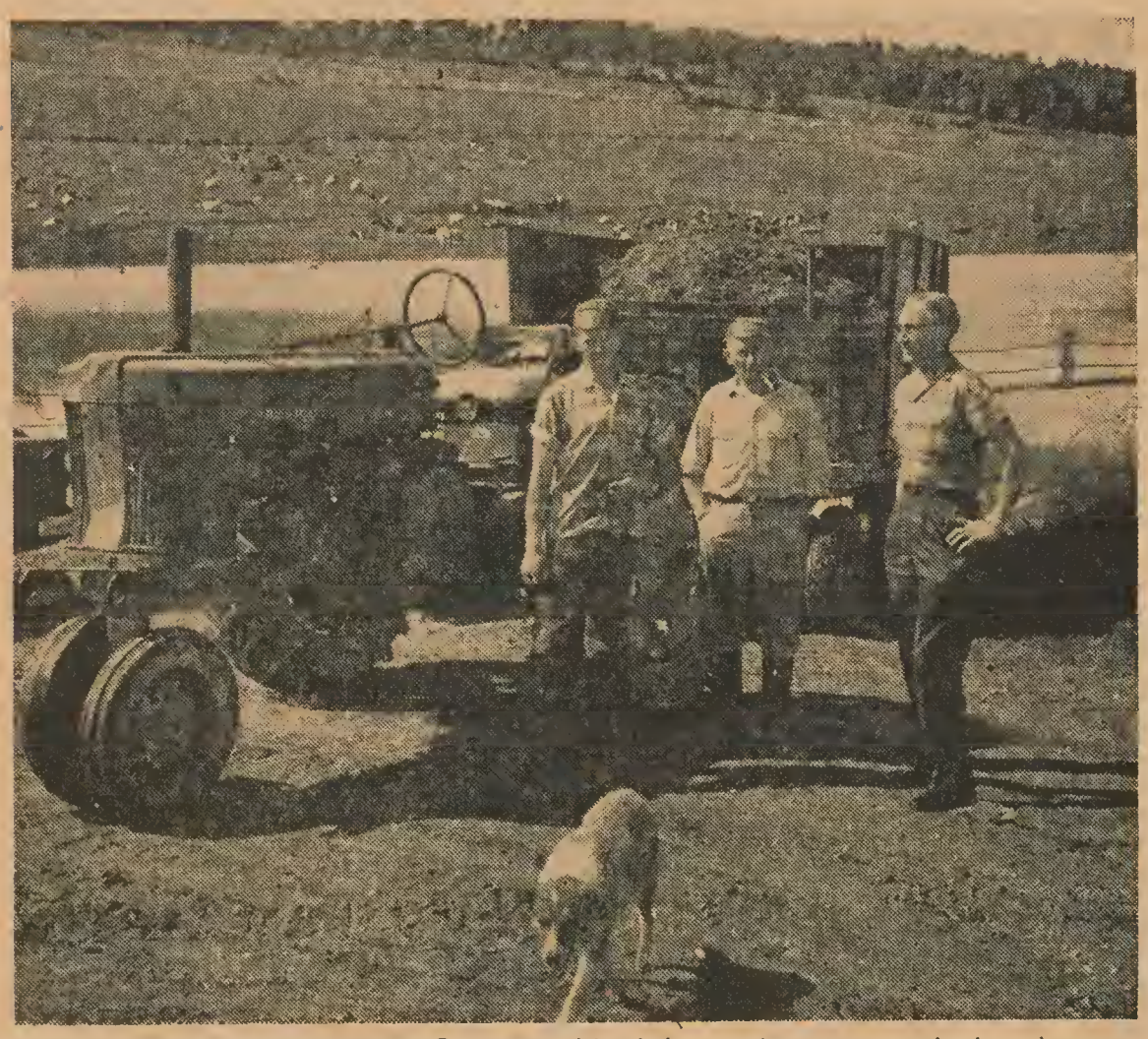
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LEADERSHIP THROUGH CREATIVE ENGINEERING



The Dykema farmstead, where a family from Holland found great opportunities.

OPPORTUNITY BECKONED



Jan Dykema, center, his son Cornie at his right, and county agricultural agent John Raab at his left. When the picture was snapped, Cornie had just arrived from the field with a load of green chopped grass.



This Holstein cow from the Dykema herd was grand champion at the Sussex County Farm and Horse Show. Herd production averages 13,000 pounds.

IT MIGHT have been better for me if I had stayed in Holland and continued as a truck farmer on eight acres, but my children certainly would have lacked the opportunities which they have found in America!"

The man who told me this was Jan Dykema of R. D. 2, Newton, New Jersey, who with Mrs. Dykema came to America twelve years ago accompanied by their five children, ranging in age from three years to fourteen. The family spent four years working on a farm in Montana, and then came to Newton, where Jan worked on a farm for a year, rented one for four years, and then, with two of the boys, Cornie and Sidney, bought 200 acres on contract. Since then they have rented an additional 60 acres.

Good Producers

The present herd of 80 milkers (mostly registered Holsteins) produced 97,000 pounds of milk in May. For the past year, records show a herd average of 13,033 pounds of milk and 482 pounds of fat. They have also 30-40 young stock.

I asked Cornie what he considered the important points to watch in the dairy business. His reply came quickly:

"You must have good cows and feed them heavily, and must watch and give good management to crops and personal attention to the herd."

This answer says a lot in a few words. With the cash costs of farming steadily growing, good management frequently makes the difference between black and red ink in a farm business.

It takes little imagination to see that financing the farm was a big roadblock to be tackled. While getting a start, the boys worked off the farm, but always there was one bank account—it was a family business.

When the family moved to the present farm as renters, they enlarged the herd, which required additional capital. The Hackettstown National Bank furnished much of the credit, but it is doubtful that the start in ownership could have been made without the willingness of the former owner to sell on contract. This, of course, was based on the reputation which the Dykema family had built for ability and integrity.

Many are the times that bankers have emphasized to me the weight they put on the man himself when deciding for or against a loan.

Loyal Members

The Dykemas are loyal supporters of the Newton Christian Reformed Church, which has a membership of 70 families, most of whom came originally from Holland. Both Cornie and Sidney are married. Cornie has a two-year-old girl and Sidney a two-months-old boy. The other brother is in school in Michigan, preparing to become a minister. "The entire family goes to church on Sunday," said Jan, "and several of us usually go twice."

DHIA records are kept on the herd, there is a membership in the State Holstein Association and in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, as well as in the local cooperative breeding association, and the Dykemas are part owners in the creamery at Johnsonburg where they sell their milk.

As Mr. Dykema indicated, the sons and daughters undoubtedly have better opportunities here than if they had stayed in Holland, and the benefit is by no means one-sided.

I am sure our readers will agree that America also profited when the Dykema family chose to make their home here.

The faith which Jan Dykema had that America would provide an opportunity for him and his family, and the way in which, working together, they made the dream come true, is inspiring. Perhaps there is a lesson here which every American can heed. This is the Land of Opportunity to all who grasp it with faith, energy, self reliance, and initiative.

—H.L.C.

Revolutionary new CASE® DYNACLONIC DIESEL

SQUEEZES MORE POWER FROM LESS FUEL...



Capture a miniature cyclone in a combustion chamber . . . *control* its swirling turbulence within the limits of a formula . . . and you have the secret of *Dynaclonic*, the revolutionary new Case diesel engine design that is establishing new records for fuel efficiency.

Diesel engine efficiency depends on (1) getting just the *right* amount of air into the combustion chamber and (2) *controlling this air* so it mixes instantly and completely with the fuel injected. Case engineers have developed a unique new method of achieving this ideal air-fuel mixture . . . air enters in a smooth, free-flowing swirl (see diagram at left) and, as the piston rises, the specially-designed combustion chamber causes it to both swirl and roll.

This Dynaclonic "controlled turbulence" produces *instant* and *complete* mixture of air and fuel . . . and *total* combustion occurs. Result . . . a Dynaclonic diesel starts *easily* without starting aids, even in below freezing weather . . . burns *clean* with no wasteful, harmful deposits of carbon to foul the injection system. And . . . because it starts easy and burns clean, Case Dynaclonic squeezes more power from every drop of fuel.

See your Case dealer, get the complete Dynaclonic story. Find out how this new diesel will not only save on fuel but also give you long dependable service with low maintenance.

DYNACLONIC DIESEL IN 3 POWER SIZES

3-PLOW 430	35 h.p.*	3 Models, 3 Transmission Options
3-4 PLOW 530	40 h.p.*	4 Models, 4 Transmission Options
4-PLOW 630	50 h.p.*	5 Models, 4 Transmission Options

*Sea level (calculated) maximum belt horsepower (based on 60° F. and 29.92 in. Hg.). Manufacturer's rating. Nebraska Test not yet available.

With the Case 630 you get the power, weight and stamina to handle easily most any job on average-size, one-tractor farms. Your choice of Dynaclonic diesel or 52 h.p. Case Supr-Torq spark ignition engines. Dual and single-wheel, adjustable axle and 4-wheel models . . . 4 transmissions, including power-boosting Case-o-matic Drive. Ask your Case Dealer for a demonstration on your farm.

SPECIAL AFTER-HARVEST TERMS!

Your Case dealer is authorized to offer you *something extra* this fall—a special money-saving buying plan we don't believe other dealers will match. Call or see him for the details. But don't delay—every week you wait reduces your possible savings.

CROP-WAY PURCHASE PLAN

Enjoy the cost-cutting, work-speeding advantages of a new 1960 Case tractor now! This plan puts new equipment to work for you right away . . . lets you make later payments when you have money coming in.

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1st in Quality for Over 100 Years

One application of

ATRAZINE 80W

HERBICIDE

NOW... gives you

QUACKGRASS CONTROL

in your corn field

NEXT SPRING



Quackgrass reduces the corn yield of thousands of farmers every year. Corn yield can be increased by controlling quackgrass now. Cultivation, until now the best means of keeping this persistent perennial grass in check, has been replaced by chemical control.

Prepare for increased corn yield next season by controlling quackgrass now with Atrazine herbicide. The New Atrazine Quackgrass Control Method applied now, when labor and equipment are both available, gives dramatic and long-lasting results.

The New Atrazine Quackgrass Control Method

Apply Atrazine 80W herbicide now—at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre in 20 to 30 gallons of water. Broadcast on heavily infested fields—or use as spot application to otherwise clean fields. Put on anytime from late August until ground freezes.

Here's what happens: 2-way control action begins as Atrazine is absorbed both through leaves and rhizomes of the quackgrass plant. Leaves begin to yellow—a condition known as chlorosis—and quackgrass dies as continued chlorotic growth uses up the food reserves of the weed.

That's all there is to it. There is no waiting period in spring—simply plow and plant. Atrazine is non-injurious to corn—but corn, rather than small grains, should be planted in the spring following fall quackgrass treatment. Atrazine is safe to handle—non-irritating to skin, safe to use near animals, non-corrosive to equipment.

Ask your farm supply dealer for Atrazine 80W now—and with the Atrazine Quackgrass Control Method—get rid of your spring quackgrass problem this fall—**right now!**

Geigy *ORIGINATORS OF DDT INSECTICIDES*

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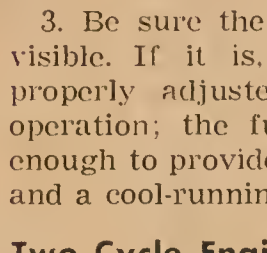
How to Care for

Your Chain Saw

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

WHEN YOU buy a chain saw, you are buying time for yourself—because you can do in minutes with a chain saw what would take you hours of much harder work with an axe and the old crosscut saw.

And, when you buy this busy little machine, you get a high-precision instrument that will repay you with extra hours of service, **if you will just give it good care.** Begin by reading the manual carefully and then keep it for future reference.



THOMAS E. CLAGUE

Whether you have a direct-drive saw with a high speed chain, or one of the more expensive gear-drive saws, the situation is the same—the break-in period is highly critical. Since the engines often run at speeds of up to 5,000 rpm, it is important to break them in carefully. This means about 20 hours of operation with these rules in mind:

1. Do not run for long periods at full speed and under full load.

2. Never run at full speed and under no load.

3. Be sure the exhaust is always visible. If it is, the carburetor is properly adjusted for high speed operation; the fuel-air mix is rich enough to provide proper lubrication and a cool-running engine.

Two Cycle Engines

The two cycle engines used in chain saws are lubricated by oil mixed with the fuel. Your manual will tell you exactly what the mix should be. But, in general, such engines need regular gasoline and S.A.E. 30 **non-detergent** oil. A typical mix might be ¾ pint of oil to each gallon of gasoline.

Whatever your recommended mix, follow it carefully. Too little oil will make the engine run hot, may cause scored cylinder walls and burned-out bearings. Too much oil will cause hard starting, stuck piston rings, carboned spark plugs and exhaust ports. Under these conditions, maximum power is impossible.

Be sure the air cleaner is clean and sealed. Wash frequently and be sure that gaskets seal tightly. Air leaking into the engine without going through the cleaner can carry dust and dirt and will ruin an engine in very short order. Clean the cooling fins on the engine from time to time. Dirt and sawdust accumulate in them and prevent proper cooling of the engine—which will also shorten engine life.

Keep the gas tank full when the saw is not in use for short periods to prevent condensation inside the tank. Be careful when filling, so as not to spill fuel on the engine. Not only is this a fire hazard—it causes dust and dirt to collect.

When storing for an extended period of time, **be sure to clean out all fuel.** Do this by letting the engine "run out of gas." Fuel which is left in lines and carburetor will evaporate away, leaving gum which can cause trouble and may even prevent operation of the engine.

The oily substance on a new chain is a rust preventive, not a lubricant, so be sure to oil it thoroughly before using. If possible, soak it in a pan of oil. With any new chain, also install a new sprocket for best fit. Adjust to proper tension and run the saw slowly without cutting for at least five minutes. This helps the moving parts to "run in," become accustomed to the necessary movement. Friction will decrease considerably after a little operation. Make a few initial cuts, using plenty of oil. Watch tension carefully during the first half-hour of operation.

Chain Tension

Correct chain tension gives maximum chain life and top performance. Before operating, always be sure the chain is properly oiled. Then, tighten it so you can just pull the chain around the bar — fairly easily — by hand. If the chain appears loose when you stop for a check, let it cool for a few minutes to remove expansion due to heat. If it's still loose, tighten it. Loose chains cut rougher and slower, and become dull faster. They chatter, bounce around in the cut, and cause severe strain on the chain and excessive wear in the joints. A loose chain cannot drive properly. It will try to climb the sprocket and may even jump off the bar, causing excessive drive-link breakage.

Keep a sharp chain on the saw. A good rule of thumb is to sharpen after every half-day's use, although this will vary. A direct-drive chain should be sharpened more frequently because of its higher speed, and any chain will need sharpening more frequently in harder wood. Many prefer to use a spare chain and do the sharpening back in the shop, so that the chain can be held in a vise.

If the saw has an oiler, make sure it's working. **Oil frequently** — every 15 seconds for a direct-drive saw, and every 30 seconds for a gear-drive saw. Ample lubrication is important because the high chain speeds throw off most of the oil. The chain must be lubricated at two places—in the bar groove where the chain contacts the bar, and inside the chain itself. High-speed oiling tends to lubricate the bar groove only; oiling while idling or stopped permits oil to lubricate the rivets and rivet-holes. Proper oiling will keep chain-stretch to a minimum.

During cold and wet weather, be sure and brush dirt off timber before cutting. Keep the chain off the ground; if it does run into the ground, stop and inspect carefully. Clean and touch up with a file, if needed. After use, clean, oil, and dry. Always keep in a cover when not in use.

CHAIN SAW BRIEFS

1. **Break it in carefully.**
2. **Use the right amount of non-detergent oil in engine.**
3. **Oil chain OFTEN.**
4. **Clean out all fuel when stored.**
5. **Chain should "look sharp, feel sharp, be sharp."**

Woodlot Harvest

(Continued from Page 8)

cial lay-out at **Adirondack Bowls Inc.**, which turns out hundreds of maple, cherry and birch bowls. The company has developed a special saw which will saw out two or three bowls from the same block of wood. **Edward Guyette** has a small plant at Indian Lake where he cuts out and finishes sets of salad forks and spoons of maple and birch from planks he selects at a nearby mill. He also finishes many of the bowls for the Old Forge Company.

Over near Henderson, **Kenneth Harris** and his son have a family operation which turns out hundreds of duck decoys, using balsa and white pine, mostly on a band-saw. Decoys, besides those moved at their roadside stand, are shipped all over the United States and Canada, even down to Cuba. Some of the turnery experts would be amazed at what close work can be done with the band-saw in shaping a decoy's body.

Miscellaneous

Of course there are a number of unclassified products, such as the rope reels made for years by **H. D. Crofoot** in his mill near Moravia. He uses basswood, willow, poplar, beech, soft maple and elm to make these reels for Columbia Rope Co., Auburn.

Thaddeus Blayda, Newfield, has a neat little business making survey stakes and hardwood slats from local hardwood lumber. **Lyle Wilt,** Cold Brook, hauls to New York City each week a truckload of wedges, cut from lowgrade hardwoods logged on a nearby tract. The wedges are used by stevedores to shore up cargo in freighters, and by contractors to tighten braces on forms.

A use for old apple trees has been found by **Charles Castor** in Rose, Wayne County, who sells them for use in saw handles. In Wolcott, same county, **Trenton Reynolds** picks up slabs going to waste at several sawmills, saws them into stovewood, then delivers to customers for miles around at $6.00 per cord.

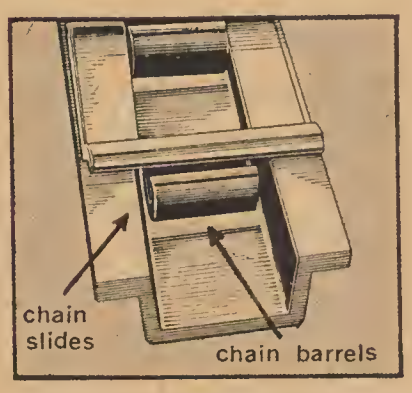
The use of thinnings and other by-products of the woodlot will not be encouraged until the small operators can see their way clear to add to their work forces; partly through elimination of a heap of paper work; partly through a better economic climate where the zany interpretations of compensation insurance regulations and application of other government rules do not drive the small business man crazy.



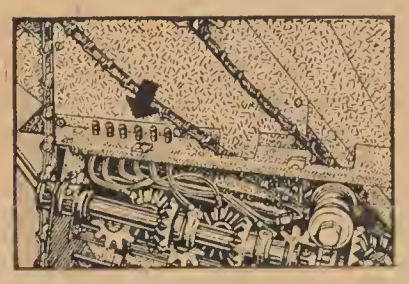
"Well, looks like this is going to be one of those days. . ."



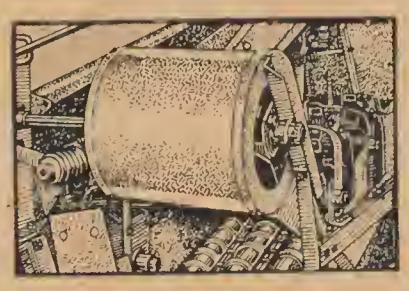
The One for your Money is this NEW IDEA



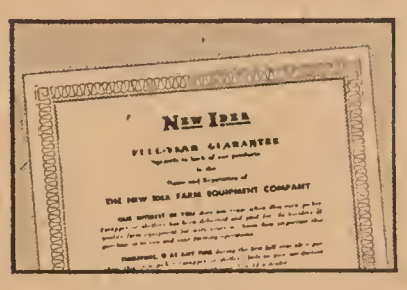
Longer life gathering chains. Formed steel chain slides take wear off chain barrels. Makes New Idea chains last longer.



Bank of grease fittings. Speeds lubrication of upper husking roll bearings. It takes less time to grease a New Idea.



Trash clean out fan. Blows trash down into rolls for efficient removal of husks. New Idea delivers clean corn to wagon.



Full year guarantee. Only New Idea protects your picker purchase with a full year written guarantee.

Just $370 down, cash or trade

Put this profit-minded NEW IDEA to work for you and you'll load more corn in the wagon . . . leave less in the field.

You'll get more corn from down and tangled stalks, picked up by low reaching NEW IDEA gathering chains. You'll get more corn from heavy stands, picked clean as a whistle. NEW IDEA helps you get more of your corn whether it is damp or dry. High capacity NEW IDEA husking bed husks cleanest in heaviest yields.

NEW IDEA'S performance, convenience, and many safety features have made it *and kept it* the most popular one row picker sold. Ask a neighbor how he likes his NEW IDEA. Ask yourself how a new NEW IDEA would suit you.

Just $370 down, cash or trade, puts this NEW IDEA one row picker behind your tractor. Correspondingly low down payments for NEW IDEA semi-mounted one row picker, two row pull picker and two row mounted picker.

Ask your NEW IDEA dealer for full details on a NEW IDEA picker and the new NEW IDEA finance plan that makes these low down payments possible. See him this week for sure, or mail coupon today!

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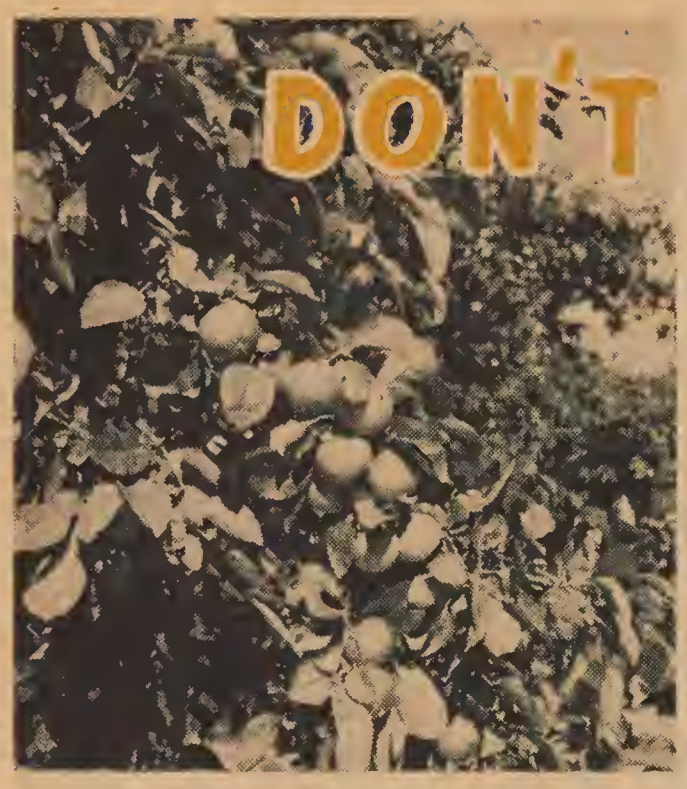
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Let Them Drop!

by *

L.E.Edgerton

THE DROP of apples during the harvest period is associated with maturity of the fruit. This is a natural process resulting from changes in a specialized abscission zone where the apple stem is attached to the spur.

In some varieties, such as the McIntosh, these changes in the abscission zone and fruit drop may occur abruptly as the apples reach maturity. If a large acreage is involved, the grower may be unable to complete the harvest without losing a large part of his crop. In other varieties, such as Cortland and some of the winter varieties, this abscission process is less abrupt and the apples can be picked at their proper maturity without the risk of excessive drop.

*Pomology Dept., Cornell University.

When hot weather prevails at harvest time the fruit ripens more quickly and the rate of drop increases. Growers well remember two recent years, 1959 and 1955, when this was a particular problem. The situation is further complicated by the delayed color development that is associated with this hot weather.

With warm day and night temperatures, the apples approach maturity quickly and may remain at that stage only a very few days. Red color development may be slow in coming because of the hot weather. At the same time fruit drop increases in tempo.

Fortunately, there are not many seasons in which it becomes as serious as it did in 1959 and 1955. But this maturity and harvest drop problem is an **annual concern** of most fruit growers.

Under favorable conditions of mild, clear weather and cool nights as harvest time approaches, color development keeps pace with fruit maturity, the period between best quality and over-maturity is extended and the harvest drop is less serious. In spite of our "weather satellites" and technological advancements in this atomic age we cannot control the weather, so other solutions must be found.

It has been known for 20 years that the harvest drop of apples can be delayed by spraying the tree with small amounts of growth regulators such as naphthalene-acetic acid (NAA). The reader may say at this point, "Why didn't he tell us this in the first paragraph, give the directions for its use in two sentences, and sign off?" Just as is true with many agricultural problems, as well as human ills, it is not so simple.

The particular growth regulator that is used, the time of its application and the concentration have to be selected carefully to do the particular job at hand. Where a grower is plagued with hot weather at harvest time, the application of a stop-drop spray such as NAA will delay the drop for a few days. This gives the grower a chance to wait prayerfully for color, but the apples continue to mature. It must be recognized that **apples which hang on the tree longer than they normally would will continue to ripen.** Also, the effect of the NAA runs out shortly and the loss from drop may still be serious before a large grower can complete his harvest.

A few years ago another growth regulator, 2,4,5-TP, was found to be more effective than NAA in delaying drop of many varieties. A single application will control harvest drop for two weeks or more. This material, applied at the recommended concentration just as the first sound fruits begin to drop, has done a good job in minimizing harvest drop.

However, with the assurance of effective drop control for a reasonably long period some growers have tended to take their harvesting operation too leisurely or increase the acreage of a particular variety to the extent that the crop is not harvested within a reasonable length of time. Much of the crop may then be over mature before being picked. This is the fruit that would have gone on the ground before hormones were used. Such over mature fruit does not keep well in storage and may have to be disposed of at a loss in the winter.

Hormone Combination

Another hormone, 2,4,5-TA, has given effective drop control on McIntosh some years and does not bring on softening and maturity of the fruit as rapidly as does its relative, 2,4,5-TP. Unfortunately, it cannot always be relied upon to give the necessary control of pre-harvest drop. More research is needed to prescribe the conditions for effective use of 2,4,5-TA. A combination of NAA and 2,4,5-TA has been tested on McIntosh. Growers who have used this combination spray for drop control have generally been well satisfied with the results. The main value of this spray appears to be when temperatures are quite warm and the apples are maturing rapidly. Its application can be delayed until the harvest drop is just start-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Why this New York farmer plants 100% NK hybrid corn

Robert Church says NK Northeaster hybrids "consistently top 100 bushels per acre"

Robert C. Church put in 50 acres of Northrup King hybrid corn this year —his entire corn acreage. He's been growing all NK hybrid corn for several years now because, as he says, "I've found it to be the *most satisfactory* of any corn I've grown—and I've grown just about every kind in the 40-odd years I've been farming here. Northrup King hybrids have been *dependable* year after year."

Mr. Church, who with his sons farms 425 acres near Baldwinsville, New York is a dairy farmer. His herd of registered Holsteins has won many blue ribbons at cattle shows throughout the Northeast. His corn yields have been winners, too—last year, his 117-bushel-per-acre yield from his NK hybrid took second place in the County Yield Contest; just 9 10 of a bushel under the winner.

"My Northrup King hybrid corn—No. 15—really performs for me," he says. "It stands better than many other hybrids, and husks cleaner. My yields have consistently run above 100 bushels of dry grain per acre. I've also found that No. 15 makes top quality silage, too. It's because of *performance* that I use NK hybrids exclusively, and will continue to do so."

You can count on these NK Northeaster hybrids to come through for you, too. For each Northrup King hybrid is bred to give consistent performance under the full broad spectrum of growing conditions in your area . . . in good years or bad, hot, cold, wet or dry. Place your order early for the NK hybrids *you* need, and get more from every acre next year.

NK Corn Hybrids specially bred for New York

KC3 No. 5 KE 444 *(formerly Experimental X-2080)* **No. 15**
KS5 M2 No. 25 KO4

Why NK Northeaster hybrids produce under the widest range of growing conditions:

Spring Vigor	Husky Shanks
Fast Growth	Fast Drying
Strong Roots	Clean Picking
Sturdy Stalks	CONSISTENT GOOD YIELDS

NK HYBRID CORN

Get more from every acre with . . .
NORTHRUP KING SEEDS

DISTRIBUTED BY STANFORD SEED CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

COUNTRY STORIES

Animal Friends

RECENTLY we at "Wadsworth Homestead Farm" were amused and stirred by the unmistakable bond of affection between two animals from other farms in this locality.

A celebration was in progress in the village of Wolcott, and young people having saddle horses were to ride in the parade. One girl owns a black and white pony that belonged some time ago to her neighbor's boy. A little sick, stray mongrel pup had come to the boy's home while he still owned the pony, had been nursed back to health, and allowed to stay and sleep in the stable with the pony. A strong attachment sprang up. But the pony was sold to a dealer and was away from that section for a number of months. Then the neighbor girl, who had always admired the pony, bought him and brought him to her home. The little dog began to follow wherever girl and pony went, many times hanging around the stable in the early morning while the pony was being cared for.

As Linda and her friend passed by our house on their way to the parade last week there was "George" the dog, trotting in lee of "King" the pony. George's mistress happened to be at our house (two miles from her own home) and, fearing something ill would happen to the little dog in town, tried scolding, switching, and even a stone to discourage his trip, but nothing mattered. Unabashed, he trotted on to town, went the full course of the parade close beside his friend, and back home—eight to ten miles in all —and next morning was resting comfortably in his own dooryard when I passed by, probably thinking he had had a dog-goned good excursion. — *Mrs. Clement H. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N. Y.*

Fire! Fire!

It was Aunt Tillie's baking day. That meant she would build a fire in the old wood stove in the summer kitchen and do enough baking to last a week. As usual, she reminded Uncle Jim, at breakfast, to fetch kindling and wood from the woodshed—and as usual he had gone off to the field with the hired man and forgotten it.

Along about the middle of the morning they heard the big dinner bell ringing furiously. This bell was rung only in times of great emergency, so they unhitched the team from the mowing machine, jumped on the horses' backs, and headed for the house at top speed. As they neared the house Aunt Tillie stood on the porch hollering, "Fire! Fire!" then disappeared inside.

The men grabbed pails from the milk house and filled them at the watering trough and burst into the house asking, "Where's the fire?" To which Aunt Tillie replied calmly, "That's what I'd like to know. Where is the fire — to do my baking?"

As the hired man said later, "Jim got pretty hot under the collar, but he finally simmered down and got Tillie the wood."—*Mrs. Olive Wiley, Norwich, Vt.*

DON'T LET THEM DROP

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ing. The NAA becomes effective quickly, and the 2,4,5-TA extends the period of effectiveness without undue stimulation of fruit maturity.

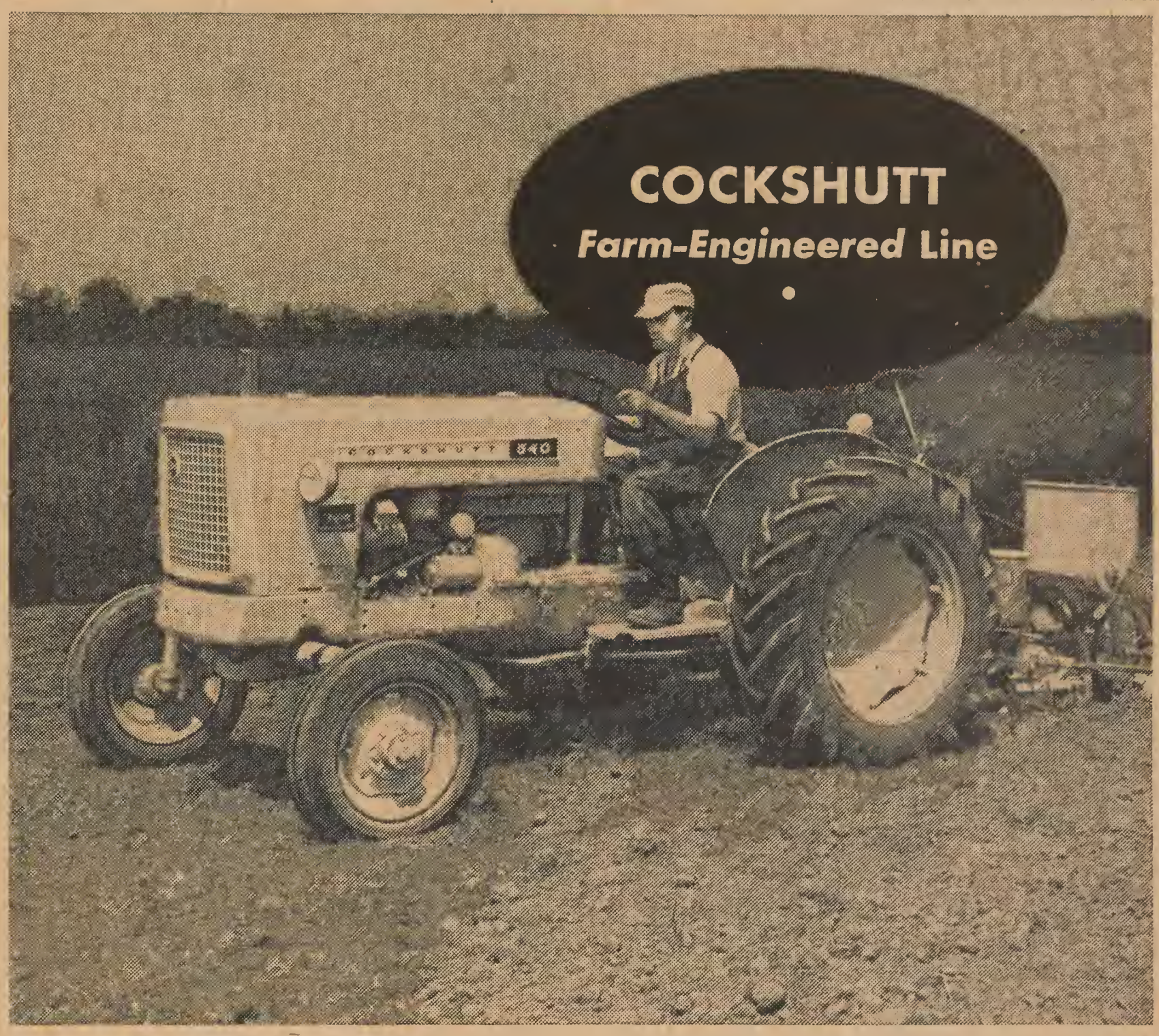
Whatever material or combination is applied, **don't put it on too early.** Maturity may be speeded up or the control of drop may run out before the harvest is complete. Wait for the drop of the first few good commercial apples on a few representative trees in the orchard. Thorough spraying of all parts of the tree is essential. The control of drop will be no more effective than the coverage which is obtained. The leaf surface must also be in good condition. Trees injured by mites or disease or suffering from magnesium deficiency will not respond well to the harvest sprays.

New Materials

We had a very promising new growth regulator which we were testing for drop control on McIntosh and other varieties last year. It was effective in delaying fruit drop and did not appear to be ripening the fruit as much as 2,4,5-TP. However, observation of the trees this spring and summer has revealed abnormal flower and leaf development which would prohibit its general use for drop control. And so the search continues for new growth regulators and practices for the benefit of the grower.

In addition to this search for new materials and improved practices we now have the responsibility of determining residues of these growth regulators used for thinning and drop control. Regulations have been in force for a long time governing the use and residues of most of our common insecticides and fungicides applied on food crops. The use of plant growth regulators such as NAA and 2,4,5-TP, have now been included in these regulations.

Progress is being made and every effort is being expanded to obtain the necessary information about the breakdown or disappearance of these materials after application. This will enable the grower to use the materials which he needs to produce a high quality product at a competitive price and at the same time insure the complete safety of the consumer.



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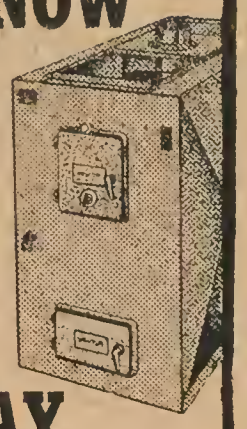
Nothing makes cows nervous like slippery barn floors and runways, and nervous cows may give less milk. So keep your herd—and your profit margin—on firm footing . . . spread Lime Crest Barn Calcite in your milking barn. It's not only non-skid, it also keeps your floors white and clean-looking. Since Barn Calcite contains calcium and important trace minerals, it improves the fertilizer value of manure. Best of all, the cost of Barn Calcite is surprisingly low. Ask your dealer for Lime Crest Barn Calcite . . . if he has none in stock, ask him to order it.

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"GREAT WAS THE FALL THEREOF"

WHILE traveling in southern New Jersey, I drove by the farm of Frank Pettit and saw this silo recently filled with grass silage. During lunch the family heard a crash, and when they rushed out, here is what they saw.

Fortunately, no one was hurt, and the only damage, in addition to the silo, was to a wagon. But can you imagine what would have happened if it had fallen on top of the barn?

The owner believes that he can salvage considerable of the grass silage, but of course the waste will be considerable.

No one can be sure whether one of the concrete staves gave way or whether it was one or more hoops. The collapse does point to the importance of inspecting silos before filling, with the possibility of replacing staves, tightening hoops, or adding more if it seems necessary.



FATHER AND SON GROW VEGETABLES

HENRY HAMILTON and his son Andy, above, who, under the name "Hamilton Farms" operate a vegetable farm near Morristown, New Jersey, sell mostly to stores, including chains. The crops include most of the common vegetables such as pumpkins, acorn squash, peppers, cabbage, head lettuce, cauliflower, spinach, green onions, and are delivered on order—in the case of chain stores, to the company warehouses. At Newark, New Jersey, there are some brokers who buy for small stores, one broker perhaps serving ten to fifteen stores, and some of them make a business of supplying restaurants and hotels.

The farm lies in a rather narrow valley. All the crops are irrigated, and all the land produces at least two crops, and sometimes three.

The sprayer is being filled with a weed controlling chemical.

Andy operates six greenhouses and grows 7,000-8,000 flats of plants, some for his own use and some for sale.

Below: Migrant workers tie cauliflower to bleach heads on the Hamilton farm



The HESSIAN FLY and Ways to Control It

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

THE hessian fly is one of the most destructive insects of wheat. It is found throughout the world wherever wheat is grown. It is believed to have been introduced into the United States during the Revolutionary War by Hessian soldiers who brought wheat straw with them for their bedding to a camp on Long Island — hence the name hessian fly.

Annual damage from the fly in certain years is estimated to exceed $100,000,000. Destruction may amount to 100 percent in individual fields, although the damage is usually mueh less.

Entomologists who worked on the control of the hessian fly soon learned it was impossible to kill the pest with the conventional insecticides then available. They also learned that the inseet would perish in the fall without making provisions for their eggs and the next generation of flies if no wheat were growing and available.

"Fly-Free" Date

They soon learned by observation and experience that for eaeh locality there exists, depending upon such factors as longitude, altitude, latitude, nearness to large bodies of water, a "fly-free" date. This date, which occurs in late August, September or October depending on the area, eomes at a time when the fall swarm of flies have died.

Experienced wheat farmers know that wheat can be planted too early or too late. If the wheat is planted too early, it is infested with hessian flies which damage the wheat in the fall and eontinue to reproduce and damage the wheat in the spring. Such damage results in weakened plants, winter kill, loss in grain formation, blast and lodging.

If the wheat is planted too late—or well after all of the flies have died, the plants may not become established before winter, resulting in loss in vigor and stand. Late planted wheat may thus result in poor yields. Therefore, it is essential to plant your wheat at the earliest fly-free date for your area.

Let us see how the fly-free date works. Suppose you live near Ithaca at about 400 foot altitude. You would consult your map available from the county agent and learn that the fly-free date for 400 feet is September 18-28. After the earliest date —September 18, most of the hessian flies are dead, and anytime thereafter, but if one is to achieve the best wheat growth before winter the grain should be planted by September 28. Hence, the hessian fly-free date should be observed, but you must hurry to get your wheat into the soil to take full advantage of the growing weather before winter if maximum yields are to be achieved.

IF YOU GROW WHEAT, CHECK WITH COUNTY AGENT ON RIGHT PLANTING DATE.

In some hilly or northern areas of New York it was found to be nearly impossible to meet the fly-free dates and yet have sufficient time for the wheat to become established for winter. If such farmers planted too early, the wheat was badly damaged or completely destroyed by hessian fly. If they waited until the fly-free date, the wheat did not become established and winter-killed — truly a dilemma if you were one of these farmers.

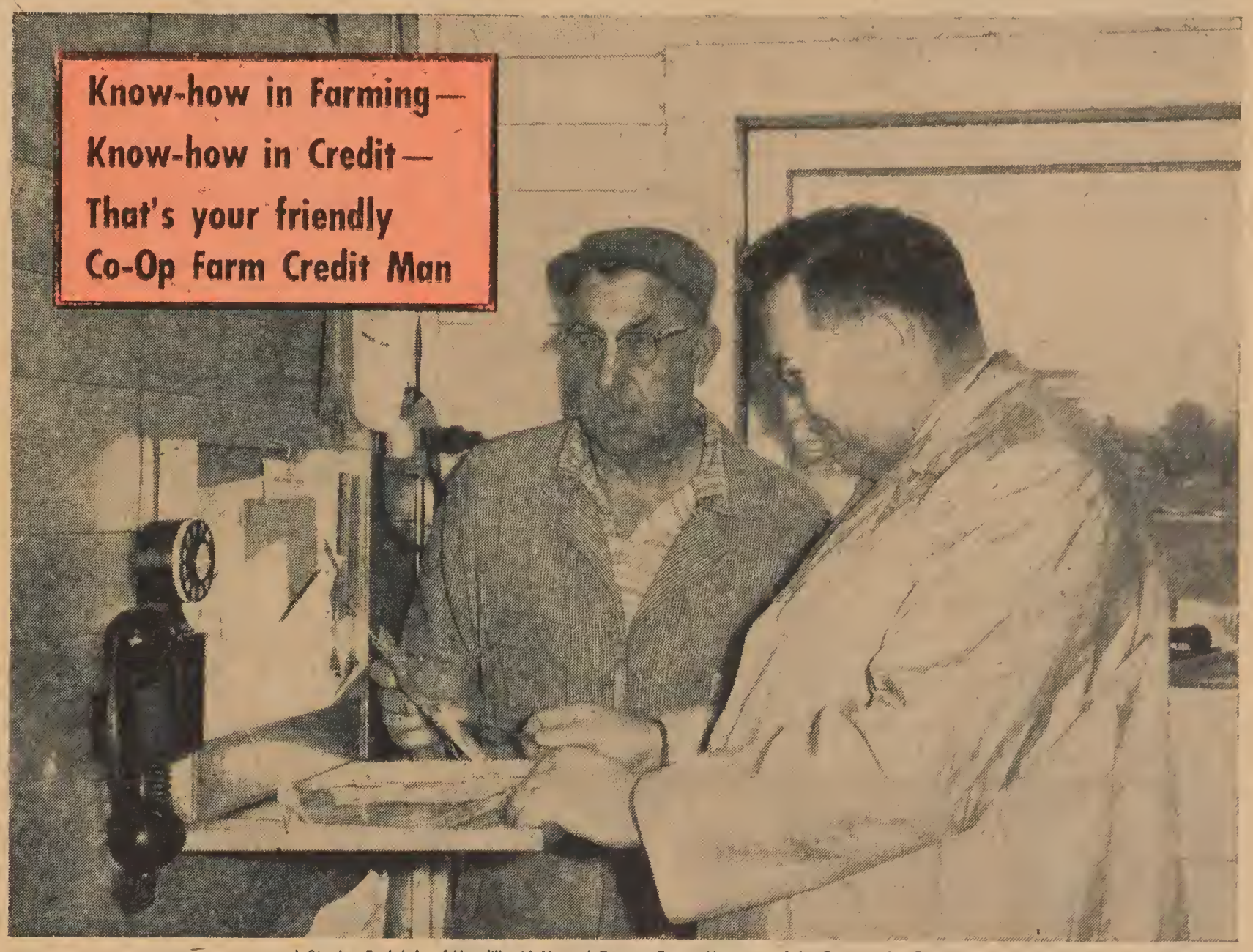
New Insecticide

Until recently all you could do was to hope, compromise and lose a little from both sides. Most often you lost. Reeently Thimet or phorate, a new phosphate insecticide, has been found experimentally to give good control of the hessian fly. SOON IT CAN BE EXPECTED TO BE LABELED FOR FARMER USE, GENERALLY. Thimet may be used as seed treatment, mixed with fertilizer or blown into the furrow. It is applied at the rate of one pound of actual toxicant per acre. Thimet may be purchased as a granulated insecticide much like granulated fertilizer. It usually comes as a 5 or 10 percent granulated formulation, therefore, 20 or 10 pounds need only be added to the acre.

Thimet is a systemic insecticide and is taken up into the plant where it kills the feeding hessian fly maggots. It continues to kill the maggots for an extended period of time. Thimet like many phosphates is very toxic to handle and all the precautions given for it on the label should be followed to letter.

Until Thimet is available for use by farmers, Growers should:

1. Plant on the fly-free date for their area.
2. Destroy all volunteer grain.
3. Cooperate with neighbors to sow no earlier than the fly-free date as one early sown field may infest all others in the spring.



J. Stanley Earl, left, of Unadilla, N. Y., and George Evans, Manager of the Caaperative Farm Credit Associations of Oneanta, N. Y., discuss expansian plans at Stanley's dairy-poultry farm.

George Evans Came Back to the Farm

George Evans was raised on a farm in New York State. When he graduated from high school, he went on to the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance in Boston. Then he came back to the farm.

George joined the Farm Credit System in 1935. Today he manages the Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Associations of Oneonta, N.Y.

J. Stanley Earl is more than just "another dairy farmer." He is president of the New York Artificial Breeding Cooperative, one of the largest in the country. He also is an officer of several other county, state, and national livestock associations.

With all these activities, his principal interest is his dairy farm. Over the years, he and his two sons have built up one of the most modern plants in New York which they're able to run without extra help.

Stanley has seen a lot of George Evans over the last 25 years. When Stanley put in his new bulk tank a few years ago he financed it with a Federal Land Bank Loan, which he's paid in full in less than half the due time — *with no penalty*. He's using Production Credit for a new silo unloader that's saving him plenty of work. It's this type of modern equipment which makes it possible for Stanley and his two sons to run this modern farm without help — and still have time for his many other activities.

"I could never have done it without the help of the Cooperative Farm Credit people — *and* the good counsel of George Evans," says J. Stanley Earl.

For complete, friendly credit service, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-132, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

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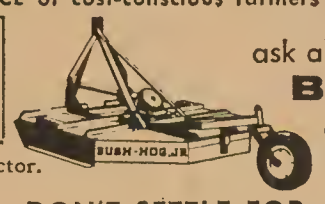
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Rodney Lightfoote, Geneva, N. Y., (left) presented the "MWJ Herd" to Mrs Johnson and Maurice W. Johnson, now operators of a dairy farm located near Auburn, New York. The presentation was the final event of the two-day 20th Anniversary Celebration of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative held at the 47,000-member organization's headquarters near Ithaca, N. Y.

Stanley Earl Again Heads New York Artificial Breeders

A RECORD number of animals — 555—competed in the 10th Annual Cattle Show of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, August 5-6, held at the cooperative's headquarters on Judd Falls Road in Ithaca. By breed, the 555 animals included 226 Holsteins, 122 Guernseys, 95 Jerseys, 51 Ayrshires and 61 Brown Swiss.

The Cattle Show held in conjunction with NYABC's annual meeting and 20th anniversary celebration was attended by a record crowd of well over 5,000.

One of the highlights was the presentation to Maurice W. Johnson of 37 registered Holstein daughters of NYABC sires. Johnson retired June 1 after 20 years as NYABC manager.

The animals, ranging in age from four to 30 months, were gifts from NYABC local associations and friends of Johnson as a tribute to his long and devoted service to NYABC and the dairy industry. These 37 Holsteins comprise the foundation herd with which Johnson will begin dairying on his 160 acre farm near Auburn.

Judges for this two-day show for quality daughters of NYABC sires were Allen Hetts of Fort Atkinson, Wis., breeder of the Crescent Beauty cattle, and Hilton Boynton, extension dairyman of the University of New Hampshire at Durham.

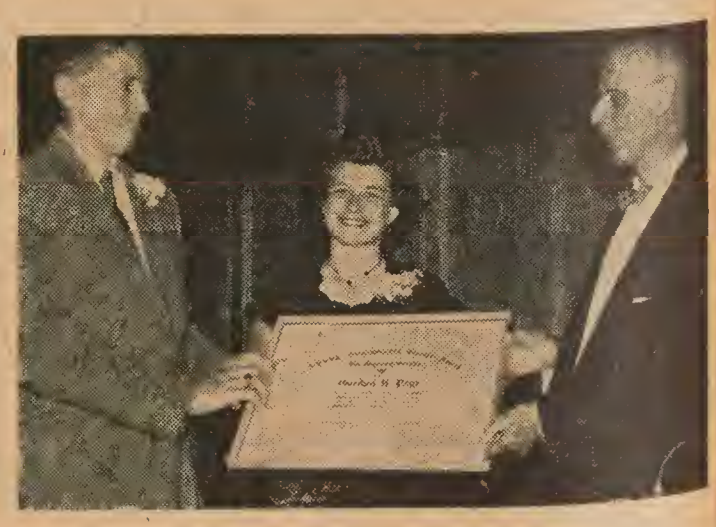
William Wright of Preble was named Grand Champion Showman and received the C. Hadley Smith trophy. Some 124 young people under 21 competed in this year's Showmanship Contest. This contest is divided into a Junior (under age 15) and Senior (15 to 21) division. Junior and Senior division winners for each breed compete for the Grand Champion Showman title.

Gordon Page of Castile, a technician with the Wyoming County Artificial Breeding Cooperative, received the Distinguished Service Award at the annual meeting, August 5. This award—given to an NYABC technician in recognition of outstanding work—included a trip to the annual convention of the National Association of Artificial Breeders at Louisville, Ky., August 21-24.

Delegates representing 221 technician units throughout New York and Western Vermont adopted a record $1,236,600.00 budget for the 1960-61 fiscal year. This was based on an expected 5½% increase — or 545,000 cows—to be bred to NYABC sires.

J. Stanley Earl of Unadilla was re elected president of NYABC at the meeting. Other officers re-elected include: George Pringle, Nichols, vice president; Glenn Widger, Ellicottville, secretary-treasurer; and Charles J. Krumm, Ithaca, NYABC's new manager, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Four board members whose terms had expired were re-elected: Earl, in District 4 (which includes Broome, Chenango, Otsego and Delaware counties); Harold N. Harter, Jordanville, in District 5 (Albany, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Herkimer, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady and Schoharie counties); Erton W. Sipher, Gouverneur, in District 6 (Clinton, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties); and Alex Rabeler, Sr., Bovina Center, director-at-large representing the Jersey breed.



E. R. Eastman (right), President of American Agriculturist, presents the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative Technicians Distinguished Service Award to Gordon H. Page (left), Castile, while Mrs. Page looks on approvingly.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Comments By Dairymen

WE MILK 37 cows and we noticed that they sure dropped in production when we finished feeding grass silage on Good Friday this year. This drop was very noticeable even though we had tapered off on the silage and tried to get the herd entirely over to good hay.


Kenneth Carl

I'm sure that, when it comes to grass silage, a lot depends on what goes into the silo. We've put weedy fields up as silage, but I'm sure the cows don't milk as well on it as they would on a better quality material.

Speaking of silage, we have a level field right next to the barn where we've grown corn for silage for three years. It's handy for putting on lots of manure and we back that up with about 400 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 at planting time. We figure on running corn on this field much of the time in the future.

—*Kenneth Carl, Jasper, N. Y.*

HARVESTS OATS GREEN

WE PLAN to continue to graze, green chop, or put our seeded oats in the silo. We have gotten some wonderful seedings this way, since the nurse crop is off to give the seeding a chance to really start and weeds are controlled much better than when oats are cut for grain.

Our program includes topdressing with 300 pounds of 0-15-30 as soon as the oats are off. In practice, this means as soon as we can see the wheel tracks of the fertilizer spreader without mistaking them for chopper or wagon tracks.—*Robert Flynn, N. Bennington, Vt.*

LIKES PEN STABLE

WE HAVE 94 milkers and 700 acres of land, 350 tillable. For the past 8 years, we've used a pen stable.

It has given us a lot of flexibility in work load, since we clean it only once a year. The hired men like the fact that chores on Sunday don't include cleaning the stable.

It requires about 20 bales of straw a day during the winter to bed our herd. Last year, it took about 7 tons more than we produced on our farm.

The original cost of the pen setup was, I believe, considerably cheaper than a conventional stable would have been. The cows seem to last longer due to less udder injury.

Lower original cost, less labor requirement, and fewer udder injuries, all convince us that it's the best arrangement for us. That doesn't mean we feel it's best for everyone, of course.—*Bob Barrie, East Bethany, N. Y.*

LIKES HAY DRIER

WE'RE CONVINCED that good roughage is the key to high milk production. Believing this, we decided to buy a heat hay drier and hook it up to a slatted floor batch drying system. A conveyor takes hay from the drier and random drops the bales in the mows.

We had some mighty good hay in the barn this year in June that would have been worth less than nothing without our drier. The radio predicted rain one morning, so we pushed this particular hay on the drier the same evening.

After we got our drier, for the first time I saw our cows reach over grain for a wad of hay. I sure never thought I'd see anything like that!

We're working toward keeping our cows in the barn and feeding hay and silage the year around. We may also do some green chop feeding. Our goal is to increase the present herd size of 52 cows to 80.

—*Wilbur G. Parsons, Deposit, N. Y.*

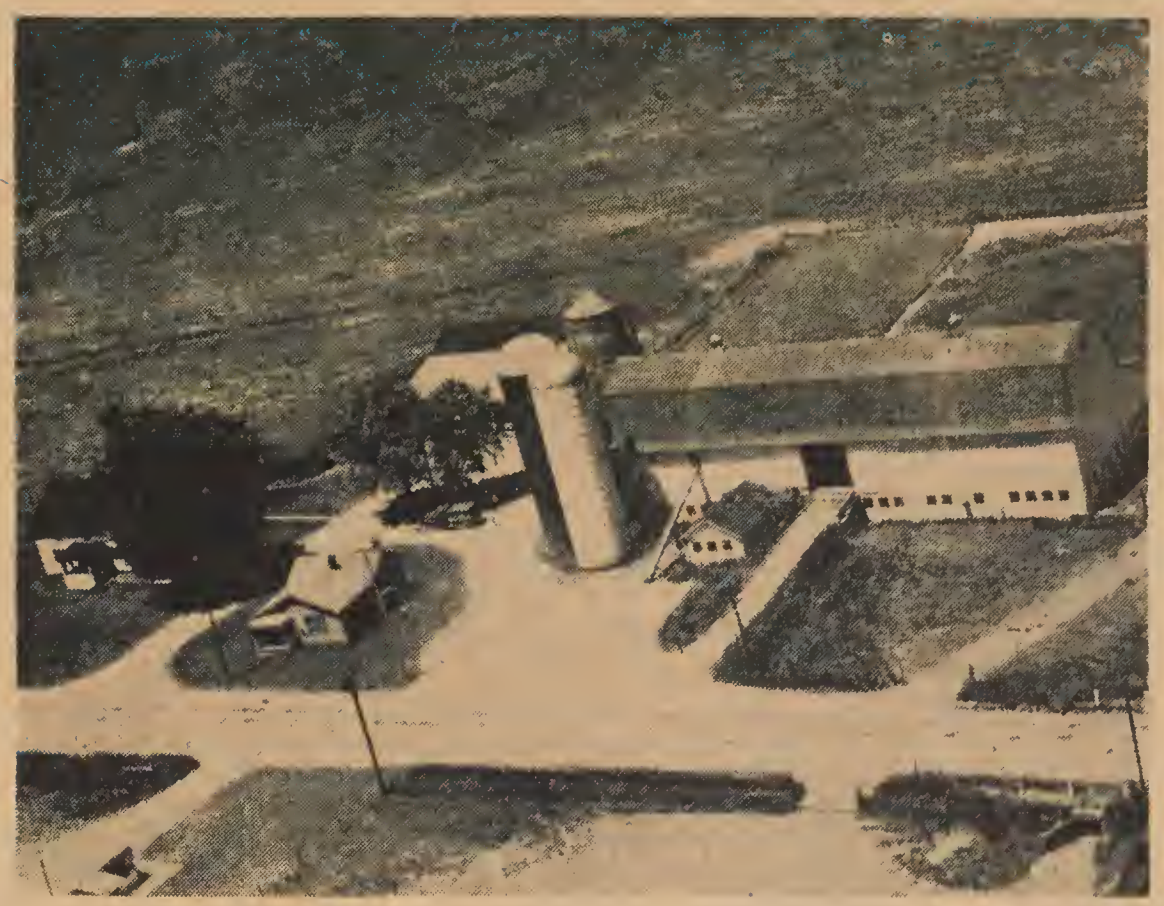
Editor's Note: The Parsons' DHIA book shows an average annual production of 12,682 pounds of milk per cow on 52 cows for 1959-60. Professor Lou Cunningham included the Parsons farm in a farm management survey in 1958; his figures show 408,000 pounds of milk sold per man.

NITROGEN FOR HAY

WE HAVE 50 milkers, 210 total acres of hay. In order to come closer to feeding our total of 90 head of cattle, we've been using urea, applied at 175 lbs. per acre on hay land.

In 1959, a dry year, we could see every streak where it was applied. The streaks yielded twice as much as the places that didn't get any urea. We believe that, by using plenty of fertilizer, we can get a high yield of hay without frequent re-seeding.

We have also been using sorghum for silage. Our elevation is up around 1,700 feet and the growing season is consequently short. We planted on June 8 to 10 this year, some neighbors planted even later! Sorghum gets 6-7 feet high, may yield up to 15 tons per acre. It takes a real chopper and tractor to rip down a crop like that.—*George Danforth, Jefferson, N. Y.*



"I get $1 more per hundredweight . . .

. . . because of the efforts of the Bargaining Agency and Order 27. Since only 7% of the milk in my area goes fluid, I'd lose over $1 per hundredweight if it weren't pooled on an equal basis. I just couldn't produce milk for that much less. Since the Bargaining Agency is constantly working to better Order 27, it's very important for me to belong. The Agency represents my—and my family's—best interests in today's competitive dairy industry."



Glenn Brown, Jr., marketed over a million pounds of milk last year from his 333 acre farm near Randolph, N. Y. He has a milking herd of 80 Holsteins. President of the Steamburg Milk Producers Cooperative for 10 years, Brown is also active in Farm Bureau and extension work.

This representation for dairymen, by dairymen, means the Bargaining Agency constantly strives to improve milk prices and to protect the New York-New Jersey milkshed market. This is just one of many reasons why you owe it to yourself to belong to a cooperative affiliated with

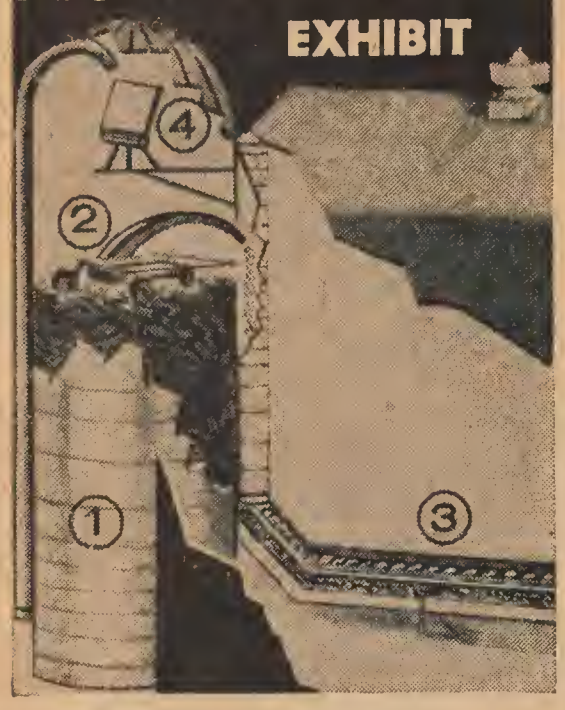
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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Grange Sponge Cake Contest Prize



THIS TAPPAN Fabulous "400" electric range, Model 442, 40-inch with double ovens at eye level and the hide-away cooking top OR a Tappan Fabulous "400" gas range, 40-inch Model, with double ovens at eye level and the hide-away cooking top, will be awarded to one of the top winners of the American Agriculturist-New York State Grange Baking Contest when State Grange meets at Watertown, N. Y., the week of October 25. This new prize has just been added to the long list of other valuable household equipment and grocery prizes announced in our April 16 issue.

Designed to be hung on the wall or set on a cabinet, the "400" range completely eliminates the need for homemakers to remodel their kitchens to achieve the built-in look. The new Adjus-to-Hite feature enables the homemaker to have the oven and top unit at any height she desires.

In describing the electric range, the Tappan Company says:

"Loaded with convenience features, this "400" range offers a built-in extra large rotisserie, a Set 'N Forget thermostatically controlled element, an automatic roast control, and automatic clock-controlled oven and appliance outlets. Engineered for easy cleaning, a broiler shield is provided that can be removed for cleaning and easily taken apart for storing, in addition to plug-out elements, removable oven bottoms and removable door seals."

Autumn Holiday Tour-- October 16-29

HERE at AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we think that our two weeks' Autumn Holiday Tour is one of the most delightful tours we have ever planned, as it includes the most outstanding scenic and historic places between New York State and North Carolina: Valley Forge, Gettysburg, Yorktown, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg (where the clock has been turned back 200 years). We'll visit Washington, and Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. We'll have a full day's tour of the Great Smokies National Park, traveling through beautiful Soco Gap to the Indian reservations.

We'll visit Asheville, North Carolina, said to be the ideal retirement spot; also, Roanoke, Virginia, and picturesque Charlottesville. We'll enjoy the wonderful scenery of the Blue Ridge Parkway, the scenic Skyline Drive, visit the fascinating Luray Caverns, and come home by way of the charming Pennsylvania Dutch country—all this when fall foliage is at its most colorful!

Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, this is an escorted, all-expense trip, with everything—even tips — included in the price of your ticket. We will travel in a deluxe bus, especially designed for sightseeing and comfort; stay at first-class hotels, and have delicious meals. You'll have no travel worries. Our friendly escort takes care of everything.

This is your opportunity to take a wonderful, carefree vacation with the nicest people in the world — an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour party. We will be glad to send you a free copy of the illustrated itinerary with full details and the cost of the tour. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to us today. Don't wait too long, as our party is filling up fast!

If you have never traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST before, you will be amazed to find all that this tour includes. People go regularly on our tours because they say that they are unsurpassed not only in the fascinating and interesting places we take you to, but also in the high quality of the service and accommodations, and in the helpfulness of our escorts and the friendliness of everyone in the party. Come with us on this delightful tour and find out for yourself!

E. R. EASTMAN, President
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
BOX 367-S, ITHACA, N. Y.
Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Autumn Holiday Tour, October 16-29.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

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PEONIES

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(12 for $4)
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Milk Market News

EASTERN DISCUSSES PRICES

TWO well attended meetings of dairymen were recently sponsored by the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, one at Utica, N. Y., on August 11 and the other at Lewisburg, Pa., the following day.

Declining milk prices and increasing production costs were the reasons for the meetings which were called to explore possible ways of increasing returns to dairymen.

Favorable action was taken on four proposals by those attending.

1. A request that the Class I price hearing scheduled for October 3 be cancelled.

Among the problems scheduled to be discussed is tying the Class I price to the price of midwestern condensery milk which cooperatives believe would further reduce the price to producers under Order 27.

2. Committees of dairymen were set up by regions to work for uniform (and higher) premiums for milk.

Dairymen who attended the meeting were told that premiums vary greatly in different areas and that dairymen in certain areas get no premiums at all. Apparently local competition determines the premiums and the size of them.

3. Contact with Senators and Congressmen was authorized to push the Aiken bill which would legalize bargaining by cooperatives with more than one buyer.

At present it appears that cooperatives would be subject to anti-trust laws if they should bargain with more than one dealer at a time.

4. Legislation to increase price supports for dairy products was supported.

Increasing price supports on dairy products would undoubtedly increase the blend price temporarily but it might well be harmful instead of helpful in the long run. You may remember that when price supports on dairy products were lowered a few years ago, the volume of government held dairy products declined and before fall they were selling above support levels.

"BULK RELOADING" MILK HANDLING

The first of its kind in the East (if not the nation), the new Dairymen's League bulk reloading plant at Clymer, N. Y., is a milestone in the dairy industry's march of progress. Designed by and constructed under the supervision of League engineers, the Clymer plant has been described by visitors as a "marvel of efficiency — uncomplicated, fast and easy to operate."

The new plant is engineered so that one man can perform all the functions now requiring from two to four persons. The economy of manpower is explained in the words "bulk reloading."

For reasons of distance and truck capacities, it has been found desirable to "reload" some of the milk from farm pickup trucks into large over-the-road tank trucks.

It was to accomplish this transfer efficiently that the League built the Clymer reloading plant which can handle at present up to 15,000 gallons a day. It can be expanded as the need arises.

Milk can be pumped directly from the bulk pickup trucks through a cooler and into the over-the-road tanker, or it can be pumped into one of two 4,000 gallon capacity storage tanks to await loading into the big tanker later in the day.

The reloading plant has laboratory facilities for making the usual butterfat and bacteria tests on samples brought in by the farm pickup truck drivers.

MILK PRICE BOOST REFUSED

The request of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and the Dairymen's League for a 1¢ a quart increase in Class I-A milk price has been refused by the USDA. In a telegram to Secretary Benson attention was called to rising production costs and falling milk prices. The increase of a cent a quart was requested pending a decision on the October 3 hearing, originally scheduled for August 15 but postponed.

MILK DATING

The battle against milk dating in New York City is still undecided. An earlier decision by Justice Morris Spector denied an injunction to prevent the city from requiring that pasteurization dates be put on milk. Now this decision has been reversed by Judge Bernard Botein of the New York City Supreme Court. The injunction will stand until the final court decision is made. Both producers and dealers have maintained (and have submitted pretty constructive evidence to show) that putting the date of pasteurization on milk serves no good purpose except to union milk drivers.

MILK PRICE PROPOSAL

At a recent meeting of the American Dairy Science Association Professor Herrington discussed a new possibility for determining prices of milk and dairy products.

Professor Herrington pointed out that not so long ago skim milk had little or no commercial value and that the price paid farmers was based on the butterfat test. But today the public is reducing its consumption of fats while, at the same time, the importance and value of protein is being more fully appreciated. Therefore, some consideration is being given to paying for milk on the basis of protcin rather than fat.

COUNCIL FORMED

Though in existence for less than a year, the N. Y. S. Agricultural Businessmen's Council has members from eight statewide organizations that represent nearly 3000 separate businesses, whose gross sales amount to several hundred million dollars annually.

Organizations represented are: the Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of New York State; New York State Section of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; the New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association; the New York Lime Association; the New York State Canners' and Freezers' Association; New York State Milk Distributors; New York State Nurserymen's Association; and the New York State Seed Association. Other farm business groups are expected to affiliate in the near future.



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CORN SILAGE — HAYLAGE

(This Fall) *(Next Spring)*

What Does Sealed Storage Mean to You?

Tests at the South Dakota Experiment Station show that for every ton of corn silage stored in conventional silos of conventional diameters only 1580 pounds were left to feed. Some of the loss was in spoilage, but most of it was the loss of dry matter that converted to gas and passed off in the air unnoticed. *REMEMBER:*

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LOOK AHEAD—Enjoy the versatility of Harvestore. Don't settle for one crop storage. Store dry or wet corn silage in the Fall — feed it out — then store high protein haylage next Spring.

REMEMBER — the first in — first out feeding benefits of Harvestore bottom unloading.

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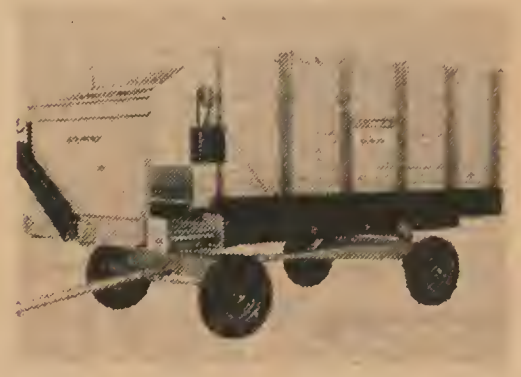
Farmers looking for easier, more versatile wagon loading will find it in NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY's Model 818 Forage Harvester. The upright discharge spout which pivots 180 degrees swings on a level arc when loading to the side. This eliminates "bumping" of wagons and permits use of high-sided wagons for bigger crop loads.

Dairymen, in their annual task of controlling flies, have found that some chemicals, though effective fly killers, do result in residues in the milk product. The LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY has available three chemical formulations which will control flies without contaminating milk or endangering the health of the user or his livestock when used as directed. The three products work in a team effort with good dairy sanitary practices.

The products are available as a "Planned Fly Control" unit package. Literature giving complete, detailed explanation of helpful sanitation procedures as well as how and where to control flies in the maggot and adult stages will be furnished without charge by the company.

A flail chopper with simplicity of design that assures reliable performance and low operating cost is produced by THE OLIVER CORPORATION.

The Model 48 Flail Chopper has 28 freeswinging knives which develop all propulsion velocity needed to throw cut forage out of the delivery spout into a wagon. Neither auxiliary blower nor auger are needed, and if mulching is desired, the hood spout can be removed and chopped material expelled evenly over the ground.



A line of power unloading forage and grain boxes with varying dimensions and capacities has been added to the harvesting equipment line of the ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. They are front-end, left-hand delivery units that can be mounted to any standard running gear and can quickly be converted into a self-unloading corn wagon. The unloading conveyor is always in full view of the tractor operator so that he can pull up to the field bunk or blower and unload quickly without spilling.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 17 Issue.....Closes Sept. 2
Oct 1 Issue.....Closes Sept. 15
Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 29
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 20

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COWS FOR SALE—T.B. and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards. Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday — Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

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CORRUGATED STEEL Culvert pipe for farm driveways delivered. Write Robert C. Burnette, RD2, Skaneateles, N. Y.

P & D SILO UNLOADERS handle hard packed and frozen silage. Large capacity. A boy can feed 100 head in 10 to 15 minutes. 30 days free trial on money back guarantee. Also heavy duty auger bunk feeders. 4 mil plastic silo covers 2¢ sq. ft. Dealership available in some areas. P & D Sales Co., Plainfield 22, Ill.

DAIRY SUPPLIES. Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

CIDER & WINE PRESSES — New and rebuilt. Repairs and supplies. Write for supply catalogue #60. W. G. Runkles' Machinery Co. 185 Oakland St. Trenton 8 N. J.

DRYER NEW HOLLAND. New never used. Save $700 at $1595 at Phil Gardiner Machinery, Mullica Hill N. J. Baler Twine $6.50 per bale.

FARMALL 200 TRACTOR with quick hitch. Never used. Save hundreds at $1600 at Gardiner Machinery at Mullica Hill, N. J. Baler twine $6.50 per bale.

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COMBINES—65 S P and pull, all makes; IHC 64 motor bin cut 200 acres $1095; 12 ft. IHC SP $850; 7 ft. Massey SP $850; Massey 60 $1895; AC 60—66—72 and 90 corn heads in stock; Case 12 ft. SP $2500; 60 balers—45 T $300; New Holland 66—76—77—80 rebuilt guarantee $450, up; John Deere 14 T $895; IHC—46 used 1 season $1095; John Deere wire $250, IHC—55 T PTO $1095; 120 used crawler and wheel tractors; 15 used forage harvesters. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

TROYER BIN LOADER; 25' length by 16" width boom, new rear elevator chain. Entire machine in excellent condition. 50 GPM. Farquhar pump in good condition. Rice Farms, Jersey Shore, Penna.

FOR SALE: TROYER 25 foot swinging boom potato bin loader less than 2 years old. Box 147, Clymer, N. Y. Phone EL-58822.

WANT A BARGAIN? Government surplus chains for chain saws. Brand new, 36". Cost $36.00. Price $7.50. Three for $20.00. Six for $35.00. Order today! Limited quantity. W. R. Slack, Crown Point, New York.

REPAIR SERVICE

HYDRAULIC JACKS repaired. All work guaranteed. Ralph E. Force, R.D.2, Rt. 84, Middletown, N. Y.

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THIS AD WILL save you hundreds of dollars. Bring it along for a special discount. Choose from a $300,000.00 inventory, several convenient locations. Used prices from $200.00 and up, new 13' to 62' in length, 8, 10, 12 feet wide; terms to suit your budget. We deliver anywhere. Anything of value taken in trade. Andy's Trailer Sales, Inc., Home Office: 13 Housatonic St., Lenox, Mass. Sales Outlets: 791 Memorial Drive, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Rt. #5, Whately, Mass., Turnpike Road, Yalesville, Conn. and Lincoln Trailer Sales, Upper West Dominick St., Rome, New York.

FARM ACCOUNTING

COMPLETE FARM Accounting Service including preparation of Federal and State Income Tax Returns by former Federal Internal Revenue Agent. For details of this highly specialized service write Elton B. Edkin, Public Accountant, 122 South Broad Street, Hughesville, Pennsylvania.

FARM LOANS

MR. FARMER: WHEN you need money talk to the man who understands your problems. The Cooperative Farm Credit Associations in your area are staffed with people ready to discuss farm financing with you in terms you can understand. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or, write for free circular Dept. B, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

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NEW STROUT REALTY FALL Catalog just out! Free! Bigger than ever! 164 pages, 33 states; over 3,775 bargains described; farms, homes, businesses; established 60 years. World's largest! Strout Realty, 251-R Park Ave. South, New York 17, N. Y.

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174 ACRE FARM, reasonable. Owner — Maurice Loiselle, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

63 ACRE CAPE COD farm. Christmas trees, sand, blueberries, fireplaces, facing the Pennamaquau River Mrs. Grace M. Taylor, Pembroke, Maine.

FARM — 20 MILES North Ithaca. 204 acres productive soil, large barns, house. Excellent milk house, milking parlor. Paying gravel bank. Sidney Tallman, Genoa, N. Y. Phone Moravia 423-M2.

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PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $5.95 value, factory price—$2.25 gal Free sample Snow White Paint AA. Toledo 2 Ohio.

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NAILS GALVANIZED roofing 1½ inches and hardboard nails 1½ inches. Some slightly rusted $8.00 per 100# bls. FOB. Check with order. Rolling Equipment. 1125 Military Rd. Kenmore 17, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SELLING Surplus-Farm machinery, jeeps, trucks carryalls, tractors, implements, aircrafts, boats, gencrators, tools, misc. Buy direct from government at fractions of original government costs. Send for directory of Government Depots & Procedure, $1.25 to: Brody Surplus, Box 425-AA. Nanuet, New York.

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KOHLER — ENGINES-GENERATORS. Parts service. O. G. Schwarz Corporation. 430 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y.

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SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings, No Trespassing, etc. Mail box reflective letters. mail 10c for sample, free catalog. Signs. 54 Hamilton. Auburn. New York. Dept G.

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ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS: attractive, economical. Information, prices. Met Signs. Box 452, Altamont, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

8MM-35MM KODACHROME Processed $1.00. Kodacolor 8 exposures $2.50, 12 exposures $3.50 Complete details write Gregg Color Film Service, PO Box 52, Herkimer, New York.

STAMPS AND COINS

$500,000,000.00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. Up to $35,000.00 each paid for rare dates. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $35,000.00 each. Estimated $500,000,000.00 worth of rare coins now in circulation or in attics, etc., just waiting for discovery. Certain dates of coins are worth: Half cents before 1858 $3,500.00; Large pennies before 1858, $5,000.00; Flying eagle pennies before 1859, $600.00; Indian pennies before 1910, $1,750.00; Lincoln pennies before 1932, $225.00; Two cent pieces, $1,000.00; Nickels before 1927, $15,000.00; Dimes before 1932, $5,100.00; Twenty-cent pieces $3,500.00; Quarters before 1934, $5,000.00; Half-dollars before 1939, $4,250.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $12,500.00; Five-dollar gold pieces before 1930, $35,000.00; Other dates of gold coins, $35,000.00 (all gold coins, regardless of dates are scarce). Canadian coins before 1937, $2,500.00. Send $1 today for Endwell's large illustrated, complete catalogue of rare United States coins giving all information and prices we guarantee to pay. Our new 1960 edition is just off the press. Mintage figures of United States coins are included as an extra feature. Also included as extra features is information on gold coins, Canadian coins and paper money. Confederate paper money, United States paper money, tokens, etc. Your dollar will be promptly refunded when you sell us coins. Sell your coins to one of America's largest dealers. We invite you to compare our buying prices with any other coin catalog. Endwell's reputation for fairness is proven by thousands of satisfied customers. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Send $1 today for your copy of what many have called "the finest coin catalog available." Endwell-Union Company, Endwell 39-P, N. Y.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different 10¢. Approvals Crown Stamp Company. 908 Virgil, Ontario

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WOMEN'S INTEREST

PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid Sample 25¢. Oxboro. Box 7031 N. Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

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STUDENTS SEEK GUERNSEY AWARDS

TWENTY-NINE students will compete this fall for three $300 scholarships offered by the American Guernsey Cattle Club through its 1960 Scholarship training program. The awards will be made to three trainees submitting the best reports on their summer activities working on dairy farms with Guernsey herds.

Among the 29 are students from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Charles G. Thompson, Hartstown, Pa., a student at Pennsylvania State University, is training at Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y., under the direction of Mrs. A. K. Wightman. William H. Snedeker, Kingston, N. J., a student at the University of Connecticut, is training at Wandering Brook Farms, Tully, N. Y., under the direction of Stanley Murphy. Maynard C. Moore of El Moore Farms, Kent, N. Y., is directing the training of Guy K. Smith, Kenmore, N. Y., a student at Cornell University. Alex E. Huntley, North Chatham, N. Y., a student at Cornell University, is working with Earl S. Williams at Brookside Farm, North Chatham, N. Y.

CAKED UDDERS FROM GRAIN FEEDING?

CAKED UDDERS are not caused by grain feeding, reports Dr. Roger W. Hemken of the University of Maryland. Cows about to freshen should be fed grain according to their needs, and farmers should not withhold grain out of a fear of causing udder congestion, he says.

Dr. Hemken fed two different rations to a group of 60 cows. One ration was made up of oats, bran and linseed oil meal. The other was corn and soybean oil meal. The corn and soybean meal was fed at a high level; and the oats ration at both a high and a low level.

Neither the type of grain, nor the amount fed, produced any increase in severity of udder congestion beyond the amount normal for a cow about to freshen. Most dairy cows are actually underfed during the dry period and early lactation period, Dr. Hemken says.

$25.00 WEEKLY MAKING flowers. Discount catalog 10¢. Flocraft, Farrell, Penna.

WASHABLE WOOLS — Finest quality, rich colors. Make stunning fashions. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AW Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF Medical Self-Help written by Max Rosenberg MD 6¼x9¾; cloth bound; postpaid $3.50. J&J Variety Store, Dept. AA, 123 Carver Street, Utica, New York.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00. 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Guaranteed! Ward Gould, 92-A North, Medfield, Massachusetts.

EARN FREE BLANKETS—As secretary for Beacon Blanket Clubs. Only $1.00 per week. Many new styles including electrics. We furnish complete secretary's outfit. Send for free information. No obligation. Beacon Blanket Club Dept. A, 39-41 South St Marcellus, N. Y.

WEAVERS—MAKE GOOD Profits. No experience necessary! Free catalog, sample card and low prices on carpet warp, rug filler, looms, parts, inexpensive beam counter. If you have loom advise make, weaving width please. OR. Rug Company, Dept. 8094, Lima, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE FARM QUARTERLY magazine, 3 years $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed James Cox, 1733 Washington, Waukegan, Illinois.

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles psoriasis eczema "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid Roberts Pharmacy. Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service Morse-Collins Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N Y Phone 4-0445.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing. 5 pounds $3.00 post paid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee

PARTS FOR STOVES, furnaces; coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Stove Co., 795 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

TEE SHIRTS, BRIEFS—Men's, quality white—reinforced, all sizes. $6.95 dozen. Postpaid. Check, money order. E. Mathers, Stafford, New York

TOP ANGUS SHOW FOR EASTERN STATES

MORE prize money, futurity classes, improved facilities, and a shorter show are new developments for the 1960 Angus Show at Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts. The beef cattle show will be held on five days, from September 17 through September 21—only one-half as long as the usual stay at Springfield. First Prize money has been increased by over 40% from last year. The Angus classes will begin on Tuesday, September 20, at 9 A.M. They will be judged by Prof. Herman Purdy, internationally and nationally recognized beef cattle judge from Pennsylvania State University.

In addition to the standard open show classification and prize money, a special type of Futurity Show will be held for certain selected classes for 1960. These include Junior Yearling, Early Summer Yearling, Late Summer Yearling, and Senior Calf Classes for both heifers and bulls. Breeders who enter in these special classes will have the opportunity to win ribbons in this special show as well as win additional premium money.

BEEKEEPERS ELECT

At the annual meeting of the Western N. Y. Honey Producers Association, held August 6 at Akron Park, N. Y., the following officers were elected: president, Earl Mann, Lockport, N. Y.; vice president, Floyd Wiggler, Tonawanda, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Paul Lang, Gasport, N. Y. Howard Myers of Ransomville, N. Y., was elected to board of directors to fill the expired term of Paul Murray of Buffalo. Dr. Elton Dyce of Cornell University was the guest speaker.

GOOD JERSEYS!

William Kenan, Jr., operator of the Randleigh Farm at Lockport, N. Y., has a herd of Jersey with winning ways. The American Jersey Cattle Club recently awarded Bill four silver medals and two gold medals for high production records by six of his cows. Top cow was Randolph Nola, producing 11,178 pounds of milk and 612 of fat (5.47 test) in 305 days.

Coming Meetings

Today to Sept. 30—Time to file application for Federal gas tax refund

September 2-10—N.Y.S. Fair, Syracuse, New York.

September 13 — Western N. Y. Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds. Little Valley, N. Y.

September 15—Vermont Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Rutland, Vt.

September 16 — Fat Stock Show and Sale, Empire Stockyards, Caledonia, N. Y.

September 17-25 — Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

September 23 — New York State Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 4-6—NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Onondaga War Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 5-7—Rhode Island State Grange, Hotel Viking, Newport.

October 12-13—Dairymen's League Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Connecticut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 25-27 — Massachusetts State Grange, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester.

October 25-27 — New Hampshire State Grange, Local Town Hall, Littleton.

October 25-27 — Pennsylvania State Grange, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

New York State GUERNSEY SALE

Fairgrounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 23 1 P. M.

45 Choice 45 Registered Guernseys

30 Fresh or close up young cows with records of over 10,000 lbs., 305, 2x and 15 top bred heifers due right at sale time out of dams with records up to 17,000 lbs. of milk. Leading sires out of National and State Production Leader Dams are represented in this selected group of cattle.

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WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain — you want relief — want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink — often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



A few clumps of 6 or 8 hyacinth bulbs planted in your garden this fall will tantalize the eye next spring. Blue is the most popular color of this fragrant flower, but it comes in many other colors.

—All photos on this page courtesy of Associated Bulb Growers of Holland.

Plan Now For SPRING BEAUTY

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

A SPRING FLOWER SHOW in your garden — one that will make the first robin feel right at home — can be yours if you plant spring flowering bulbs in your garden this fall before the ground freezes over. For a curtain raiser, you can use crocus, the white Snowdrop, and winter aconite, all of which bloom in February and March. Next to appear are scilla (there's a clear, brilliant blue variety which grows about 4 inches tall) and Glory-of-the-Snow or Chionodoxa, followed by hyacinths, daffodils and tulips.

All of these bulbs, except the tulips and hyacinths, will "naturalize" beautifully. In our informal home gardens, it is a good idea to place similar groups of bulbs in your foundation planting, or around a pool, or as edging for a walk, or in a rock garden—or, in fact, anywhere that you would like to have the thrill of seeing a burst of color early next spring.

Groups of bulbs in your borders should be placed about midway in your perennials, so that as the foliage yellows, your other plants will come up and hide the dying foliage. I find October the ideal month for planting spring bulbs here in Central New York where I live. Further south they should be planted a little later, and north a little earlier. All of these bulbs require reasonably good drainage and sunlight to survive for more than one year. The soil should be loose and friable. You may need the addition of peat moss or some organic material to bring sand or clay up to condition. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer and can be placed directly in the planting pocket, because it will not burn.

I think a light dusting of Dieldrin, or any other recommended repellent, is good insurance, as field mice, chipmunks and moles love bulbs. A friend of ours planted several hundred beautiful bulbs one fall and lost over 90 percent of them, though she had never been bothered with rodents before.

If your soil is light, you may be able to use a dibble or bulb planter, but I think it is far better to dig a trench or oval and place your bone meal, bulbs, and repellent in it and cover the entire group. This way your flowers will be more even, since all the bulbs are planted at a uniform depth. Minor bulbs, such as crocus or grape hyacinth, should be set with the bottom 3 inches below soil level. Hyacinths, narcissus (including daffodils and jonquils), and tulips should be set with the bottoms at 5 to 6 inches below soil level. Now these are the recommended levels, but we have had much better results by placing tulips as deep as 12 to 15 inches. You must have good drainage to do this, but they will last many more years in prime condition. The larger bulbs should be spaced 6 to 8 inches apart and the smaller ones 2 to 3 inches.

If your planting is a little late, or your winters severe without a snow blanket, a mulch will be in order. A layer of peat moss, sawdust, or straw is very good. When you buy your bulbs the flower is pre-formed in them, and in order to have them continue to do this, you must feed, water (when dry), and allow the foliage to ripen and die naturally. This should be complete by mid-July. Remove any seed pods that form.

I like to see bone meal applied in the spring —it won't burn the foliage, so you can be careless with it. Then, in the fall, when there is no foliage, use a 5-10-5. When flower size starts to become smaller, or you find an unevenness to your plantings, it is time to dig and replant. Remove these only after the foliage has died. Separate, replanting the largest ones with the same rules as for new plantings. These can be put back at once or allowed to dry in a cool airy place and replanted in the fall. Very small bulbs will not flower for a couple of years, but can be lined out in a row to develop.

Most of you know your bulbs, or can refresh your memory with a good catalog. New varieties are being introduced constantly, and your garden store should have pictures to show you the newest. Place your minor bulbs where you will see and enjoy them in the early spring. These often flower with snow still on the ground, and these delightful flowers are small, so keep them near the house. Place them near a window or path to brighten up late winter.

Narcissi include daffodils and have many classifications. The Trumpet varieties are what most of us call daffodils. King Alfred is a yellow variety of this class. Large cupped varieties do not have a trumpet shape to their cup. Scarlet Elegance is deep yellow with a flaming deep orange-red cup. Small cupped varieties usually have a strong cup or eye. Actaea is pure white with a brilliant scarlet eye. The Poetaz varieties have many flowers to a stem and are usually delightfully fragrant. This group should be more widely used. Some of these are Cheerfulness, Geranium, Laurens Kostor, Scarlet Gem and many others. Doubles speak for themselves. These may fall over with heavy rains. Jonquilla, Campernelli and various others are delightful smaller varieties. Trevithian is bunch-flowered, pale yellow, and a real gem in the border or rock garden.

Tulip varieties start blooming with daffys. These are the early small, but gorgeous, botanical tulips. These are followed by earlies, double earlies, Cottage, Darwins, lily flowering, etc., thus extending the tulip season over a long period of time.

One species deserves special mention — the new hybrid Darwins. These are the result of crossing Darwin tulips and Fosteriana varieties. They have enormous flowers on strong stems and vivid colors. One of the first of these was Hollands Glory, a beautiful mammoth orange scarlet with a black base. Look for these other new ones: Apeldoorn, scarlet, black base, edged yellow; General Eisenhower, orange-red; Gudoshnink, yellow spotted red (very expensive); Lefebers Favorite, glowing scarlet with yellow

(Continued on Page 26)



Nothing can make you realize that winter is gone more than the sight of crocuses in your garden, defying the last of the snows.



Time to burn leaves means it's time to get bulbs in the ground for next spring's display of daffys and other colorful blooms.



Tulips produce a dazzling display of color, and are easy to grow. Stick to the tried and true Dutch bulbs for best results.

The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9023. Take your choice of full skirt or slim to add to the smartly yoked bodice. Choose a tweedy cotton or wool for this versatile fashion. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4950. Amply cut apron for the larger figure. Sew in cotton; trim with rickrack, embroidery. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes Small 36-38; Medium 40-42; Large 44-46; Ex. Large 48-50. 35 cents.

9040. Smartly styled suitdress is a natural for checked wool or tweedy cotton. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. 35 cents.



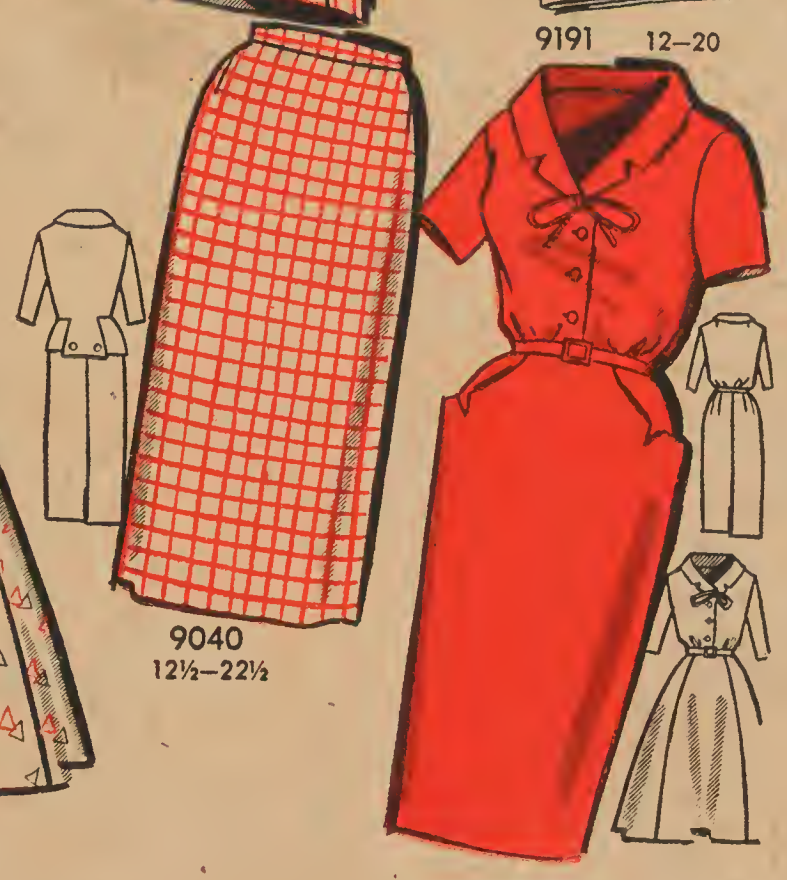




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9078 36—48



9040
12½—22½

9078. Go-everywhere shirtdress accented with diagonal tucks. Make it in cotton or rayon—print or solid. Printed Pattern in Womens' Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 50 cents.

9191. Sew this softly styled casual in two versions — with slim skirt or 6-gore. Choose silk crepe of sheer wool. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

PATTERN 9078 is FIFTY CENTS. PATTERNS 9023, 4950, 9191, 9040 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35c for your copy of full-color new Fall Fashion Catalog TODAY.



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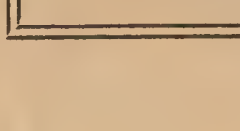


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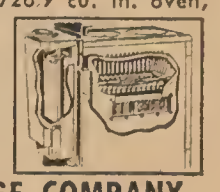
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Circulation Department*
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'Round The Kitchen

GRAPE RECIPES

and New Foods and Cooking Notes

By Alberta D. Shackelton



Make the most of grapes' goodness now so that you can treat your family next winter to those delicious grape products that everyone loves.

EVERY HOME cook likes to store up the sweet flavor of vine-ripened grapes for her winter's supply of juice, jams, jellies, conserves, and uncooked spreads, and now is the time to do it.

September opens the season for our popular Eastern-type grapes: Delawares first, soon to be followed by Concords, Niagaras, and Catawbas for the makings of good preserves and juice, as well as that favorite pie with the blue grapes. (If you do not have our Grape Pie recipe, I'll be glad to send it to you. Write to Alberta Shackelton, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 4c stamp for postage).

Gather, or choose your grapes when fully-ripe, plump, high color for the special variety, and firmly attached to the stems for the best color and flavor, as grapes do not improve after harvesting, as many fruits do. Better refrigerate them, too, as they have a short life at room temperature. Discard grapes with dry and brittle stems; moldy or wet fruit; shriveled, sticky, or dull-appearing grapes.

Grape Juice

Freeze grape juice when fresh in full season, and later make some of it into jellies and spreads when you have time. To make the juice, wash and remove grapes from their stems. Crush the grapes, and for each 1 quart of fruit add 2 tablespoons hot water. Heat to just below boiling point—about 180° but **do not allow to boil.** Strain the juice while hot through 2 thicknesses of wet cheesecloth. Cool, pour into freezer containers, seal and freeze. (If you wish to can juice instead of freezing it, pour the hot juice into hot sterilized jars, seal, and process in a hot water bath for 20 minutes at 180°—just below boiling in this case.)

To make **Easy Grape Juice,** wash and stem sound grapes and pack clean, hot jars ⅓ to ½ full with grapes. Add ¼ to ½ cup sugar to a quart and fill jars to top with boiling water. Seal and process in a **boiling water bath** for 10 minutes. Store for three weeks before using and strain as used.

GRAPE CONSERVE
(Cornell)

7 cups stemmed grapes
2 cups coarsely chopped nutmeats
2 cups seedless raisins
7 cups sugar

Wash grapes and slip off skins, and save skins. Cook pulp 10 minutes, crushing grapes as they cook. Remove seeds from pulp by putting through a sieve. Chop grape skins and raisins, if they are large. Combine pulp, skins, sugar, nuts, and raisins and divide this mixture into 2 equal parts to cook. Heat slowly until sugar is dissolved, stirring constantly. Bring mixture to a boil and boil rapidly until thick. about 20 minutes.

Remove from stove, cover pan, and let stand 2 minutes. Skim off foam quickly. Stir and pour into hot sterilized jars and seal with a thin layer of melted paraffin. When cold, wipe the jars and clean and dry the inside edge. Pour on more paraffin, slanting glass to make a good seal. Cool, cover, and store. Makes 8 cups.

Grape Jelly

Without added pectin. Sort, wash, and remove stems from about 3½ pounds of Concord grapes of which about ¼ are underripe and ¾ fully ripe. Crush, add about ½ cup water, cover and bring to boil on high heat. Reduce heat and simmer 10 minutes. Extract juice in a damp jelly bag. Let stand overnight in cool place, then strain through two thicknesses of damp cheesecloth to remove any tartrate crystals.

Combine 4 cups juice and 3 cups sugar and stir well. Boil over high heat until jelly mixture sheets from a spoon. Remove from heat, skim off foam quickly and pour into hot sterilized glasses (to be covered with melted paraffin) or into canning jars. Makes about five 6-ounce glasses.

With powdered pectin. Prepare juice as above but use 1 cup water instead of the ½ cup called for above. Combine 5 cups of the prepared juice and 1 package powdered pectin and stir well. Bring quickly to a full rolling boil over high heat, stirring constantly. Add the sugar, continue stirring, and bring again to a full rolling boil, and **boil hard for 1 minute.** Remove from heat, skim off foam quickly, and pour jelly immediately into hot sterilized containers and seal. Makes 11 to 16 6-ounce glasses.

Food and Cooking Notes

Melon News From USDA: For an excellent, smooth-textured frozen dessert with the now plentiful cantaloups, cut fully-ripe, sound cantaloup into halves, remove seeds, and peel. Slice and press through a food mill or sieve to form a puree. To make a half gallon of this frozen dessert, mix 3 cups cantaloup puree, ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ¼ teaspoon salt and combine with 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin which has been softened in ¼ cup cold water for 5 minutes and dissolved over boiling water. Freeze either in ice cream freezer, using a freezer mixture of 8 parts ice to 1 part rock salt for a very smooth product, or in a refrigerator freezing tray for a less smooth product. If freezing in the refrigerator, freeze firm and then stir to incorporate air. This product may be frozen and stored like ice cream.

To freeze melons, cut sweet, juicy, ripe watermelon, cantaloup, Crenshaw, honeydew, and Persian melons into cubes or balls. Place in freezer containers and cover with cold sirup (use 1 cup sugar and 2 cups water), leaving ½ to 1 inch headspace. Freeze and store.

Quick Trick Clam Chowder with the new package of **Scalloped Potatoes.** Mix the contents of 1 package scalloped potatoes, including sauce mix, 2½ cups water, and a 7- or 8-ounce can of clams. Bring to boil, stirring occasionally. Reduce heat, cover, and simmer 15 to 20 minutes, until potatoes are tender. Add 2½ cups milk and 1 tablespoon butter and heat. Serves 5 to 6. If you wish, use a can of chicken broth (about 2 cups) in place of 1 cup water and 1 cup milk.

New Foods: Grandma's **Whipped Molasses,** an all molasses product whipped with a stabilizer to maintain spreadability without refrigeration to top waffles and pancakes, biscuits, or toast, or as a sandwich spread with or without butter like any other spread.

New Kool-Aid Flavor. 1 envelope of the new Tangerine flavor, costing 5 cents, makes 2 quarts refreshing beverage.

Four new frozen fruit punch concentrates using **fresh** lemon juice and **fresh** fruit puree include Strawberry-Lemon, Raspberry-Lemon, Pineapple-Lemon, and Grape-Lemon. You will enjoy using these for punches, freezing as ice cubes for cool drinks, ice cream sodas, over fruit cocktails, sauces, fillings for pies and cakes, and over baked apples before baking.

"CLOTHES LINE" SPECIAL

A GOOD basic wardrobe can meet the needs of every woman. To help you plan yours, I have made a complete wardrobe for myself and I am going to give talks in three areas in New York State this fall on fashion and wardrobe planning. I will also model the garments I have made from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns. These three special meetings for clothing leaders and homemakers have been arranged at the following times and places:

September 20: 112 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y. at 7:30 p.m.

October 13: 21 South Grove Street, East Aurora, N. Y. at 2:00 p.m.

October 18: 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. at 7:30 p.m.

If you are near enough to attend one of these meetings, you are welcome to come and I shall be very happy to meet you and advise you.

Helen Powell Smith
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Clothing Specialist

PLAN NOW FOR SPRING

(Continued from Page 24)

base; Spring Song, bright red flushed salmon, with white base. These are all extra large flowers and very special.

Buy your bulbs from a reliable dealer and get good sized bulbs. The flowers are preformed so you get just what you pay for. A tulip bulb, for instance, should be four to five inches around. In our garden store we carry only the top size, which is often larger than this. The Japanese are now growing tulips. Their soil and climate conditions seem to be right, and with lower labor costs, these bulbs are cheaper, but I would advise caution in purchasing Japanese tulips. They have not been on the market long enough for us to evaluate them. It might be fun to try a few, but stick to tried and true Dutch bulbs for your large plantings. A tulip bulb can be perfect looking, but blind—no flower in it. This is caused by improper growing or curing conditions. I would advise you too stay away from "broken" tulips (Rembrandts). This is a mosaic disease, and will probably spread to your other tulips, spoiling symmetry and perfection.

Don't wait too long before planting your bulbs. Dreaming about next spring's flowers won't help to grow them. But if you'll choose your bulbs and get out this fall and dig and plant, you'll be rewarded next year with a burst of color that will make that robin feel right at home when he trills his tune!

September Needlework



7358. Pattern-ful of potholders—each one gay, fun to make, perfect for a small gift. Directions, transfers for seven holders to make of scraps; trim with bright thread. 25¢

7354. So many uses for these lovely, lacy doilies. Crochet directions for three sizes: 17 x 25 inches; 13 x 18 and 8 x 14½ inches—all in No. 30 cotton. 25¢

766. Turn linens into showpieces by adding simple embroidery. Use a variety of colors or shaded tones. Six 5½ x 12-inch motifs; color schemes. 25¢







7023. Discover the pleasure of quilt-making. Use scraps in your favorite colors for this pretty 6-patch design. Charts, patch patterns, yardages. 25¢



7074. Cuddly, cozy slippers make wonderful Christmas gifts for tots. One flat piece knitted on two needles for each slipper. Directions for sizes 4 to 12 included. 25¢



918. Happy Dutch dolls are gift-perfect. They're playmates and 'jama bags, too. Make dolls of remnants. Pattern pieces for body, clothes, faces; directions. 25¢

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS are TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Order our new Needlecraft Book showing more than 100 Needle Designs—25c.

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I've been to several Fairs in the past few weeks, and as usual, the brand new calves stole the show. Seemed like a lot of the city girls wanted to pick 'em up and cuddle them. I figured a fella could make a pile of money if he fixed up stuffed calves (like Teddy Bears) to sell in the Dairy Barns.

But when you come right down to it, the **real** money's in **live** calves, healthy, full of ginger, and in the "mama" that's in **condition** to settle right down to work in the milk line.

Some dairymen don't seem to realize it, but nutritionally, this is one of the most critical times in the whole dairy operation. What you do, how you feed, can determine your future profit from both the calf and the cow . . . whether they'll have the body and physical condition to produce at their bred-ability.

Feeding the Dry Cow: The last two months of gestation puts a terrific drain on a cow . . . especially for the protein to build calf tissue, and the MINerals and VITamins needed to develop the skeleton, the blood and the vital organs. If you want to build a thrifty calf and still keep the cow in good condition for going into the milk line . . . you'd better **be sure** she's getting the **extra** MINeral and VITamin fortification she needs.

Starting the Calf: Calves don't have much of a reserve of the essential nutrients . . . especially if "mama" was short-changed. So if you want to give a calf a fighting chance to survive and turn into the kind of cow her breeding background permits, then it's extra important to give her the MINerals and VITamins she needs. (You can't count on colostrum to do it. It's up to you.)

Putting "Mama" to Work: We're so used to it we're likely to forget it . . . but producing a calf is a big job. It puts a whale of a stress on a cow, and if you neglect her at calving, you're asking for trouble. You're gambling with her health and with her future output. It's our job to see to it that she gets the nutrients she needs to get back into working condition. Don't send her back to the milk line all fagged out. You'll be the loser.

Watkins Can Help: Your Watkins Dealer has both the recommended programs, the rations and the products you need to guarantee adequate nutrition to both the calf and the cow . . . products such as MIN-VITE for Dairy, MIN-VITE for Beef, and T-V Special. Your Watkins Dealer is a specialist in MINeral-VITamin fortification. Let him help.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

Readers Reply to Man Who Was

"FORCED OFF THE FARM"

I WAS about to say that our embittered friend who was "Forced Off the Farm" was obviously just one more victim of his own misjudgment in not being a member of some farm organization but, in re-reading his complaint, I note that he blames farm organizations for his plight.

Indeed, I can sympathize with him since I, too, was a farmer and I shall never forget the life I enjoyed as one. But I cannot understand why any man, with two sons, who was born and raised on the same farm is in such a position as he describes.

Had he been a successful farmer, it would seem as though he should have no difficulty in obtaining a loan at the Federal Land Bank or from a local bank. I am forced to believe there is more to his story than he has thought necessary to write.

With boys such as he has, why does he not remain on his job and keep some beef cattle on the farm? Certainly the boys could do their share either with or without a job in town. By continuing to live on the farm, house rent would be saved. It's difficult to see how a farm such as he once had is now incapable of keeping a single cow to produce milk at less than 26¢ per quart!
—C. J. Carr, South Norwood, Mass.

READY TO FIGHT

I read the letter on page 6 of the August 6 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and I cannot express just how deeply I sympathize with the bitterness of the farmer who wrote that letter. It makes me literally mad enough to fight that such a situation could exist in America, the land of the free which was built on individual enterprise and love of freedom.

There has GOT to be a solution or we shall have a nation of bitter, discontented people. What's the good of ever-increasing wages and salaries, if the life of the wage earner has to be lived in the smoke and fumes and traffic of city life—if his Big Money must be spent just to exist that way?
—Irma Mae Griffin, Roxbury, N. Y.

COPY LABOR UNIONS

In regard to the article "Forced Off the Farm," I would first like to sympathize with that farm family for there are thousands which are going in the same direction in the very near future because of the many problems in the farm operation.

There is no need for this to happen if the rich millionaire farmer and his weekend hobby would let the little man in the country do the farming.

My second solution would be to have a nationwide union for all farms, both fruit and vegetable and dairy and beef, to get together and force these big chain stores, big dairies, and the like to pay the prices which the farmer needs. Then he would be able to give his family and himself the fair share he needs to live like the rest of the nation, which is supposed to be having prosperous times. — *Fred Rauscher, Jr., Clinton, Mass.*

BIGNESS NO CURE-ALL

"Forced Off the Farm" in your August 6 issue was certainly thought-provoking

In an article I wrote recently for publication, "You Don't Have to be Big," I said that, much like industry, today's successful farmer is the one who can produce more without increasing labor costs. It is this concept that contradicts the idea that a farmer must be "big" to survive. Bigness alone is not the answer.

It is quite evident that many farms are being liquidated because there is too little land, or because the land is too poor to support a family by 1960 standards of living or on account of urban encroachment. Otherwise, I think it depends on the individual farmer's ability to manage and to make wise decisions.

An error, in many farm decisions, can be costly. One agricultural leader said that the greatest handicap to the northeastern farmer was tradition.—*L. H. Hammond, Binghamton, N. Y.*

PRODUCTION CONTROL

I have read your letter "Forced Off the Farm" recently published in your August 6 issue and have been deeply touched. There will have to be a more drastic solution than more liberal credit. Farmers will have to be organized and each farmer will have to be authorized to produce approximately so much according to his invested capital. Of course he will have to give up some of his individualism and take the advice of a local organization, which would be under a national organization.

Farm publications and farm organizations generally have provided only divided leadership. If all controls are taken off agriculture and we have a "laissez faire" policy there will be no small farmers in 2 years.

I would prefer the family farm to this but in order to save it, we must do something new and look forward. —*Harold Krichbaum, Fairport, N.Y.*

A PART-TIME FARMER

For those who are financially unable to farm full time and love the farm life above all others, part time farming is the only answer. For us it is the life—we all love it.

I work at a regular machine shop job and manage my Hilltop farm as an extra animation. My wife, four small sons and I dabble in several enterprises, though one may fail others will be profitable. I keep two milk cows and raise from four to six heifers to sell each fall.

I cut and sell a little lumber, some fire wood, make a little fancy quality maple sirup and raise extra vegetables and berries for market. All of these bring satisfaction in achievement as well as some extra income.

Part time farming is good, very good. — *Charles Barton, Newport, New Hampshire*

RUN BY GOVERNMENT

I am another small farmer that was forced out of business.

I will answer the questions as I see them in order. The first one—must everyone get bigger? That is not possible, as some small farmers could not buy more land if they wanted to unless they went too far from the home place.

Is more liberal credit the answer? Of course not. Too much liberal credit is eating up the small farmer now.

Is part time farming good? Again I say no. Any man cannot do justice to his cows and farm crops and work away.

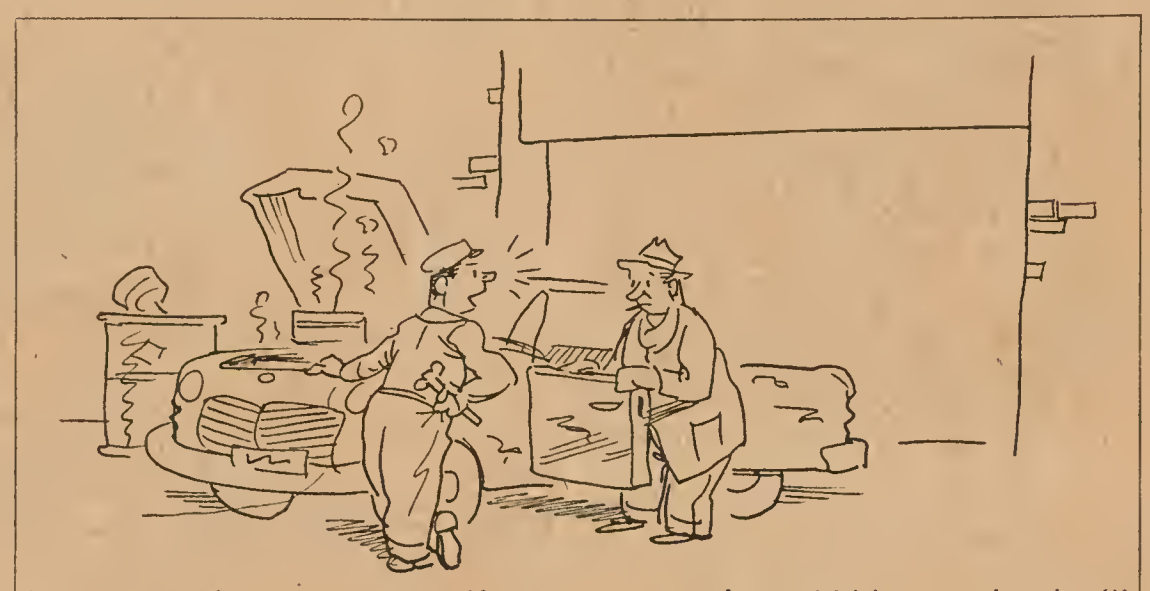
As things are going in ten more years the small farmers will all be gone and looking for work in the city and then there will be no jobs for anyone.

— *Charles Towne, Williamstown, New York*

USING WHAT YOU HAVE

Our son, now on the farm, who has outside employment and works a full 40 hour week has a wife and six children. Their oldest son, 15 years old on June 6 this year, rakes the hay and drives the tractor on the baler. They manage to buy either pure bred or artificially bred heifer calves and sell ten or twelve bred heifers each year, also surplus hay and maple sirup. They keep about 40 head of stock, also a farm flock of chickens and butcher a beef and two pigs each year.

If I had two boys 13 and 15 years old who were interested in farming as "name withheld" has, I would certainly find some way to oblige them. — *Willard E. Andrews, Los Angeles, Calif.*



"Let's put it this way, mister—if your car was a horse it'd have to be shot!"



Kissing Wanes At Forty

By ALBERT BROWNLY

THE ART of kissing is gradually becoming a lost art in America. It started downward when we were about 40, and has continued ever since.

To every man kissing is about the same, beginning as an ordeal, and gradually culminating in pleasure and joy. Eventually it becomes a feminine insult.

When you are an infant comes the ordeal, when all your aunts and doting friends pucker up their juicy wet lips and "just love to kiss you!" You can't defend yourself. And some of those aunts who use the vacuum cleaner kiss really do it up brown.

When you start school, the big girls take delight in throwing little boys to the ground and sitting on them while they kiss them. The one who kisses the most defenseless little boys is the queen of the ball. All this is very silly to the boys.

As time marches on you find out that there is something about it that you like, and when you reach high school you know it's not only fun but enjoyable too—especially if the kisser is the butterfly kisser type. This kiss is not on the lips. She puts her face to the side of yours and flashes her eyelids up and down very fast. This really throws you off your guard.

After high school and to the age of 40 you consider kissing a manly art, and strive to improve your technique. At parties you try to kiss a sweet little thing—to wife's astonishment and jealousy.

Then the tide turns. The old zest is gone, and the wife tries to encourage a sweet little thing to sneak up and peck you, saying "George doesn't have much fun any more."

The old game of post office was when the gals got in their good licks. They really poured it on. But if you were over 40 there would be no mail for you unless from a lady around 80 who wanted to get in a few last licks before all was lost. If a gal was thrown in contact with you, she'd quickly peck you on the cheek to get it over with. This is the worst insult of all, but you can get back at her by stooping down so that her jab hits you on the bald spot, or you can stand on your tiptoes so that you get caressed on the Adam's apple. Either way gets the message to them. Better not try it with an older lady, though, for you won't get away with it. She says you are to be kissed, and that is just what she intends to do regardless of how she goes about it.

There is still another way to combat this by quickly turning your head to one side so that the blow lands on your ear. This really floors them, and it takes a moment for them to regain their composure. Then you can say that you thought they were a little old for nibbling ears.

You can do what you want, but I'll go out and kiss the cow. She doesn't make a Federal case of it.



—Photo: Am. Hereford Assoc.

SEEING DOUBLE — TWICE

Quadruplet Hereford calves, two of each sex, are doing fine on the Knutson Bros. farm near Ortonville, Minn. Scientists estimate that the incidence of birth of quads is one in a millon and the chances of survival is far less. The calves are held by Larry Blanshan, a neighbor, and Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Knutson.

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Ken Ray Adantha Easter
Grand Champion
1st Holstein Dry Cow
11,910M 3.7% 445F
2X 305 3y8m actual
Sire: Ada
Owner: Lorraine K. Vail, LaGrangeville

GUERNSEY

Little Falls Pharaoh's Pearl
Grand Champion
1st Guernsey Dry Cow
11,390M 4.4% 502F 4y9m
11,430M 4.4% 506F 5y9m
11,590M 4.5% 518F 6y8m
All records 2X 305 actual
Sire: Pharaoh
Owner: Robert Parnell, Piffard





JERSEY

Maple Dale Advancer Blondie
Grand Champion
1st Jersey Heifer 2 yrs.
Sire: Advancer
Owner: Lewis Stuttle, Dryden

AYRSHIRE

Porterdale Clover
Grand Champion
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Sire: Dic
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Bonnie Haven Juno
Grand Champion
1st Brown Swiss Aged Cow
11,700M 3.9% 458F
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Catalogs upon request. Lunch available
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32 HEAD — — They're big, smooth, dehorned and in excellent condition. 22 are due in Sept., 8 in Oct., 2 in Nov., 10 are by Approved sires. Dams have up to 14,750 M 4.2% 622 F.

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Thursday, September 15, 1960
Cobleskill, N. Y.

Catalogs: Alfred Partridge, Windham, N. Y.

WESTERN N. Y. GUERNSEY SALE

September 13, 1960 1:00 P.M.

Little Valley Fairgrounds, Little Valley, N. Y.

40 Bred Heifers and Young Cows. 40 to freshen August 15- October 30, 1960. This is a consignment sale and the animals represent some of the top herds in Western and Central New York. The cows and the dams of the heifers have records from 10,000-13,000 lb. milk 2x-305 da.

Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, N. Y.
Edgar Chapman, Conewango Valley, N. Y.
Sale Chairman



"The Noblest Occupation of Man"

WE OF AMERICAN Agriculturist have always believed with George Washington that "agriculture is the noblest occupation of man" but we also believe that many non-farmers and some farmers themselves don't realize how important farming is and how truly great are the farmers themselves.

With the thought of emphasizing the importance of agriculture, before the war in the early 1930's, we of American Agriculturist started our Master Farmer project. Each year for several years, our board of judges, headed by the governor of the state, chose a few outstanding farmers and their wives to be cited and honored for their work as farmers, as fathers and mothers, and as good citizens.

At a banquet attended by several hundred prominent farm and business leaders each year in Ithaca, the members of the class of Master Farmers for that year came to receive the citation and the medal from the hands of the governor. In all, over a period of about ten years, some eighty-five Master Farmers and their wives were honored.

In order to see how one of these Master Farmers has done since he was honored, we went the other day to visit Mr. Frank Beneway and his wife who received the honor in 1935. What have Frank and his wife been doing in those twenty-five years since they were honored? Their story is very interesting.

Frank was a poor boy, born down near the Hudson in the southeastern part of New York State. Early in life he got the idea that he wanted to come to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Unable financially to take the full four years, he compromised and took the two-year course. To help pay his expenses, and later to get a little capital, he worked by the month on farms in the fruit section near Ontario, N. Y. (I pause here to say that in getting started in farming, it makes a great difference whether you begin with good land or with poor.) Frank was fortunate in starting his farming career in one of the best fruit sections in the Northeast. In riding with him this summer, he waved his hand over the beautiful countryside dotted with orchards and said to me:

"As a young hired man, I helped to plant many of those trees.". Working as a hired man, he finally accumulated enough capital to make a down payment on a fruit farm. What is more important, Frank married a local farm girl who has been a big factor in his success.

On his farm, he grew apples, peaches, cherries, and raised poultry. Putting his agricultural education to constant use, he kept up with the frequent changes, gradually adding more trees until, today, he has over one hundred acres of fruit which, incidentally, includes sweet cherries which are used to decorate cocktails.

During the long depression, Frank kept his business going by selling much of his fruit at retail. So, judging strictly from an economic or material standpoint, Frank has continued to make good, and from that point of view is a better Master Farmer today than he was twenty-five years ago when he received the honor. Starting without a cent—except what he earned himself — he is now a prosperous, successful farmer, still working every day.


Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beneway of Ontario, N. Y. Once a Master Farmer, always a Master Farmer.

But there is far more to being a real success in life than can be measured in dollars and cents. What have Frank and his wife done as parents and homemakers? They have every right to be proud of their record on this score. They have four children; two boys and two girls, all graduates of Cornell University. The oldest boy, Jim, is happily married, has four children, and is in partnership with Frank on the home farm. Jim and his wife have a beautiful home, built by their own hands. It is very apparent that they are just as good farmers, citizens, and homemakers as their parents before them.

The other son, David, is doing graduate work at the University of Kansas. A daughter, Mary Lou, who is married, has been a special agent for the F.B.I., serving in foreign countries. The other girl, Ellen Jane, is not yet married. So the kind of home that Frank Beneway and his wife have made is shown in the fine record of their children.

Another important way in which Master Farmers were measured is their record of citizenship. What have they done for their fellows? In answering this question, Frank told me that he thought he had devoted at least twenty percent of his time to public work. He has been a leader in the county farm bureau, a member and supporter of other farm organizations, and in particular he has found much time to devote to the leadership of young people and their organizations. Last but not least on this score of citizenship, he has been a constant worker in his church and in its organizations.

Almost always when visiting with a friend I try to find what his philosophy of life is—what makes him tick—what beliefs guide and sustain him.

In addition to being a good Christian and in helping others, Frank is emphatic about the necessity of hard work, of doing things for yourself instead of depending on others or on the government.

In answer to my question: "Would you live your life over again if you had the opportunity?" he answered with an emphatic "Yes!" But like most of us when we are answering that question, he added: "If I could do some things differently and correct some of the mistakes."

Well I can add to that, Frank. All of us make mistakes, of course. But after knowing you for all of these years, I think your and your wife's mistakes have been few indeed.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

In New York City for years, there has been a physical examination organization known as the Health Extension Institute. Thousands of people, mostly business men, get a very thorough physical examination from the doctors in this Institute each year.

Recently, one of these physicians said that there are **three** great fundamental ways of keeping well:

1. **Avoid excess weight.**

Fat kills more people than anything else.

2. **Get plenty of exercise.**

A reasonable amount of work, either physical or mental never hurt anyone.

3. **Get at least 8 hours of sleep in every 24.**

Stop and think a moment. Then ask yourself how you measure up to these tests. If not, what are you doing about it?

FALL PASTURES

One of the jobs that I used to detest when I was young was what we called "baiting the cows," in the fall. We always turned the cows on the second growth in the meadows and it was the boys' job to keep them out of the corn and other crops, But I well remember that after the dairy had had their fill of that tender second growth, particularly when it was clover, how milk production jumped. So up to a point, it was a good practice.

However, many good stands of grass, especially of legumes, are injured by too late grazing or mowing. They need to get some growth before the killing frost in order to store food in the roots to carry them through the winter.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO YOUR SAVINGS?

One time in the early years of this century when I was picking wild strawberries, I found a silver dollar on an old abandoned road. I couldn't get home fast enough to show Mother my full pail of berries and that silver dollar. But if I had saved it until now, it would be worth less than fifty cents.

That is what has happened to your lifetime savings, your government liberty bonds, your pensions, and your insurance. That is what inflation has done to you. It has pushed prices up, way up, and because of inflation, you have lost many of the rewards of your hard work and thrift. High taxes steal much of what is left of your savings.

When Congress amended our Constitution to permit income taxes, it was stated that no more than 2% of our income would be taken by tax. Now, income taxes take from 20 to 90% of incomes and farmers well know what other taxes are doing to them.

It is, therefore, high time for Americans to find the causes of ruinous inflation and taxation and try to stop them.

One cause of taxes is war. What a different world this would be, not only in material wealth but in happiness, if there were no wars.

The chief causes of inflation and high taxes is **big government.** For this, we are all to blame. Every time we ask government to do something we should do for ourselves, every time we call for more laws and more services, or elect candidates who advocate more government, we have increased inflation, taxation, and destroyed our freedom to operate our business and run our lives ourselves.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A man was bragging about his grandfather. He said among other things that women were just crazy about his grandfather. So his friend inquired:

"Well, how did Grandpa feel about this?"

"Oh, he was just crazy about them, too, so much so that after awhile, it went to his head and he began to cut a notch on his cane for every conquest. And do you know, that's what killed him."

"What do you mean, that's what killed him?"

"He made the mistake of leaning too hard on his cane one day!"

SERVICE BUREAU

Hay Dealers Not Bonded

"I am wondering if there are any New York state laws governing delinquent hay buyers. Two men did a thriving business for themselves in this area in the spring of '59. They bought hay from several farmers and never paid for it. Sometimes they paid for the first load but not for the last. They weighed it at the state line and were to pay afterward.

"Do all hay dealers have to be registered with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets?"

Hay dealers, and in fact all dealers in New York State farm products, are required to be registered with the Department of Agriculture and Markets if they use a vehicle on the State highways for the purpose of buying and selling farm products, and if they do not have an established place of business. There is no bonding provision with the registration, however, so it is difficult to recover money owed to producers, particularly if the truckman has gone out of business.

That is what has happened in this case. A marketing license inspector checked on this complaint and told us that, had he known it sooner, he might have been able to help, because this dealer was registered last year. Now, he is out of business so there is no way of forcing him to settle.

Registered truckers are required to display a metal sign on their vehicle, stating "Registered Merchant Truckman by the N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture and Markets", and giving the name, address, registration number and date of expiration. Also, anyone doing business like this is required to carry a personal identification card, which is renewed regularly, and gives the name, address, physical description, and signature.

NEW "SKIN-GAME"

"Here is a new 'skin-game' your readers might be interested in hearing about. It happened to an old acquaintance of my mother's, whom I hadn't heard from in four years or more.

"A man came to her door, checked her name and address, and told her a friend was sending her a 12 lb. turkey for July 4th, and wanted her to know so she wouldn't buy one for over the holiday. It was to come from a Manchester, N. H., market. She wondered who would give her a turkey and he said he would give her two guesses, but that it was no one around her neighborhood.

"She guessed my name and he said, yes, that he was a friend of mine and had taken me to the market, that the market was selling out at marvelous discounts and that I wanted her to have advantage of the sale. She ordered about $13 00 worth, and he said for a $10.00 deposit he'd bring the groceries and turkey the following Saturday and she could pay the balance. She is still waiting.

"This man said he was a neighbor of mine who had a big duck farm. There isn't a duck farm anywhere near here. I haven't mentioned this woman's name in years, nor have I shopped in Manchester for three years. Apparently, as soon as this lady mentioned my name, the man jumped at the chance to use it and just invented the rest of the story. It cost my friend $10.00, plus the disappointment of not receiving the turkey."

CAUGHT THIEVES— WON REWARD

"We have had a series of burglaries, house breakings, and vandalism. There has been extensive damage and expense. One of our neighbors had guns stolen and his home damaged; another neighbor had about $30.00 worth of groceries stolen. Our trucks and tractors were taken out and driven all over our fields, destroying our hay crop.

"My husband caught the boys the other night and they were taken by the Onondaga State Troopers to a detention home until they go to court. They are 11 and 14 years of age. The 14 year old boy is on probation for stealing a tractor before."

Since receiving this letter, we have been advised that the boys have been in court and the 14 year old was sent back to Rochester Institute. The 11 year old was put in the custody of another family.

We have sent our $25 reward to Mr. Elwyn C. Withey, R. D. 1, Homer, N. Y., whose wife wrote us this letter. In the case of juveniles a jail sentence is not one of the requirements for the reward.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Marion Sieverdin, R. D. 3, Swart Hill, Amsterdam, N. Y. would like to get a picture of the pleasure boats that used to sail down the Hudson River from Albany to New York in 1912-1913, etc. They were known as the Hudson River Day Line and the Hudson River Night Line.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Herman Abel Sprague, who was near Rochester, N. Y. when last heard from. He has a son, Abel, and a daughter whose married name is Hilda Ericson.

Robert Carl Brown, formerly of Claremont, N. H. and Worcester, Mass.

Norah Griffen, Alta Stebbins, Newton Smith or Hattie Schoonover, who lived in Sabinsville, Penna. in 1913.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Earl Cobb, Ithaca ..... $ 3.98
(refund on tree)
Mrs. Gladis Zwijacz, Saratoga Springs 21.31
(refund on order)
Mrs. Alton Wrisley, Willsboro 10.33
(refund on order)
Mr. Walter Coe, Boonville 22.90
(refund on ins. premium)
Mrs. Ella Mae Gurney, Canajoharie 29.95
(refund on order)
Mr. Walter B. Jackson, New Bremen 2.45
(refund on book)
Mr. Edward Bilinski, Middletown 16.84
(refund on parts)

MAINE

Mr. Stuart Record, Livermore Falls 8.50
(refund on tree)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. James Fife, Leavitts Hill 15.00
(bal. of acc't.)
Mrs. L. E. Ricker, Concord 443.25
(ins. claim)

VERMONT

Mrs. Rena Luther, Bomoseen 312.50
(ins. claim)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Adeline Doray, Monson 1.00
(refund on catalog)

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Rose Dalfonso, Colchester 68.00
(damage settlement)

"worth far more than it cost"

—says Mrs. Hooker



Mrs. Huldah Hooker of So. Dayton, N. Y., a grade school teacher, was on a stepladder taking down classroom decorations. The stepladder tipped over; she fell fracturing her left hip.

She spent eighteen days in the hospital, underwent surgery to pin the hip, had a series of physiotherapy treatments, was laid up at home for weeks—her medical bills in and out of the hospital amounted to $1,053.40.

In less than a year after taking out two North American accident policies, which together cost $25.00 for a full year of protection, Mrs. Hooker drew benefits totaling $1,220.00. When Mr. DeFrancisco, local agent from Falconer, N. Y., delivered the $1,220.00 check, Mrs. Hooker wrote this letter of thanks.

I wish to thank the North American Accident Co. for their check received for payment of hospital and Dr. bills I incurred from my accident.

It seems like a generous settlement for the investment and it is the only policy I carry which paid me over and above compensation.

North American was happy to make a prompt and fair settlement. May I say that we feel the policy is worth far more than it costs.

Huldah D. Hooker

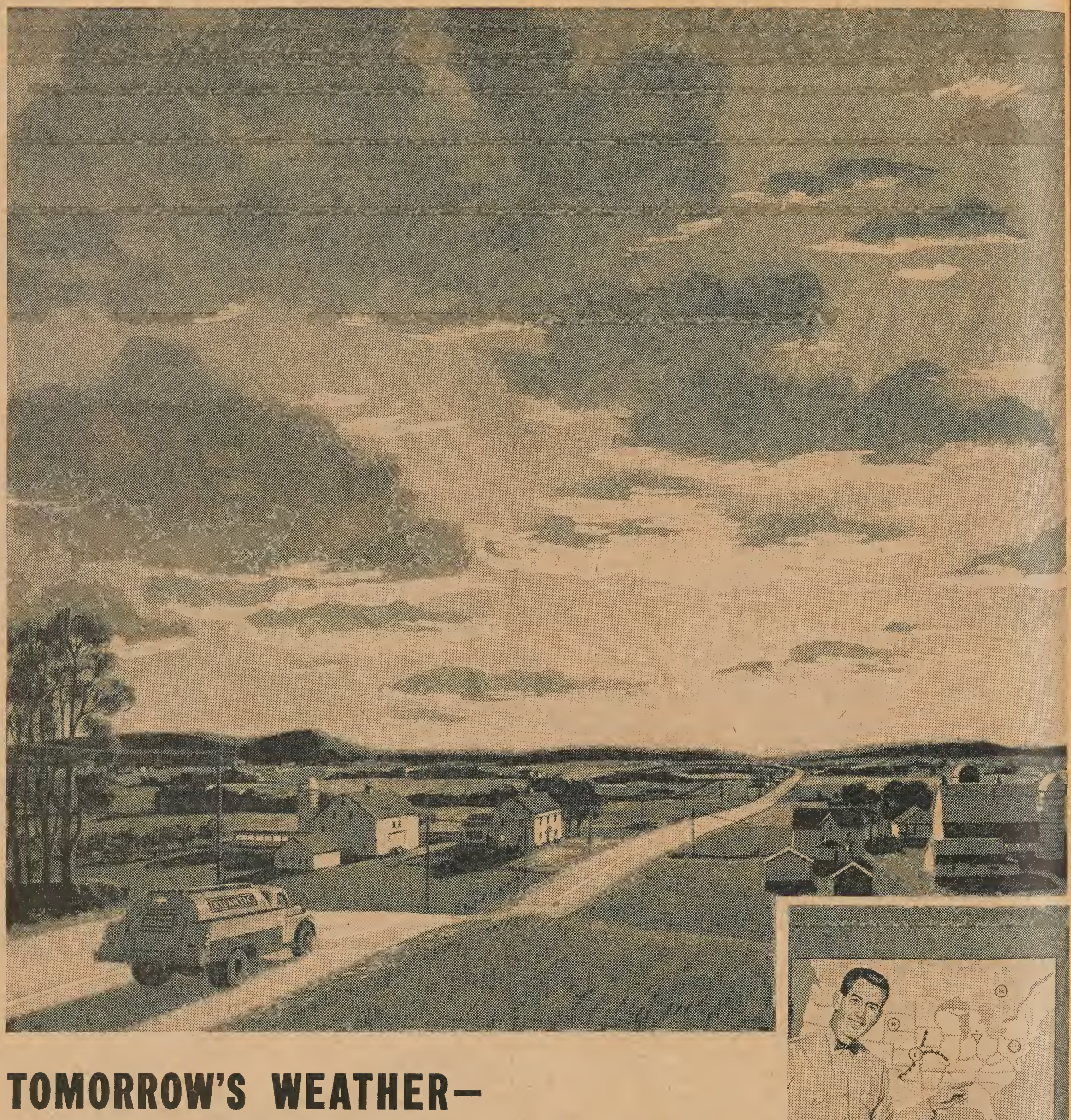
OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Lorena Sheffield, East Randolph, N. Y. $366.91
Auto—injured knee, broke rib
Lillian Chamberlain, Auburn, N. Y. 320.00
Fell—broke ankle, leg
Thomas Cavallo, Falconer, N. Y. 135.71
Fell—injured knee
Owen Hofbauer, Pine City, N. Y. 81.43
Thrown from tractor—injured foot
Paul Lawton, Oxford, N. Y. 100.71
Planing lumber—injured fingers
Karl Allen, Harford Mills, N. Y. 100.00
Crushed by bull—fractured ribs
William Moxham, Harpersfield, N. Y. 300.00
Auto—injured back
Clarence Eder North Collins, N. Y. 1,270.00
Slipped and fell—fractured left leg
Gary Clark, Elba, N. Y. 299.80
Gun accidentally went off—wounded arm
Melvin Applegate, Dion, N. Y. 102.86
Slipped—injured back
Melvin Burke, Carthage, N. Y. 551.20
Auto—concussion, inj. eyes ribs, arm.
Irma Horvath, Lowville N. Y. 999.35
Auto—Injured neck
Raymond Krenzer, Caledonia, N. Y. 120.71
Auto—injured shoulder, head, cuts
John Reed, Munnsville, N. Y. 859.25
Thrown from tractor—compound fractured arm
Paul Maier, Churchville, N. Y. 160.00
Hit by bolt—broke leg
Jean Mead, Amsterdam, N. Y. 248.57
Auto—fractured jaw injured neck
Samuel Prior, Sauquoit, N. Y. 328.00
Injured by cow—fractured ribs
Donald Moss, Manlius, N. Y. 696.92
Auto—injured neck, chest
Anna Mueller, Naples, N. Y. 244.00
Fell—concussion, cut and bruised head
Loren Corey, Phoenix, N. Y. 75.00
Fell—fractured ribs
George N. Roberts, Oneonta, N. Y. 402.75
Auto—fractured ribs concussion
Erwin Page, Hermon, N. Y. 157.85
Riding corn harvester—fractured arm
Roy Hunter, New Paltz, N. Y. 48.56
Heifer pulled chain out of hand—injured hand
Mildred Davis, Lyons, N. Y. 126.25
Slipped fractured arm

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

More Money for Milk!

Some Suggested Plans Including a Proposal Designed to Discourage Overproduction

By LELAND SPENCER*

Professor of Marketing, Cornell University

IT IS probably an understatement to say that farmers are dissatisfied with the prices they receive for milk. This is especially true in the great Midwest dairy region where milk prices are much lower than those paid in New York and other northeastern states. Spokesmen for dairymen and other farmers have long contended that these groups are not getting their proper share of the national income. They say that most of the benefits of scientific and technological advances in agriculture have gone to consumers and middlemen. This is in sharp contrast to the situation in industry, where organized labor has succeeded in preempting a large share of the gains from increasing productivity.



Leland Spencer

It must be acknowledged, I believe, that there is much evidence to support these views.

It is true that milk producers have benefitted from the federal price-support program which maintains a national "floor" price for milk used in the manufacture of butter, nonfat dry milk, cheese and other products. Producers of market milk have also had the benefit of stable prices under Federal milk orders. But the great majority of dairymen feel that these measures are inadequate. As evidence of this they can point to facts such as the following, compiled and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

	Net returns to farm operators and their families*			
	Annual		Per hour	
Dairy farms in:	1947-49	1957	1947-49	1957
Central Northeast	$2,801	$2,887	$.69	$.79
Eastern Wisconsin	3,064	1,796	.68	.46
Western Wisconsin	2,380	2,040	.56	.59

*After an allowance for interest on invested capital.

These figures are not averages for all dairy farms in each region, but are believed to be typical and representative. Some dairymen have done much better than these typical examples, while others are on the ragged edge of bankruptcy.

Point number 1 to be noted from these figures is that the hourly return to dairymen for their time and management has been very low in comparison with industrial wages or salaries of business executives. Point number 2 is that dairymen's earnings have improved very little in the last 8 or 10 years, while the earnings of industrial workers have continued to rise at a good pace.

No doubt there are some groups in America that are even worse off than the dairy farmers. Nevertheless, it is understandable that dairymen and their spokesmen are pressing for the development and adoption of some type of program that will improve their economic position.

Basically, the problem is that the rapid progress of science and technology in dairy farming, together with the inability of farmers to gear their output to the market demand, results in an over-supply of milk, even at the prices which are considered inadequate.

Last year the Federal government purchased or subsidized over 4 percent of all the milkfat and more than 8 percent of all non-fat milk solids produced. In most recent years it has been necessary to take even larger quantities off the market in order to maintain the prices paid for manufacturing milk at the support level—currently $3.06 a hundredweight for 3.9 percent milk. Most of the butter, cheese and non-fat dry milk purchased for price-support purposes has been donated to relief agencies, used in school lunch programs or shipped abroad with little or no return. Much of the non-fat dry milk has been sold to feed manufacturers at a fraction of the price paid.

Some Proposed Income-Raising Programs

Several different kinds of programs for raising the level of income to dairymen and other farmers have been proposed. Suppose we list the various proposals with a thought or two about each as it might affect dairy farmers.

1. Continue to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

This is good advice for individual dairymen. Unfortunately, however, increasing efficiency brings a greater output of milk and lower prices. Greater efficiency will tend to aggravate rather than solve the problem of excess supplies.

2. Stimulate the demand and expand market outlets for milk and milk products by intensive educational, advertising and merchandizing programs.

This is being done to a considerable extent, but a great deal of effort is required to maintain the per capita consumption rates where they are. The consensus of informed opinion is that additional promotion cannot be expected to bring further substantial gains in the consumption of milk.

Fortunately, our population continues to grow at the rate of 1 or 2 percent a year. If production could be stabilized, and per capita consumption maintained, the problem of excess production would be solved in a few years.

3. Raise dairy price supports to a level that will enable dairy farmers to make a better living.

The price-support level for manufacturing milk was lowered from $3.85 a hundredweight in 1952 to $3.06 in 1958, and this rate is still in effect. Several efforts have been made to obtain legislation that would raise the support level without success. Both Congress and the administration have resisted the pressure to raise price supports, knowing that higher prices would stimulate greater production and increase the problem of surplus disposal.

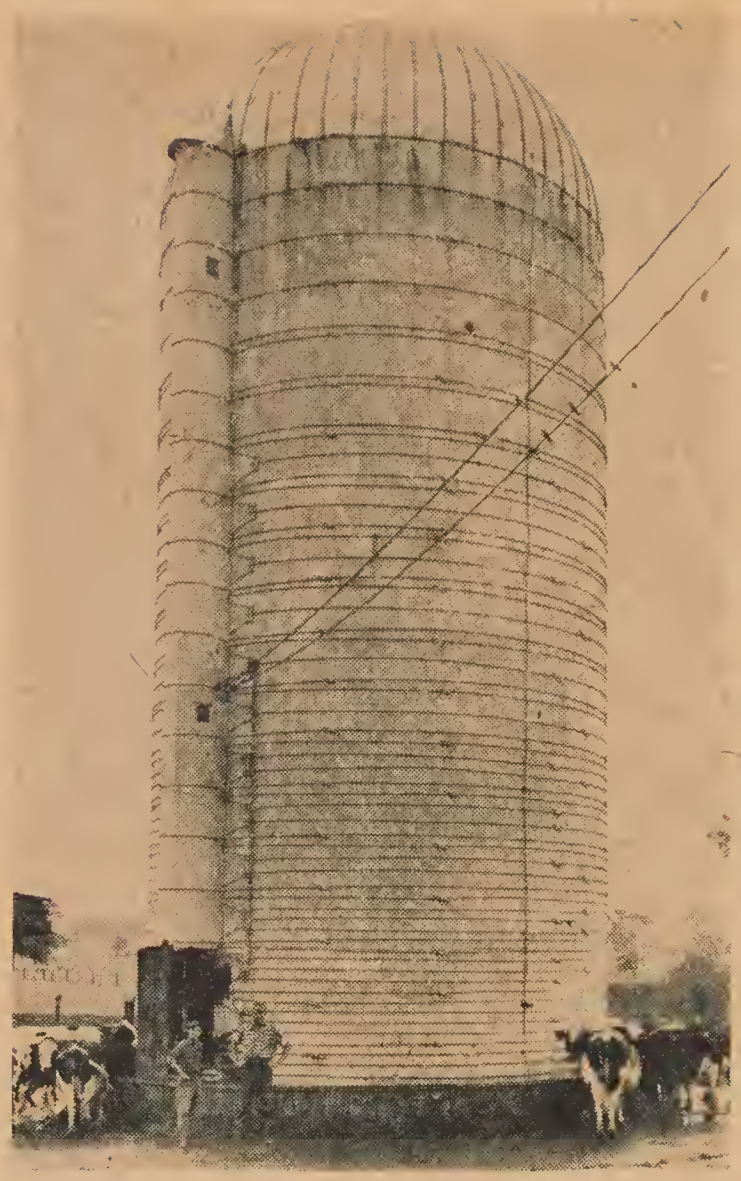
(At the last session of Congress, however, a bill was passed, which, if approved by the President, will raise the price-support level for manufacturing milk 16 cents per cwt.)

Experience has shown that there are practical limits to the quantities of dairy products that can be disposed of on a subsidy basis either at home or abroad.

(Continued on Page 16)

*Dr. Spencer was one member of the Committee of Economists and Dairy Specialists appointed in 1959 to study and recommend a program for raising the level of dairy farm incomes. Other members of the Committee were: Prof. Harlow Halvorson (Chairman), University of Wisconsin; Prof. Charles E. French, Purdue University; and Prof. Verner Nielsen, Iowa State University.

IN THIS ISSUE Materials Handling, Page 2, . . . "AB" Technician, 6 . . Management Makes a Difference, 8 . . . Packing Apples, 11 . . . High Moisture Corn, 17 . . . Fall Fashions, 20.



Silage comes down chute from unloader, is carried around trough by conveyor.



Debbie Reynolds joins her father, Gerald, left, and Uncle Ed beside one of the three wagons.



Gerald and Debbie have been checking silo feeder with hired man Donald Scharick.

These Dairymen Show How to

Produce More, Lift Less

By **GORDON CONKLIN**, *Assistant Editor*

IT USED to be that one way farmers judged a man was according to how much he could lift. My Dad, who worked his way through high school by slinging loaded sacks at a feed mill, used to tell about the feats of a fellow worker. A huge Negro, this man could pick up two 100 pound sacks of feed, one in each hand —and walk with them to the farmer's wagon. Back in those days, fertilizer came in 200 pound bags.

Now, the old-timers may have bragged about their lifting ability, but the modern farm manager knows that he can't afford to spend a lot of time at a job a machine will do faster and cheaper. Mom may not say much about it, but she's happier about less lugging and lifting on the farm, too. She has to apply the liniment to aching backs, and knows all too well what really heavy lifting for long periods can do to the menfolks. Don't get me wrong—farmers expend as many calories of energy in a day as they ever did—but they accomplish a lot more by substituting steel muscles for the "Armstrong method."

Handling silage is one of the jobs wher engine and motor power have really take over. The Reynolds Brothers, Gerald and Ed of Corfu, N. Y., have an example of automate silage handling. Using a pen stable and pave feeding area, they feed silage to their 95 milk ers and 20 young cattle the year around.

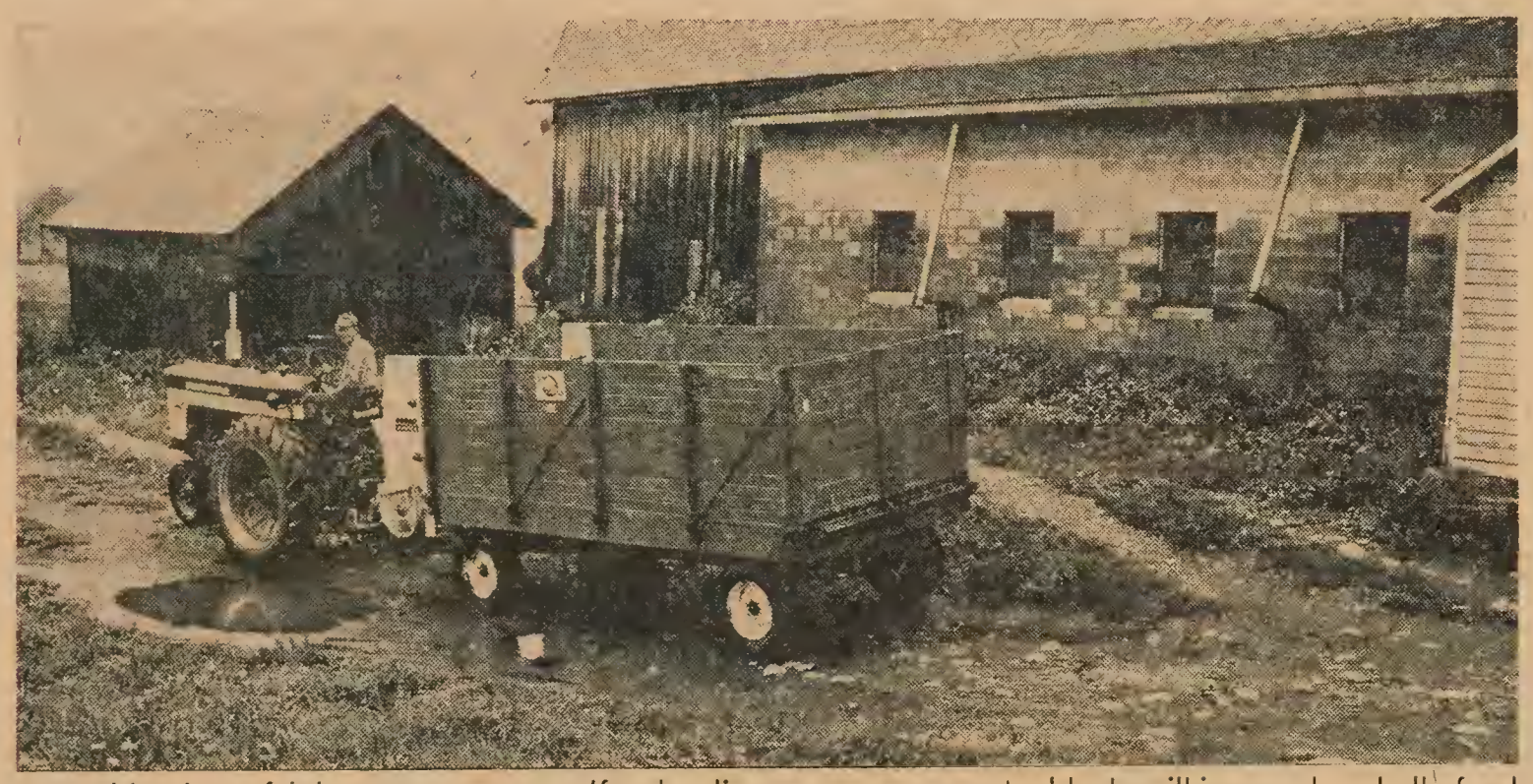
The first step in moving "grass to gullet" i to cut and windrow with a self-propelled 10 foot-cut windrower. After wilting, grass i chopped into three self-unloading wagons then blown into a 24' x 50' silo. Yes, you're right—it takes some tonnage to fill this tub Gerald says, "It will hold about 100 acres o grass, 40 acres of good corn. With our equip ment, though, we filled it six doors from th top between the 3rd and 11th of June thi year."

At feeding time, an unloader throws silag down a chute to an around-the-silo feedin system. Silo staves 30" long are stood o end to form a trough and a conveyor move silage around the outside of the silo base Gerald says, "By using the silo for our 'zer pasture', we have a uniform feed. We think that roughage has a period that it is at its height of feeding value, and it should all b cut at that time."

The Reynolds' herd responds to high quali ty roughage and good management by post ing an average production of just over 12,00 pounds of milk per year. Besides high produc tion, another indicator of good managemen is an extremely low milk bacteria count rec ord. Showing me the latest report, Gerald com mented, "Here's proof that pen stables can b clean."

An eight-stall milking parlor with pipelin means no stooping to put on milkers, no car rying the nearly one million pounds of mil produced each year. The bulk tank eliminate wrestling milk cans, and pneumatic handlin of feed takes the grunt and groan out of tha job.

Gerald and Ed agree that, with the large tonnages involved in modern farming, it's nec essary to substitute gasoline, electricity, and compressed air for the muscle power of yes teryear.



A combination of labor savers — a self unloading wagon, concrete block milking parlor, bulk feed handling tubes, and the corner of the bulk tank building at right.

Four Milk Cooperatives Make History

Directors Meet Jointly to Consider Ways of Meeting Price Problems

HISTORY was made in the northeastern dairy industry on September 6. For the first time, officers and boards of directors of all four major dairy cooperatives met together, including the Dairymen's League, Eastern Milk Producers, Metropolitan Milk Producers, and the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives.

Remarks by Market Administrator Dr. C. J. Blanford indicated the reason for the unprecedented meeting. He forecasted a uniform milk price for the last 6 months of 1960 averaging 27 cents per hundredweight under the corresponding period of 1959, with the October price likely to be 36 cents under the 1959 figure for that month. He predicted that milk production in the New York-New Jersey Marketing Order area during the last six months of the year will be 114 million pounds higher than previously forecast.

Congratulating the cooperatives for their unity, Blanford said, "Let those who criticize the cooperatives and their leadership for failure to act jointly in representing dairy farmers be made aware that your leadership **can** be effective, that you **can** get together to discuss issues of mutual interest, and that you **do** intend to represent the dairy farmers in this milkshed."

He went on to raise the question of some kind of production control as he commented, "There is also the pressing problem of increased production in the milkshed. This must be faced head-on. **If a reasonable price structure is to be maintained, production must be kept more nearly in line with the needs of the market."**

As a result of the meeting, a petition to U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson was unanimously approved. Excerpts of the petition follow:

"We, the four qualified cooperative groups petition for such emergency suspension, hearing or other action under the New York-New Jersey orders required to adjust the Class I price so as to maintain milk prices at not less than the 1959 level. . . .

"This emergency situation has been occasioned by an unusually cold, wet summer in most parts of the milkshed. This had led to lower Class I sales and above-normal production.

"Continuing rising costs in face of these declining prices are not now being met and cannot in the future be met by our milkshed dairymen as the order provisions now exist.

"A long range program is being developed by the four organizations to adjust supply with demand among our milk markets.

"This emergency situation demands that the hearing scheduled for October 3 be deferred since a Midwestern tie as proposed could further depress the Class I price."

Question Box

Poultry

Why is so much emphasis put on the temperature of the water used for washing eggs?

If it is too hot you can get a thickening of the white next to the shell; if it is too cold, the contents of the egg may shrink, actually pulling water (which may contain bacteria) through the shell into the egg, thereby hastening deterioration rather than improving quality.

How often should the solution used to wash eggs be changed?

Depending on how dirty the eggs are, the usual recommendation is to change it after washing five or six baskets of eggs. Both the detergent and the sanitizing agent lose effectiveness as they come in contact with dirt.

Crops

What's the advantage of ear corn silage over putting all the corn plant in the silo?

Ear corn silage is fed as a concentrate rather than a roughage. 15 lbs. of ear corn silage at 40 percent moisture is about equal to 10 lbs. of 16 percent dairy ration.

Is it practical to apply nitrogen in the fall on land to be planted to spring crops?

Tests indicate that losses by leaching are considerable in the Northeast.

Is it practical to spray a field of birdsfoot to dry the leaves in order to harvest seed better?

This has been tried but there are still some "bugs." Some are trying it on a small scale where there are few weeds, and spraying two days before harvesting seed.

Dairy

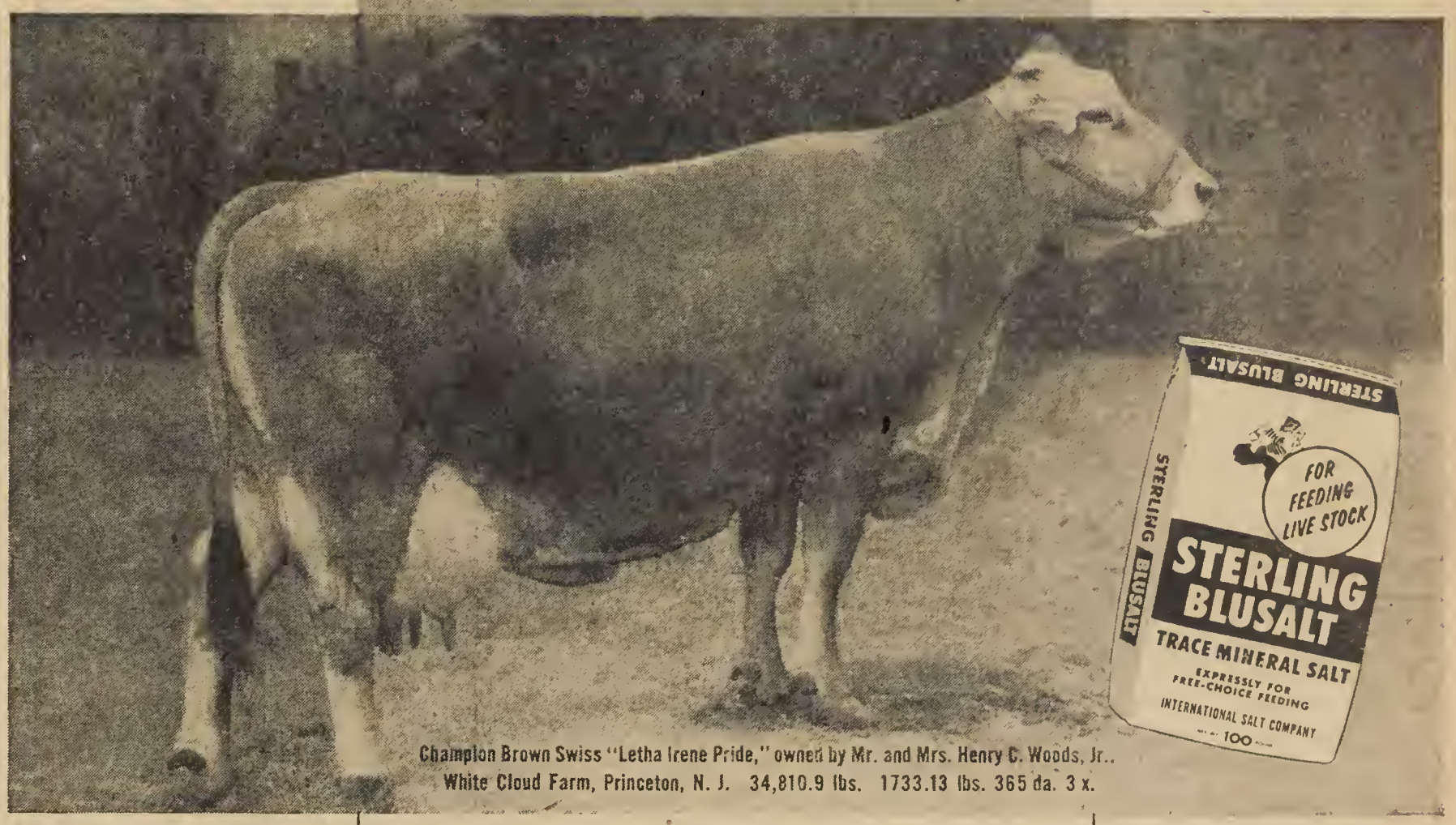
Are large herds of dairy cows more susceptible to disease than small herds?

Yes. So said Dr. M. G. Fincher, recently. He believes that herds of 200 to 1,000 cows will be in greater danger of mastitis, bacterial and virus diseases, and foot rot than herds of 10 to 100 animals. He says the damage from antibiotics in milk could be greater in large herds, also.

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Editorials



By Hugh Cosline

MILK CONTROL COMING?

I TRUST that every dairyman in the Northeast will read Dr. Leland Spencer's article on Page 1 of this issue.

Several men closely connected with milk marketing have told me recently that the proposal for some program of production control will be the burning issue for dairymen during the next year or two. Meanwhile, the more milk producers read about it and discuss it, the more likely it will be that any eventual action will please them.

Several questions will be raised in the minds of many dairymen. Among them are these:

1. **What will be the effect if dairymen can buy and sell quotas? Will the price of these quotas be capitalized into the farm and increase the cost of production of young men just starting in as dairy farmers?**
2. **Can a milk expansion control program be set up and administered so it will work? Obviously, any such program must be nationwide in order to be effective.**
3. **What will be the details of the plan finally worked out, and how will they affect each of you as individual dairymen?**

It is useless to kid ourselves or indulge in wishful thinking. So long as government continues to support prices of manufactured dairy products and is able to dispose of them, such a program will have some effect, at least temporarily, in improving prices. But in the long run the price of milk will continue to be set by supply and demand, and dairymen have two choices: they can either produce milk at the supply and demand price, or if they ask for and get any program designed to maintain prices above that level, they must be prepared to submit to strict production controls.

If the Page I article raises questions in your mind, write to Dr. Leland Spencer, c/o American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and he will discuss your questions in coming issues.

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WATCH SCHOOL KIDS!

NOW THAT the youngsters are back to school it behooves all of us to drive with increased caution.

Also, while we are on the subject, it's a good idea to watch out for the school buses. It will cost you money to pass a standing bus (from either direction) and, besides that, it will make your face exceedingly red!

OPINIONS WANTED

THE ISSUE of October 15 will be the thirteenth Annual Forum. The theme will be "Meeting the Challenge of Change," and as usual we plan to give you the opinions of many readers.

We cannot promise to use all the letters we receive because we will get more than we have room for. But we do want to hear from you on one or more of the following questions.

What will farming be like twenty-five years from now?

How can a young couple with limited finances get started in farming?

How can farm organizations be strengthened?

Will cooperative marketing improve farm prices?

What can the Federal government do for agriculture?

Does a young man headed for farming need college training?

Write us a letter soon, addressed to Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and get it in the mail not later than October 1.

MALE COOKS

NOW I KNOW why men (at least some men) like to cook!

Two groups of soldiers volunteered to live for 24 days on a monotonous diet of canned and dehydrated foods. Half of them ate what was put before them, the menus being repeated every three days. But the other half, eating exactly the same food, planned their own menus. This group liked the food better, had a much better morale, and agreed that they could stand the diet for a longer time than the other group.

Housewives may take advantage of the results. When the man of the house loses interest in food—if he ever does—why not say "Fine! Why don't you plan and cook the meals for a day or two?"

THESE SHALL BE ME

WHILE in New York City recently, I struck up a conversation with a cab driver. He drove, as we talked, with that combination of skill and aggressiveness that always leaves me a little breathless.

In the course of our conversation, he proudly spoke of his son and daughter. Both had been able to go to college and had gone on to successful careers, one as a department store executive, the other as a music teacher.

He didn't say so directly, but apparently his health was broken by the struggle to send his kids to school. It was also apparent that he would do it all over again without hesitation—"As long as I could help my kids to have the chance I didn't have, that was all that counted."

As he talked, I remembered my own Dad. From the hardpan soil of a hill dairy farm, he sweated a college education for all his four children. I think he spoke for all parents when he wrote:

> A noble foe's uplifted brow,
> A soldered seam, a well-worn plough,
> My children; gaily prancing dawn —
> These shall be me when I am gone.
>
> G.L.C.

FIGURES! FIGURES!

MATHEMATICS is an absolute science, yet figures can mislead absolutely!

Remember how innocent New York City dwellers were sold 10-acre poultry farms on the basis of profits figured on paper? I am reminded of them when I read how 6,000 farmers each owning 10,000 sows could supply the pork requirements of the nation.

As one economist said, "The men who quote such figures are leaning more heavily on arithmetic than on economics." And I might add "than on common sense."

CONTRACT GROWING

THE ONLY logical result I can see from the type of integration common in the broiler industry is prices beaten steadily down to cost of production or below.

What's the answer? Perhaps there is no perfect solution, but I sincerely hope that where vertical integration develops, farm cooperatives will be in control. I could wish, also, that producers intrigued by contracts that seem to offer profit without risk might look ahead and measure the eventual result.

Of one thing I am convinced, contract farming, which is a type of integration, will increase. In this way, producers will grow a crop or animal to meet certain specifications based on market demand, at a guaranteed price.

In so far as producers band together to increase their bargaining power, the advantages of growing on contract may far outweigh probable disadvantages.

EGG PROFITS

UNDOUBTEDLY, LABOR required per hen is an important figure in affecting income of poultrymen. Assuming that comparable results were secured, the more hens a man can keep the more profit he makes.

In spite of that, it is possible that the effect of labor per hen has been over-emphasized. Of greater importance, say some men, are two other factors: price received per dozen eggs and the number of eggs produced per hen per year.

Guarding quality and securing preferential markets to bring an average of 1 cent a dozen more, plus a production increase of 7 eggs per hen per year, will increase returns as much as an increase of 25% in labor efficiency.

They Say - - - - -

Advice is what the old give the young when they can no longer set them a bad example.
—Irvin Cobb

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

AN ESTIMATED 19.2 MILLION DAIRY COWS WERE ON FARMS IN JUNE, 1960, according to the Crop Reporting Board, a one percent drop from a year earlier. This is lowest total on record for the month since 1930. But the 1960 drop was the smallest since 1954; the trend toward larger commercial dairy herds continues, but the gain in herd size since June 1959 was not sufficient to counter the decline in number of farms keeping milk cows.

COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, according to USDA, will total 109 million bushels compared to 122 million in '59 and 127 million in '58. In the Northeast, this year's crop is forecast at 23 million bushels; last year 28 million. New England Apple Institute has hard-hitting promotion program all ready to go.

A STANDARD, SIMPLIFIED POULTRY PRODUCTION ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND RECORD FORMS are being developed by a committee set up by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the American Feed Manufacturers Association. The purpose is to encourage poultrymen to keep adequate records and to standardize them so results can be accurately compared.

LOOKING AHEAD TO POSSIBLE RETIREMENT, farmers should not neglect to file self-employment earning reports to qualify them for Social Security payments. Government will accept only 3 years of back payments. A young man who is covered now provides considerable benefits to widow and small children.

SHORN WOOL INCENTIVE PRICE FOR 1961 marketing year, which starts April 1, '61, will be 62 cents per pound.

COWS IN A MISSOURI TEST GAVE 14% MORE MILK when fed 4 to 7 times a day as compared to two feedings.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ASKED TO CHANGE EGG BUYING PROCEDURES for State institutions to permit purchasing more eggs produced in the Empire State. New York Farm Bureau made the request on basis that State purchases are wholesale but specifications are based on retail grades.

FAMILY FARMS CAN COMPETE WITH LARGER UNITS, says H. L. Stewart of USDA. For one thing, labor savings per cow level off when herd gets above 35 to 40 animals. However, Mr. Stewart says, family farms will become more specialized and more services-spraying, applying fertilizer, etc.-will be hired.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR, poor old guy, is cursed with always having to be first; forever he is on the run to make surc that not anyone will ever start a job before my neighbor's halfway through that chore. He's first to plow and first to plant, by noon each day he's in a pant; he's up an hour before the sun, by night he's got two day's work done. The only thing at which he lags is that he almost always drags to bed long after guys like me have been aslecp two hours or three, he sits up burning midnight oil so he can plan tomorrow's toil.

With all that labor, naturally, he's doing fine financially; our bank has had to add some space to match my neighbor's income pace. But just as he is first in wealth, he's also leading in ill health; of all the people that I know, I'm surė he'll be the first to go. Now, that's a first I do not crave, I hope I won't bc in my gravc for many years to come, by gee, I want to live a century. To do that, doctors say, requires avoiding any work that tires; that's why I use the plan I do, I work one hour and rest for two.

Time to STORMPROOF your buildings for the winter



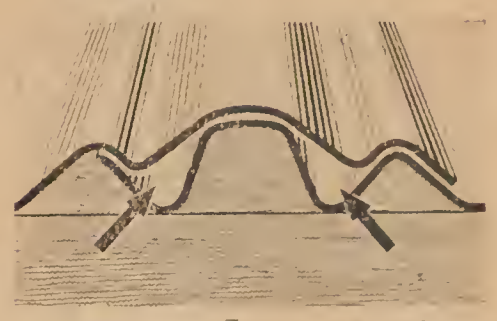
Winter's just around the corner! And right now is the time to make sure the roofing on your barn and other buildings will be snug and tight.

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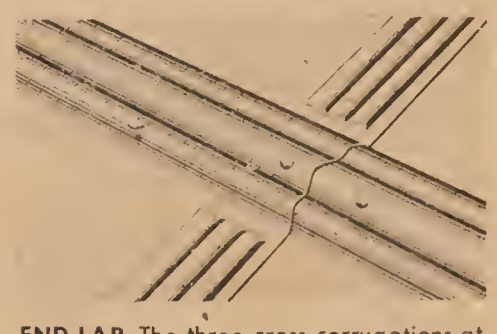
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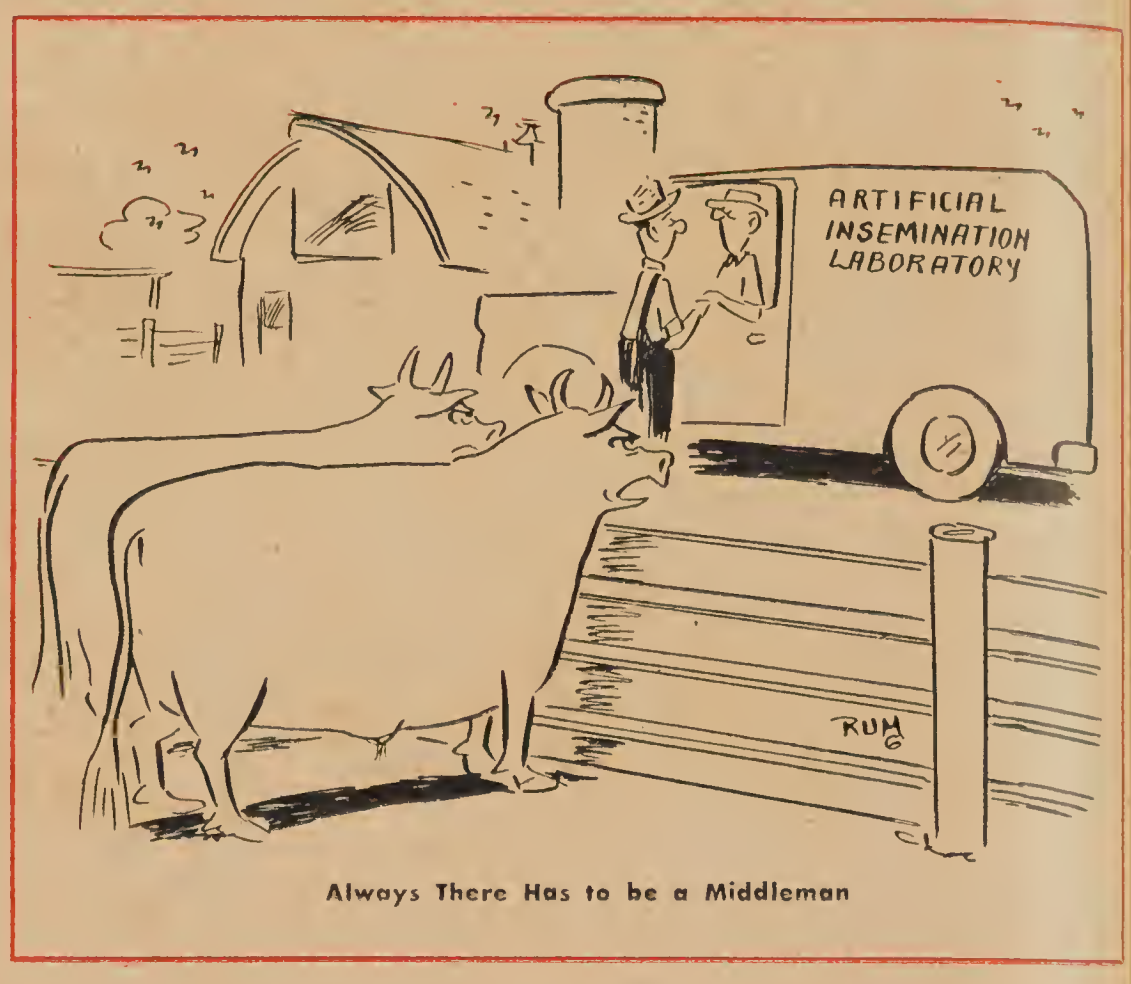
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The Trials, Troubles and Triumphs of an "A B" Technician

By CHARLES ABRAMS*



Always There Has to be a Middleman

ABOUT 20 YEARS ago a new profession was born. For lack of a better name it was called "artificial breeding technician." Since that time, we technicians have been descending on the countryside with the consistency of paupers at a free lunch counter. If you milk cows, you have heard about artificial breeding and its sidekick, the technician. Your opinion of both will depend to a great extent on whether they have ruined your market for bulls or provided you with cows that you like to own. In one way or another, it probably has affected your dairy operation; we hope it's been all for the good.

A Rewarding Occupation

The profession of "artificial breeding technician" is a satisfying occupation, and the rewards compare quite favorably with the effort put forth. There are times, though, when you find yourself teetering on your professional dignity like a girl on her first pair of high heels.

There is something about this job that brings out the comedian in everyone you meet. Every place you go there is always someone who has a few very funny remarks about the type of work we engage in. Then, of course, everyone has to try to dream up a new nickname for us. Aside from the usual and more obvious, I have just been blessed with "the man with the golden arm." At least it's different!

The requirements needed to become a technician for an artificial breeding unit are quite unique. First, a high school graduate, preferably more education. Second, a dairy farm background. Third, experience in the dairy industry. And last, a pleasing, aggressive personality. This is what they tell you when you sign up for the course. Here's what else you need:

Careful Driving

You must be able to drive a car carefully. There is something about the way inseminators drive that always arouses the competitive instincts of all the local and State police as soon as you hit the highways. Careful driving does not always apply to just highways. If you have ever driven too fast into a dusty driveway on wash-day, you know what I mean. When you see that cloud of dust roll over all those clothes on the line; and then the farmer's wife comes churning down off the back steps, you've had it, brother!

Every inseminator needs a good stomach for coffee. All the diners on the circuit should be stopped at regularly. This is marked down to "public relations." When you are having your morning cup of coffee at home and the phone rings, you absolutely must be able to outfumble your wife away from the table or you'll have to answer the thing yourself; answering the phone is a bad habit to establish.

All technicians must be able to write clearly and correctly. A breeding receipt must be as easy to read as a doctor's prescription. You must be able to fight ugly dogs with boot and brush. I know of one instance where the technician was pinned in the corner of the milkhouse by an ugly dog. He hollered to the farmer to call off the dog. He received the reply, "What do I want to call him for? I'm just as scared of him as you are."

Doing odd jobs and running errands is also part of this job of being an artificial breeding technician. Things we're asked to do at times include: stop at the vet's and bring up some pills for calf scours; sweep the hay up in front of the cows; pick up some penicillin at the drug store; drop the milk check and deposit slip off at the bank; pick up some salt blocks at the feed store; bring a set of tractor chains up from the machinery store; after you finish, let the cow out in the barnyard and drive her down the lane and open the gate on the right side and let her in there.

The Funny Side

Probably one of the inseminator's most important requirements is a sense of humor. It is a job filled with situations that can be funny or aggravating depending upon your outlook. It is much easier when you can look at the humorous side of things and even laugh at yourself at times.

There is a serious side to this work. No one is more aware of it than the technician. When an inseminator takes that death grip on the first cow's tail, he accepts an obligation. It's not his privilege to accept or deny this obligation; his job demands that he accept it. All artificial breeding is dedicated to herd improvement. That was its reason to be born, and it will always continue.

With the inseminator, the term "herd improvement" comes home to roost. It's quite simple. If you do not improve the member's herd with better cows, you do not work for him. If you don't work for him, you don't get paid. If you don't get paid, you don't eat. It's a simple system, but practically foolproof.

Consider the fact that an inseminator breeds 2,000 cows in one year. He is directly responsible for the results of those breedings. It would take a dairyman with 50 cows a period of 40 years to equal that number, so you can see this obligation is not to be taken lightly. Nor is it.

How can herd improvement be accomplished? Technicians are constantly working to find answers to that question. When artificial breeding first started, farmers had to take the sire that the technician had on that particular day. Today, with the advent of frozen semen and new extenders for liquid semen, it's quite possible to choose from up to a dozen sires any day in the week. With this large selection of sires to choose from, the fact still remains that probably 75% of the members still leave the selection of sires up to the technician.

So, how does the inseminator make the selection? First of all, he doesn't play eeny-meeny-miney-mo in the semen chest to pick the sire he uses. The inseminator tries to the best of his ability to pick a sire he feels will satisfy the desires of the dairyman.

"One Man's Meat"

This presents something of a problem. The expression "one man's meat is another man's poison" was never used any better than when referring to dairy cattle breeding. I've seen members who would not use a sire that is one of the great bulls of the breed even if the inseminator chinned himself on the catheter and handed out green stamps at the same time.

Any successful inseminator must be a good listener. This is one of the ways he discovers which sire a farmer would probably like to use. In the course of conversation with the dairyman, the inseminator will discover many things that he likes or dislikes.

Some Holstein owners want their animals mostly black, some mostly white, some don't give a darn! Some want high test in their herds; others have test enough, they want lots of production. Many dairymen like to follow certain blood lines. For every man who wants to follow blood lines, there is another who doesn't want to follow any set blood line; he would rather use a good unrelated blood line.

To sell artificial breeding successfully, it is necessary to give the farmer what he wants. If he doesn't like white cows, that's his privilege; I, for one, will not try to get him to use white sires. Give him what he likes, but do it with a first rate sire.

The records prove that, operating on this principle, an inseminator can provide herd improvement and at the same time conduct a successful business. Production records show that artificial breeding has certainly contributed tremendously to the present high rate of production of our dairy cows.

Wide Selection

The dairymen that select their own sire have a tremendous selection to choose from. Pick up any breed journal and there are as many sires available as there is money for space to advertise them. There is a fistful of artificial breeding studs operating all over. Name your brand; it's available some place.

Sire selection today is a full-time job, and calls for special study. More sires are becoming available for artificial breeding every day through organized bull-studs and private sources. The problem of selecting the right sire to use becomes more difficult with each new sire added.

Dairymen must be careful in their selection or they can be awfully disillusioned about the results of artificial insemination. What we need in this business is one standard system of proving sires so they can be compared equally. As it stands today, virtually anyone can figure up a sire proof and use it to advertise a sire.

Who figured out the proof and how, is as important as the proof itself. It should only be done by a reliable source, and they should be responsible for its accuracy. Authorized artificial breeding organizations have specially trained personnel to handle sire selection. If you are going to use a sire from an outside source try to be as careful as possible in your selection. **Popularity doesn't necessarily mean quality.**

Key Is Management

Artificial breeding and the technician can be used by dairymen to tremendous advantage. The key to these benefits is better management. How to obtain this mysterious ability is difficult to answer.

What makes one dairyman who has used artificial breeding for 15 years have a 400 lb. herd average, and a neighbor down the road using the same sires have a 600 lb. average? Both have comparable farms

(Continued on Page 13)

*NYABC Technician



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Management Makes the Difference

By LOUIS P. LONGO
Connecticut Dairyman

BEFORE WE GET involved with dairy problems, I would first like to explain that I do not profess to be a writer or an expert in the field of farm management. I am a dairy farmer and consider that the problems of this business can best be met with the practice of good calculated management, approaching these problems or challenges in the same manner as any corporation manager in other fields of industry might. I sincerely feel that the fundamental laws of good business administration apply to all types of businesses, including dairy farming, and that any violation of these safety rules will definitely result in the loss of income to the owner.

In my opinion, the following four items are the basic factors in managing any type of business.

1. **Production per unit.**
2. **Production per man employed.**
3. **Overhead cost.**
4. **Flexibility of management in production.**

The application of these factors to our dairy business is outlined below.

Production per unit does not necessarily mean production per cow, although among some of the best farm managers this is considered the important factor in production per unit. Just as important, it has to apply to total annual production and the season of this production.

Very often we hear farmers discussing individual records and individual production. The basis of all our purchase of purebred animals is individual production. Little attention is given to the season of this production or the labor net return that is made because of this production. Yet this is the objective of all our efforts in management. Our main source of income is the sale of milk. Of what good is a 14,000-pound herd average if we have only ten or twelve animals in the herd? And it has taken special attention, high cost of feeds, breeding of heifers at a late age, and the culling of fair money-making cows that fail to meet this high standard that we have set.

I am not saying that high production should be set aside entirely. High production has its place. But if total production has to be sacrificed in order to attain extremely high individual production, the cost is too great to anyone.

The production per cow should be gauged for the best marginal net return. A combination of high efficient production per cow and high total production per farm will accomplish the basic terms in production per unit. Placing this production at the season when the price of milk is at a premium can result in as much as fifteen to twenty cents per day more income per cow in the Connecticut market, a very important factor in our net return. Also, the preservation of the market by making an abundant supply of milk when the local market demands it is an important factor, especially when the market is under Federal Order.

Our next factor, production per man employed, is very closely related to production per unit. By men employed, I mean every man working on the farm, including family labor. There are many scales as to the amount of milk a farm should produce per man. These amounts range from 50,000 to 1,000,000 pounds per man employed.

What the proper amount should be I dare not say. For the family-run farm, many feel that production can be very low and the business can still survive. For the farm that hires labor, it is felt among the best management circles that 250,000 pounds of milk per man per year is a good efficient amount.

I do not agree that because a farm is run by family labor we should accept a lower wage. This is only an introduction to inefficiency and is the cause of many good capable young farmers leaving the home farm for better-paid jobs in city industry. Therefore, volume of production per man should be the same whether labor is family or hired, and should be in the amount that will return fair labor income to everyone employed, plus a proper interest return to the owner for his investment.

Our third factor I consider to be one of the most neglected items in farm management today—the cost of overhead and labor involved. In a herd of 50 head or less, overhead and labor costs can be over three-fourths of our total expense per cow, yet in herds of 100 or more animals the overhead cost can be less than one-third of the total cost per animal. How we can overcome high overhead costs is a very neglected question, but the hard facts are: first, modernization; second, production per man employed; and third, production per unit. This means to most farmers a greater need for capital, a greater need for knowledge of modernization, and a greater need for close management of a larger herd.

Our fourth factor is flexibility. The lack of it has been the cause of failure in many large businesses, and is probably the cause of low income on many dairy farms today. It is very easy to recognize the need for changes and see, through proper calculation, the savings that could be made, but because of our traditional ways these changes never materialize, thus hampering our ability to be competitive.

If we are flexible enough to recognize and calculate, we should be flexible enough to make the change, limited as we are by available capital; but, on the other hand, limited flexibility can hamper capital income in years to come. Industry is spending millions of dollars each year to find new and better ways. We have it all available through our colleges and experimental stations free, yet only a small percentage are making use of this service. All progress ever made in dairying, in its true light, is the result of flexibility.

Now, the big question is, how can these four factors be brought about on a dairy farm, and can they all be brought about at once? I am definitely convinced that the modern pen stable and milking parlor is the only means through which the four factors mentioned above can best be applied to their fullest extent and achieve the fullest results.

We cannot hand-feed, carry and spread bedding, open and close stanchions, walk to and from animals, and expect a maximum efficiency. These jobs have to be mechanized at the lowest possible cost, and the animal's ability to walk has to be utilized in every way possible. I know of no other way than the pen stable and milking parlor where this can be applied.

As soon as these efficiencies are attained, the first realization by any manager is the number of additional cows one man can handle and how much better the increase of these animals will distribute the overhead cost. The low cost building and equipment needed in pen stables offsets the total investment per animal, again giving you lower overhead cost.

I realize I have hit on a very controversial subject—the pen barn versus the conventional barn. It is very true that there are many poor examples of pen stables throughout the nation. There are also many poor examples of conventional barns that go unrecognized. It must be remembered that in the early days of the tractor, the horse versus the tractor was a very controversial subject also, and at that time there were many poor examples of tractors.

The manager must not be misled by another man's inability to manage or to set up properly an operation for the best efficiency. He must be flexible enough to visualize how he would manage this unit and to calculate the savings he expects to make, and compare them with the unit he is visiting.

In conclusion, I would like to ask every man who manages a dairy farm to analyze his methods of management and honestly ask himself the following questions:

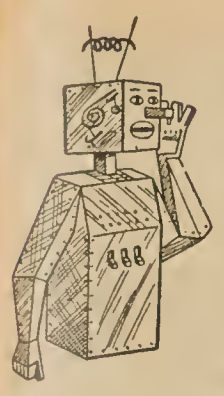
1. Am I making records to make a better profit, or am I doing it for a higher social standing in the dairy society?

2. Is my labor income up with the average of the industrial workers of my area?

3. Is my capital investment per cow less than $1,000?

4. Am I using my methods of farming because they are the most efficient, or is it because of tradition that they are being used?

I realize that each of the subjects I have touched on briefly is deserving of a story in itself. I have only tried to lay the groundwork for a future article which I will call "A Break From Tradition."



Here's Something New!

Bugs Kill Bugs — Thuricide has become the first microbial insecticide to attain Federal registration and exemption from a tolerance requirement. A "living insecticide," it is composed of microorganisms smaller in size than yeast cells which, when eaten by certain insects, kill the pests by quick-acting infection. However, any quantity remaining on food crops after harvest is harmless to humans, animals, birds, and fish. Among the insects for which the novel insecticide is recommended are imported cabbage worm, cabbage looper, and tobacco hornworm.

Papa By Proxy — According to the cold, dry facts of life, the University of Maryland has an "instant" calf.

A normal little heifer calf was born to University of Maryland Stylish Echo sired by Quincy King John, who expressed no satisfaction in the event. Even though Stylish Echo and King John are both respectable dairy animals, and the calf



First "instant" calf from dried semen.

is the first of its kind. King John's role was merely technical.

Little Stylish Echo "Instant" represents a significant break-through in biological science. Artificial insemination is nothing new in the dairy world. However, this new calf is a product of artificial insemination and "suspended animation." She is the first calf sired with reconstituted frozen-dried semen.

Dogie Pellets — Hay in pellet form has a higher value for beef steers than an equal amount of long hay, says Prof. John Miller of Cornell University. Miller found that three pounds of hay pellets added to typical winter rations for growing calves gave about 50 percent more value than would be expected from long baled hay of the same quality.

Hay pellets were also fed to yearling steers fattened on pasture. It was found that pellets made from alfalfa and orchard grass could replace half to two-thirds of the ground corn without reducing gains appreciably.

Research at other centers indicates that identical results would not be obtained in the case of dairy cows. The Cornell researchers say their work was done solely with beef cattle, and they have no indication that dairy farmers could expect the same effects.

All The News — Composting newspapers is being studied at the University of Oregon. A shallow pit is dug as large as a fully opened newspaper. The papers are laid flat in the pit to a depth of two inches, on top of which a double handful of 5-10-5 fertilizer is spread and then covered with a thin layer of soil. In about nine months, a rich, black compost is obtained—without turning.

Whoosh! — The jet age of poultry raising may be just around the corner. The sound of low-flying jet planes, Nebraska scientists observed, was better than any known method of speeding the return of broody hens to production. Following up this observation, they compared three methods of ending broodiness: (1) the broody coop, (2) progesterone treatment, and (3) a loud hi-fi recording of a jet plane. Sound treatment was most effective — didn't require handling birds individually, and wasn't harmful to production in case laying birds are treated by mistake.

Separate The Sheep and Goats — Because crop seeds and weed seeds conduct an electrical charge at varying rates, an electrostatic seed separator has been developed at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Screening, used in many seed separators, does a poor job of sorting mixtures of crop seeds that are almost identical in size and shape. In the electrostatic separator, seeds pass through a high-voltage electric field, are charged and separated according to their electrical conductivities.

New Mower — A double sickle with two blades is being put on the market. A double eccentric operates the two sickles which work against each other with the flat sides facing. No guards or plates are needed. Manufacturers claim it is possible to drive this mower 30 to 40 percent faster and through very heavy crop stands without trouble.



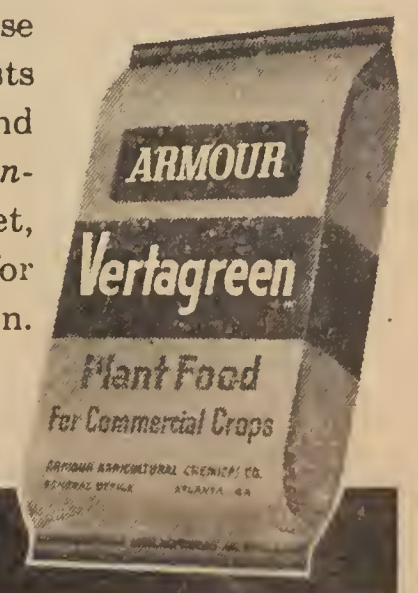


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When You Choose Your Tractor Transmission



By TOM CLAGUE

TEN years ago, you wouldn't have been apt to buy any certain brand of tractor just because of its transmission — they were all about alike. Of course, some had more speeds than others, but they all used a clutch and a "stick" for shifting from one gear to another. Today, you might very well choose one brand of tractor over another just because of the difference in transmissions.

There are two important reasons for you to consider investing the extra money to get something besides the regular transmission—economy and convenience.

Economical and Handier

Your savings from the "special" transmission would come from more efficient operation of the engine because it would be easier to match your load to engine capacity. Studies in recent years have shown that you get the most work done per gallon when you "shift up and throttle back" to keep your engine always loaded to full capacity. With a power-shifting transmission or a clutchless transmission, you can make these shifts easily and quickly, on the move. And over the life of the tractor, your savings in fuel can be considerable, often running into hundreds of dollars.

Convenience is important too, especially when you consider it over the long pull. It pays off, too. Today's tractors are powerful, and enable you to do a lot of work. But a tractor is no better than its operator. And with the size and complexity of machines and controls being what they are today, there are sometimes almost too many things for an operator to "keep track of." So anything which makes it easier to do a good job of operating should tend to increase the work done per day, which means you get a better return on both your machinery and labor investment.

A more convenient transmission can be significant for two more reasons, too—both of which can be important, but difficult to put a price on. If you use hired help, it may be an important morale factor to have a tractor with an easy-to-operate transmission. Or, it may be that you or some member of your family is getting along in years, and will find it much easier to use a tractor equipped with a "special" transmission.

Three Types

There are three types of transmissions to consider today — the power-shift type, the torque-converter type, and the clutchless type.

The power-shift type is available on several brands of tractors. It enables you to shift from a higher to a lower range and back again while on the go, and without de-clutching. This is useful, and convenient for slowing down to make easier, safer turns, and to match the load to engine capacity for most economical operation. There is the usual clutch, of course, with the down-shift lever to give you twice as many speeds as you have positions for the gear-shift lever. This type of transmission has been available longer than either of the others, and it does provide a simple, easy way to match load to engine capacity as field conditions vary.

Next to appear on the market was the torque-converter transmission. A torque converter is a fluid-coupling device which automatically adjusts the ground speed to the load. Thus, in actual use, you choose the appropriate operating speed by selecting the right gear, and start through the field. When the going gets tougher, as in plowing, for instance, the engine stays at top speed while the wheel travel slows down somewhat.

You get the same result as if you had shifted gears to cut ground speed for more power at the drawbar—and you don't have to do any-

(Continued on Page 13)



Oops! There's that streak of clay again—grab that stick and drop 'er down a few gears on the run. The transmission matches load and engine capacity.

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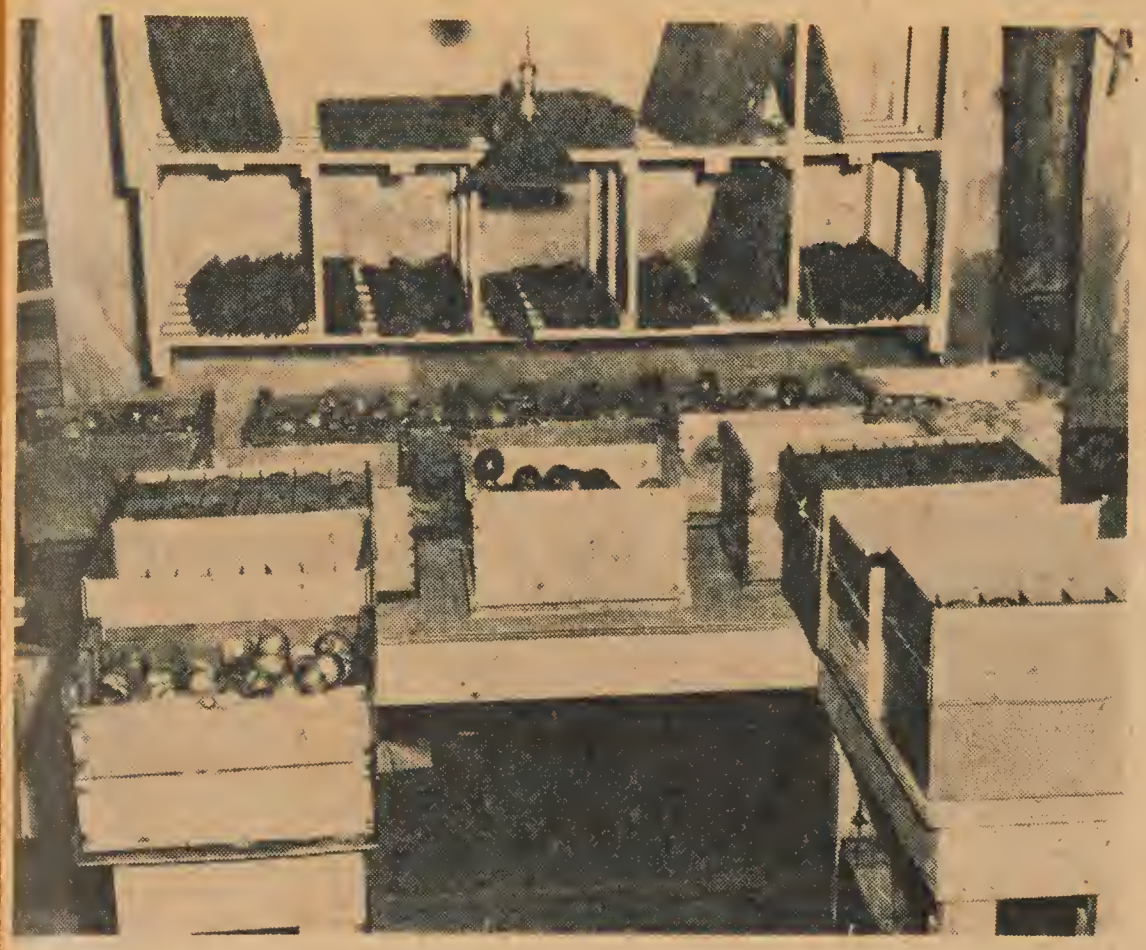
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THE OLD WAY. Flat working spaces and lack of planning slow up the apple packing job. Pictures Courtesy USDA

An Easier Way to

PACK APPLES

By STANLEY BORT

EVEN in this age of mechanization, McIntosh apples are still being hand-packed. And, because of their delicate nature, it looks like they will be for some time to come.

There's nothing wrong with this. But there **is** something wrong with most of the stations at which they are packed. Currently used manual packing stations are both inconvenient and inefficient — usually the product of a quick installation job.

To provide more efficient working conditions for Northeastern apple packers, researchers in the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA and the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station have designed an improved packout station. And they've done it without any dollar outlay to management — simply by using materials in existing packing stations and supply racks.

Because of its added convenience and the elimination of waste motion, the new packing station increases packer productivity 10 percent.

Four major changes have been made in the conventional packing station:

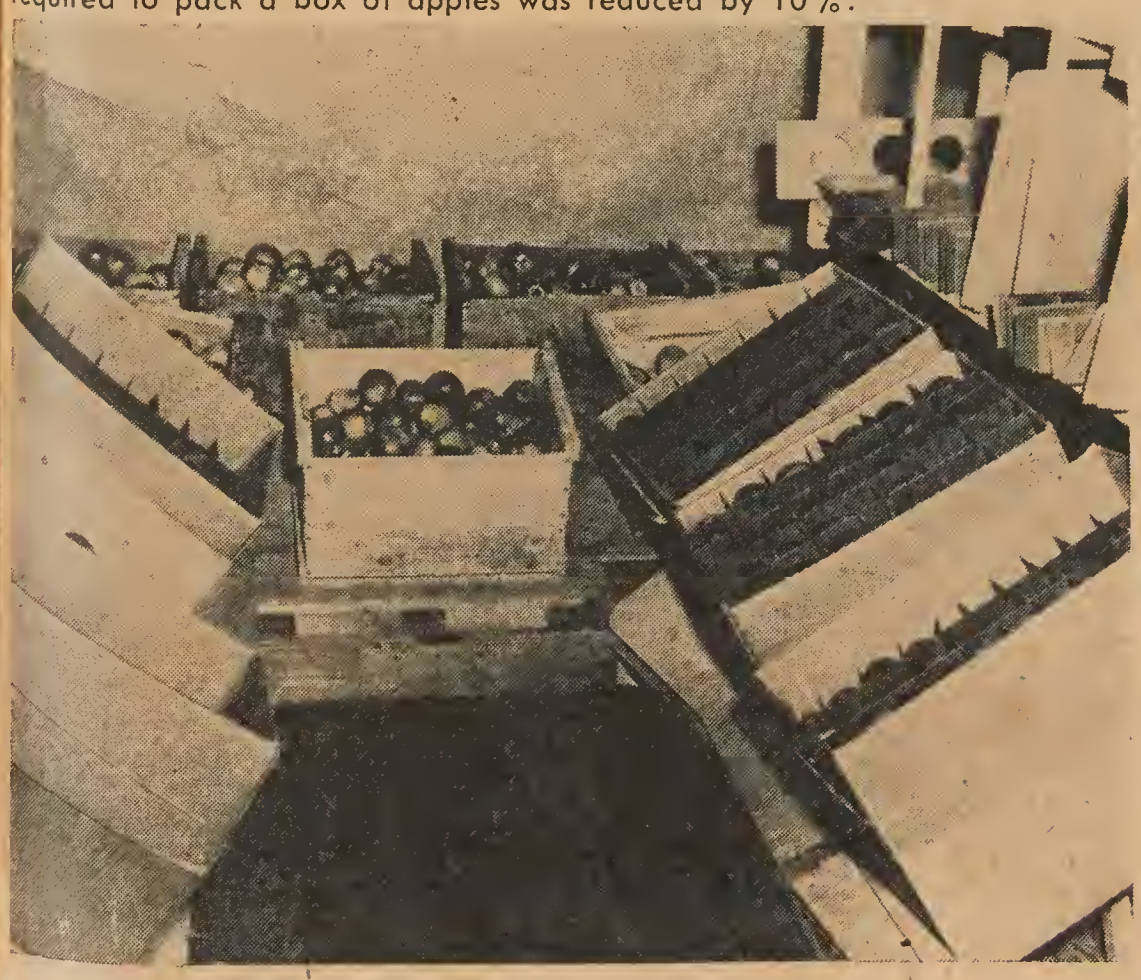
1. The working surfaces are tilted to give the packer a clear view into each container.

2. Packing supplies are re-located directly over the cartons in which they are to be used.

3. A chute is used for culls. Formerly, these were hand-placed in a box under the packing table.

4. Apples of the most frequent sizes are packed at the front of the work station near the packer; less common sizes are given space at the rear.

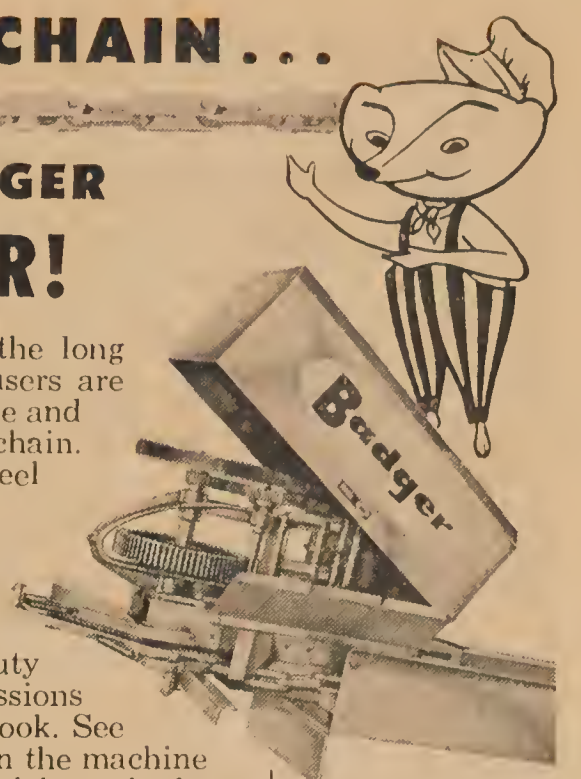
Without cost and as the result of planning and rearrangement, the time required to pack a box of apples was reduced by 10%.



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Good Reading

Teenagers Tell How Books Influence Lives

When we announced our contest entitled, WHAT BOOK MOST INFLUENCED YOUR LIFE? Mrs. G. W. Hawkinson, teacher of Sociology at the High School in Laconia, New York, submitted essays on the subject from her whole class.

These student letters are so good that we decided to publish them independently of the letters received from others in the contest which we published in our May 21 issue.



NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE

The book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea", written by Jules Verne, is a novel about the scientific future as he predicted it would be. At the time it was written it was actually laughed at. Many people thought that it was pure fiction. They said that most of his ideas, like the atomic sub, were impossible to make. This is the thing that inspired me; they said that it was impossible to build an atomic sub and yet it now has been created.

To me, because I want to be an engineer, it inspires and opens the field of engineering to me. I feel as though there are many things to be accomplished. I base my ideas on the fact that if as in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" the atomic sub has been created why isn't it possible for the other things to come true in the future? Why can't we have under-water cities and gardens? I feel that the oceans are our major resource.—*Pete Nault*

ONE OF THE BEST IN OUR LITERATURE

One of the most important literary influences on my life is the epic poem by John Milton, "Paradise Lost." I read this poem as an individual assignment for my senior English class on the recommendation of the teacher that it would take a great deal of application, but would be worth it in the end. I found that it was very difficult to comprehend in places, but when I could understand the general implication, it gave me a feeling of satisfaction.

The noble theme behind the poem has become the popular basis for the "beginning" of the world. His descriptions of heaven and hell can be seen in many modern-day interpretations of the Christian religion. The literary genius of the author humbles even the most learned of readers. This is understandable when one realizes that by modern standards it is estimated that Milton had an I.Q. approaching 200.

"Paradise Lost" is considered by many to be one of the best literary works in the English language. It cannot be scanned, but must be devoured. Reading this poem gave me a more profound appreciation for the authors of history. It made me realize how much can be learned from the fine literature that is our heritage.—*Bill Gard*

"HIGH ENOUGH FOR ANY BOY"

The book which stands foremost in my mind is an autobiography by William O. Douglas entitled "Of Men and Mountains." I feel that this book has had a definite value in molding any character or manifesting any virtues I might have at age eighteen. A simple yet profound book, it relates his experiences at home in the heart of the fantastically beautiful Cascade Mountains of Washington. Though the story of his various sallies is sufficient to make this outstanding reading, the book goes one step farther. The character of a young man who loved nature, his fellow man, and his God is revealed to us through his writing.

From modest surroundings to the Supreme Court of the United States is a high enough mountain for any boy to attain or surpass. This is undoubtedly the finest book I have read to date.—*Arthur Learned*

DEFENSE AGAINST WORLDLINESS

I have been influenced a great deal by Robinson's "The Cardinal." This book not only gave me a tremendous insight into the priesthood but also gave me a stronger basis on which to base my own conception of religion.

After following a young man through his early days as a curate up until he becomes a cardinal, I finally realized that a priest is a man just like the rest of us, except for the fact that he has given his life to serve God. He gets angry, frustrated, anxious, bitter and lonely just as we all do at one time or another. He is not exempt from the trial and rigor in everyday life. His feelings and emotions conflict with those about him.

These actions, however, are limited by the code he lives by and a priest must follow this code in its entirety. He must develop a defense against worldliness and all it stands for in order to live with himself in peace. These are only half of his requirements; however, the other half lies in his devotion to God, the Church and the Catholic people. Understanding of a person of this unique caliber brings one to realize how insignificant and temporal we are.

On seeing how the people closest to God on earth live, I believe I have come to know my own religion quite thoroughly. Religion, when lived by a priest as he does live it, becomes a thing we can grasp — not a far flung theory. The laity of the world must realize this fact and apply it to their daily lives. Peace and cooperation should be and would be the result.—*John McGuinness*

TO KNOW AMERICA

Ernie Pyle's "Home Country" was a very appealing book to me because it is an account of five years of just wandering through this great country. I cannot truly say that my plans for after college originated with this book, but it certainly influenced them.

One plan is to travel from one city to another in the United States working a year here and a year there. By doing this I hope to see as much as possible of this country and to meet as many people as I can before I establish a permanent residence.

This will only become a reality if dreams come true, and sometimes they do.—*Connie Page*

IT CONFIRMED HIS GOAL

Ever since I was in grammar school, I have had one goal before me. This is to enter the United States Military Academy.

At first I was not positive in my mind. I was not sure if I liked the idea of a rigid, controlled life. I thought this over and over in my mind. I read books on the subject. One of these, "Cadet Gray", influenced tremendously my ideas.. It strengthened my ideas concerning West Point. Through the years my mind has remained strong. Now I have a principal nomination to the Academy. I hope to enter the fifth of July.—*John Erb*

MADE AWARE OF BEAUTY

The book that has probably influenced my life the most is "Leaves of Grass" by Walter Whitman. All the poems in this book could be summarized in one. It is the following:

"To Foreign Lands
I heard that you ask'd for something to prove this puzzle the New World,
And to define America, her athletic Democracy.
Therefore I send you my poems that you behold in them what you wanted."

This complete book has made me more aware of the beauties and people that surround me. It showed me that there is always something to rejoice in even though everything seems to be going wrong. All books that a person reads have some effect on his life, but "Leaves of Grass" touches on all subjects, and leaves the reader with a keener sense of awareness and inner joy. — *Sally Knight*



A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE

ZELDENRUST Pontiac Korndyke 2649438 is a registered Holstein owned by Ray Bottema, Zionsville, Indiana. I wish we could claim her for the Northeast, but in spite of the fact that she made the mistake of being born in Indiana, we think she is worthy of note.

She is 14 years old, and recently completed a 336-day record of 28,798 lbs. of milk and 1,197 lbs. of fat, and is the second Holstein to make five successive yearly records of more than 1,100 lbs. of butterfat on official test.

But the real reason we are giving you a glimpse of her is not her record but her age. If someone could find a way to add even a year to the average productive life of the northeastern dairy cow, it would mean a lot of money in the pockets of milk producers.

And there's another figure we cannot overlook— her life-time production to date is 275,953 lbs. of milk and 10,501 lbs. of butterfat, which is the third highest for milk and fourth highest for fat in Holstein history.

THE TRIALS, TROUBLES AND TRIUMPHS

(Continued from Page 6)

and both work fully as hard. I don't know the answer.

Perhaps it's the ability of one farmer to move a cow to the other end of the barn near a window where she will be more contented. It may be establishing regular habits that all cows understand and like. I know of one case where a dairyman gained 15 pounds of milk a day by moving a cow away from a noisy milking machine motor that bothered her.

There is an expression used in horse racing circles, "good blood will show." I believe it's true, but in dairying a "10,000 lbs. dairyman" can't seem to get 15,000 lbs. of milk out of a cow, even if she has the ability to produce that much. Breeding and management go together and it can be compared to a chain: it's as strong as its weakest link.

Every year there are numerous articles written about artificial breeding. Some authors write about it with all the enthusiasm of a revival meeting preacher in a room full of sinners. Others regard artificial insemination as a plague trying to destroy the dairy industry. Temper your judgment with reason, dear reader.

Artificial insemination and your technician are no "cure-all" for under production and poor breeding results, but they can help to make things lots better if you put them to the proper use. Make the choice of "proper use" so that it applies to your own individual requirements. Your technician will do his best to see that you get it.

CHOOSE YOUR TRACTOR TRANSMISSION

(Continued from Page 10)

thing. The torque converter takes care of all that, automatically. As the "going gets easier," the ground-speed moves back up to "normal" and stays there until the next tough spot.

Although there is the usual clutch and gear-shift lever, it is possible to idle the engine, shift it into gear, engage the clutch without movement of the tractor, and then cause the tractor to move off by opening the throttle. This "fluidity of movement" is much like the behavior of automobiles with automatic transmissions, although the torque-converter transmission does not allow changing from one gear to another on-the-go, like the clutchless type.

The most "modern" and "sophisticated" system on the market is the clutchless transmission, which appeared most recently of all. It simply has a quadrant and a lever with positions for 10 forward speeds and two reverse speeds. There is no clutch, and it is possible to shift into any gear on-the-go. Thus, it is easy to match engine power-output to the load, to slow down for easier handling at the ends of a field, and generally to make operation of the tractor an easier task. Of course, all this ease is made possible by a rather complex mechanism, but the design is straightforward, and there is no fluid coupling to allow "slippage," so it is efficient in terms of work done per gallon of fuel.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

41st ANNUAL MEETING

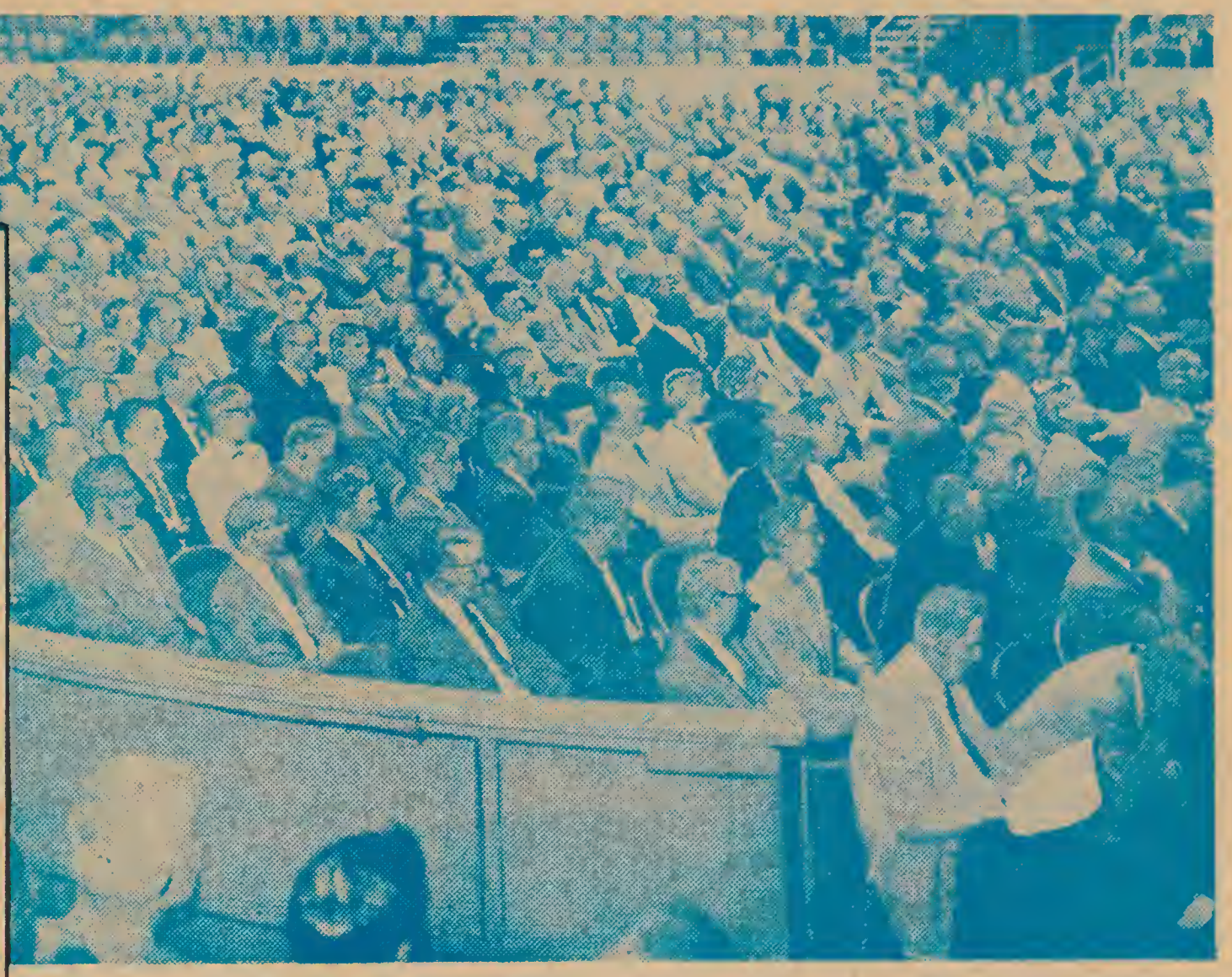


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PREMIUM PAYMENTS MAY BE HANDLED BY MILK CHECK DEDUCTIONS.



Good Roughage

GAGE Robson, Hall, N. Y., believes in giving plenty of roughage to his herd of Guernseys. At the time I visited, as pictured above, they were eagerly chomping their way into two wagon loads of green chop freshly harvested from a field adjoining the feeding area.

Looking out across other fields, it was obvious that considerable hay had been harvested in spite of the wet weather early in June. Herdsman Karl Mortensen reported that 35 acres were out of the way by June 24—quite an accomplishment for this year, if you remember.

The secret of this early jump on haying is that all of it had gone into a glass-lined steel silo at moisture levels much higher than dry hay, but wilted below levels in direct cut material. Rain or shine, harvesting had moved along day by day, giving high quality forage and getting the second cutting off to an early start.

Come next winter, cows will be turned out of their stanchions to eat "haylage" and corn silage in a feeding shed, then that second cutting will be used to tempt them while in the stanchion barn. This system adds up to a production level of well over 10,000 pounds per cow (converted to 3.7 butterfat test).

Speaking of pounds, there is plenty of lugging involved in moving grass silage from one silo, corn silage from another. Lugging yes, but sweat no—for there are silo unloaders in each silo, both of which discharge into an auger that supplies an 80-foot feeding bunk.

Gage feeds grain in the 6-stall milking parlor, and to the highest producers an extra portion while they are in their stanchions.—*G.L.C.*



The Ups And Downs Of Apple Picking

HORTICULTURISTS at Virginia Polytechnic Institute have always preached safety at apple harvest time—and now they're stressing it a little more than usual.

Their timely awareness that it pays to be careful when you're picking apples was prompted by a letter which crossed their desk. The author, they say, is unknown.

"Dear Sirs," the letter begins sedately enough, "I have a problem to describe to you. I have an apple tree which must be the biggest apple tree in the world. So, to harvest it I rigged up a pulley and connected a large barrel to one end. I pulled the barrel up to the top of the tree and secured the rope to the truck on the ground. I then went up the tree and picked the first barrel of apples from the uppermost twig, then I climbed down the tree and unhooked the line from the truck. Unfortunately, the barrel of apples was heavier than I was, and before I knew what was happening the barrel started jerking me off the ground.

"I decided to hang on, and halfway up I met the barrel of apples coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder. I then continued to the top of the tree, banging my head on the limbs and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley. When the barrel of apples hit the ground, it burst its bottom and all the apples spilled out. I was now heavier than the barrel and so started down again at high speed. Halfway down I met the empty barrel coming up, and received severe injuries to my shins. Then when I hit the ground I landed on the truck rigging, getting several painful cuts from the sharp edges and corners.

"At this point I must have lost my presence of mind because I let go of the line. The barrel then came down again, giving me another heavy blow on the head and putting me in the hospital."

This sad story really is not much more ridiculous than the things that happen all the time to people who don't watch what they're doing, the horticulturists say.

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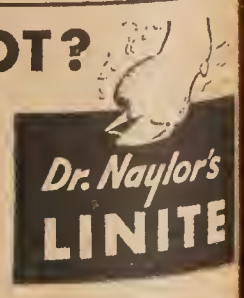
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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Barn Ventilation

NOT SO LONG ago we stopped at a farm where the owner was worried about the way his cows were coughing. They didn't seem to be sick, and they stopped coughing shortly after they were turned out doors in the morning. On another farm the owner complained that the cows weren't milking as they had in other years, although they were getting the same kind of good feed.

At about the same time we visited a dairy where the milk had been refused at the plant because of a bad odor. On still another farm many of the calves were being lost because of scours, and the trouble was so bad that it resembled a contagious disease. These cases were all alike in one respect, for they were all caused by poor barn ventilation.

You can make a quick check of the ventilation in your own barn by taking a look at the walls and ceiling and windows. If the walls and ceiling are wet, or if there is frost on the windows and walls, it means that the inside temperature and humidity is too high. This in turn means that there isn't enough fresh air coming in, and that the stale air isn't going out fast enough.

The ventilation in your barn may be faulty if changes have been made, even though it has been efficient in other years. You may be keeping more or bigger animals and your ventilating system may not be able to handle the extra load. A small amount of additional warm air may make quite a difference, for an ideal barn temperature should be around 50 degrees, and this may call for five or six complete changes of air every hour.

Efficient ventilation will increase your profits in several ways. For a starter, experiments have shown that proper ventilation can increase milk production up to 5 percent. In addition, you'll have less trouble with calf scours, pneumonia, and other troubles if the animals get plenty of fresh air and are kept in quarters that are free of dampness. Then you'll get away from those "barny" flavors in milk if cows don't breathe in a lot of bad odors shortly before milking time. Finally, woodwork won't rot out nearly so fast in a dry barn.

From a practical standpoint, thermostatically-controlled window fans are probably the best way of ventilating a barn. In small barns a single fan may be enough, but two fans will usually be needed in the average barn. One is controlled by a thermostat and starts automatically when the temperature reaches a certain mark, and then cuts off when it has dropped below it again. The second fan is smaller and runs all the time, thus helping to prevent wide fluctuations in both temperature and humidity. In exceptionally large barns, more than one pair of these fans may be needed.

When fans are installed, proper intakes should be provided to make sure that enough fresh air can get in to replace the stale air as it is drawn out. The continuous slot type of building that provides a one-inch slot between the barn wall and ceiling into the hay mow is very efficient, for the incoming fresh air moves down the walls so it causes no drafts.

Some barns may be in need of insulation to keep too much cold air from coming in. Ceiling insulation can be taken care of by putting a couple of feet of hay or straw on the haymow floor. Insulation can be provided around double sliding doors on the barn ends by installing a second set of doors that are hinged at the top and fitted into the doorway inside the regular doors. These extra doors can be swung out of the way when entrance or exit is needed, and lowered to shut out the cold at other times. Loose-fitting window sashes may let in cold air, too, and require the addition of storm windows or covering with sheets of plastic. If the windows are set in concrete walls, they can be replaced with glass bricks.

If you already have a good ventilating system in your barn, depend on it, and don't open doors and windows if the weather happens to warm up a little. Both the temperature and humidity may then vary widely in a short time, and drafts through the barn can result in outbreaks of pneumonia.

Dr. J. W. Bailey

Coming Meetings

Today to Sept. 30 — Time to file application for Federal gas tax refund

September 17-25 — Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.

September 23 — New York State Guernsey Sale, Fairgrounds, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Oct. 4-6—NEPPCO Exposition and Convention, Onondaga War Memorial, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 5-7—Rhode Island State Grange, Hotel Viking, Newport.

October 12-13—Dairymen's League Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

October 15-19 — All American Jersey Show and Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.

October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Connecticut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

Farm records prove it...



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Are you feeding out all of the milk producing *potential* inherited by your cows? So often herds with outstanding production capabilities just don't deliver when it comes to figuring net profit per cow. Many low producers are overfed—and valuable feed is wasted. Other cows—with high potential—are underfed which prevents them from producing to *capacity*.

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Let's look at the records

The "proof of the pudding" is in these summaries of D.H.I.A. herds which changed over to the Beacon Program. The following tables clearly show consistent *increased* production, *increased* butterfat, *increased* income over feed cost. These D.H.I.A. figures have been accumulated since the 1956-57 test year and include 1959-60 results.

FIRST YEAR ON BEACON
Average Increases for 1,476 Cows in 36 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
Total 1-Yr. Increase	724	26.9	$16.47

TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS ON BEACON
Average Increases for 773 Cows in 20 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
1st yr.	610	22.7	$16.54
2nd yr.	706	33.1	$27.60
Total 2-Yr. Increase	1,316	55.8	$44.14

THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS ON BEACON
Average Increases for 250 Cows in 7 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
1st yr.	488	20.0	$ 5.56
2nd yr.	807	26.5	$31.14
3rd yr.	1,004	40.1	$20.01
Total 3-Yr. Increase	2,299	86.6	$56.71

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800-15	25.00	28.40	34.25
750-14		21.35	25.75
800-14		23.35	28.15
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More Money for Milk !

(Continued from Page 1)

4. Adopt a system of deficiency payments by government to dairy farmers, to make up the difference between the prices they receive and the "adequate return."

This is the so-called Brannan Plan. If adopted, a system of deficiency payments might take the place of the price-support program, and prices of milk and milk products would be allowed to seek their own level—considerably lower than current prices.

The main difficulty involved in using this plan, as with raising price supports, is that farmers undoubtedly would respond by producing more milk, thereby driving prices still lower and increasing the amount of subsidy that would have to be paid. In the long run, this might well result in strict production controls.

In whatever direction we turn to look for a practical method of raising the incomes of dairy farmers to a more satisfactory level, we are confronted with a very bothersome fact. It is obvious that efforts to raise dairy prices and incomes will be largely futile, so long as there is no means of curbing the tendency toward increased output.

A Suggested Plan for Gearing Milk Production to Market Demand

Last year, a committee of economists and dairy specialists was appointed by the National Milk Producers' Federation to consider and recommend ways of dealing with the problem of low dairy farm incomes. Having in mind the facts and conditions previously mentioned in this article, this committee undertook to outline a suggested plan for gearing milk production to market demand at prices somewhat higher than those which have prevailed recently. Here are the main points of the committee's proposal:

1. The plan would be administered by the Federal government under appropriate legislation. It would be applied uniformly throughout the United States and would cover market milk producers as well as the producers whose milk goes to creameries, cheese factories and condenseries.

Details to Come Later

2. Each producer would be given a base allotment determined by his sales of milk during a representative period such as the last year. (The committee made no detailed recommendation for determining or adjusting bases. My own thought is that in future years perhaps a 3-year moving average might be used.)

3. Marketing certificates would be issued to each producer, which would entitle him to sell a specified quantity of milk at the full market price. These certificates might be issued once a year or quarterly. The quantity of milk represented by the certificates issued to each producer would be directly related to his base allotment—perhaps 95 percent, 100 percent or even 105 percent of the base. The total quantity of milk represented by marketing certificates would be the estimated quantity that could be marketed nationally at satisfactory prices.

The committee suggested that no attempt be made to reduce production below the recent level. The plan would be to create a more favorable balance in the future by discouraging increases in production as population and demand move upward.

4. Milk delivered by a producer in excess of the quantity covered by certificates would be subject to an assessment at a uniform rate throughout the country. The assessment would be deducted by the handler receiving the milk and paid over to the administrative agency to help finance the program.

The assessment on excess milk would be set at a level deemed necessary to discourage production beyond market needs. Returns for excess milk would have to be quite low in order to accomplish the purpose.

5. Prices would **not** be fixed by the agency that administers this program but would continue to be determined by negotiation or by Federal orders. Milk prices would continue to vary from state to state, and would continue to be much higher in the Northeast and in the South than in the great milk manufacturing areas of the Midwest.

Bases Negotiable

6. Bases and marketing certificates would be freely negotiable and transferrable. Thus any producer desiring to do so could dispose of part or all of his established base or certificates to a willing buyer. Likewise, a producer desiring to obtain additional base or certificates without waiting to earn them in a future base-forming period could do so by purchase from a willing seller.

Under such a two-price plan the privilege of selling milk at the full market price would have considerable value. If the assessment on excess milk were $1.00 a hundredweight and bases were established in accordance with a 3-year average of deliveries, 100 pounds of base might be worth as much as $500 to $600 at the beginning of the program.

7. Meanwhile, the present price-support and surplus-disposal program would be continued. As the supply-adjustment mechanism became effective, however, surpluses of dairy products would presumably be reduced or eliminated.

8. Other government programs to expand domestic outlets for dairy products and to improve nutrition — such as the school lunch and special milk programs — should be continued. Moreover, so long as it remains the policy of the United States to maintain dairy prices above those of other countries, it will be necessary to continue strict import controls.

The idea of a two-price plan as a device for production adjustment is not new. The plan suggested by the committee is similar to the base-and-excess price plans that are used in many markets to encourage seasonal adjustment of milk supplies to market needs. The committee plan however, would be designed to discourage general increases in production at a rate faster than market growth.

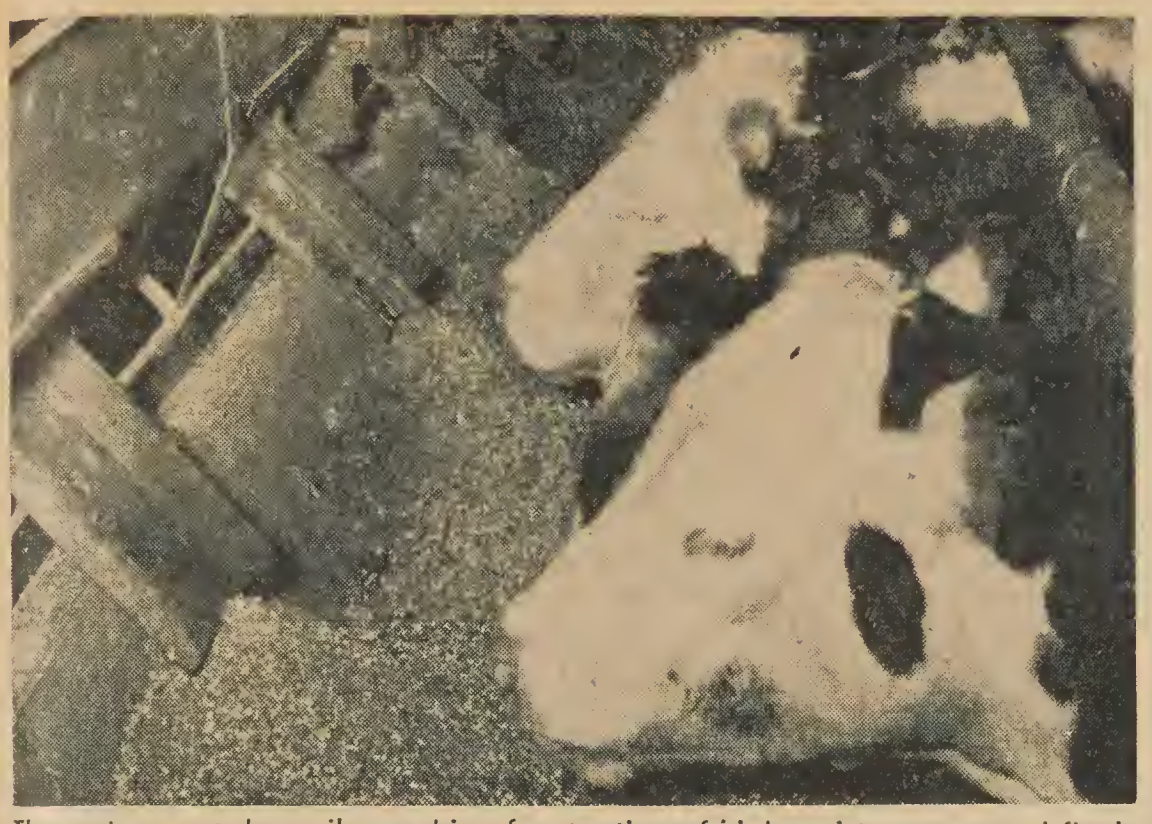
In considering any new proposal that involves government participation, farmers are especially concerned about possible infringement of their freedom, or what is sometimes called "regimentation". The Federation committee was conscious of this problem and feels that the plan it has offered for consideration and study would involve a minimum loss of freedom to the individual producers. At the outset it would create a substantial "windfall" of base allotment value to present producers. New producers would either have to buy a base or certificates in addition to their investment in farm, livestock and equipment, or would have to accept very low prices while earning a base.

Producers wishing to expand their output also would have a choice of taking low prices for excess milk while earning a larger base, or of buying additional base or certificates. On the other hand, dairymen who are ready to go out of production would find a ready market for their established base, in addition to the sale value of their farms, livestock and equipment.

In offering its plan for production adjustment the committee frankly stated that any system of supply adjustment for milk would have serious economic, social and political implications. It would also involve difficult problems of administration and enforcement. Consequently, the committee suggested that the proposal be carefully studied by dairy farmers and their leaders as well as by Congressional committees and other groups before more direct action is taken to put the plan into effect.



"I'm just about ready to throw in the trowel."



These steers are hungrily reaching for a ration of high moisture corn and finely chopped hay. By this method, Bob Maney of Seneca Castle, N. Y., is able to move both grain and roughage with augers.

High Moisture Corn

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

THERE ARE several revolutions going on in agricultural methods; one is the trend toward storing corn shelled, rather than on the cob.

A record number of livestock feeders are switching, and for good reasons: They harvest in good weather, leave less corn in the field, store it in half the space, and feed it by pushing a button.

A flood of new developments has speeded up the trend, especially for high-moisture corn. New air-tight bins or silos are already on the market; manufacturers have announced cutters or crackers that fit on the silage blower or picker-sheller.

Feeding specialists are working to find ways to feed corn for bigger gains, especially high moisture corn. University of Illinois scientists, for instance, have concluded that for storing and feeding such corn, the best all-around moisture content is about 30%. On high moisture corn, beef cattle, dairy cattle and lambs do as well as or better than they do on dry corn. Hogs didn't do quite as well, however.

Michigan State scientists agree on the 30% moisture figure, and add that grinding seems to help cattle digest the corn.

A concrete stave silo holding 6,000 bushels of high-moisture corn costs about 68¢ a bushel. A new gas-tight steel unit averages about 82¢ for a 6,000 bushel tank, and a glass-lined steel silo that size runs about $1.11 per bushel stored, including the unloader. Per bushel cost usually decreases as size of unit increases.

For those who already have a good silo or tight bins, there are plastic seals available. On ordinary silos, some farmers pack axle grease around the doors or put a strip of plastic film inside the doors. Plastic is used to seal the top, forming a cone with the tip tied to the roof and the rim pressed against mastic on the outer walls by a big expansion ring. This cap acts as a "breather" and expands or contracts with air and gasses inside, prevents air coming in from outside.

If you fill a regular silo with high-moisture corn, remember these pointers:

1. **Reinforce sides before filling.**

2. **Distribute corn evenly as you fill.**

3. **Harvest at as close to 30% moisture as possible.**

4. **A simple way to seal the top is to pull corn away from perimeter of silo, roll the edges of a plastic sheet against the silo wall and force corn against it. Leave it alone until you are ready to break the seal.**

Once you start feeding, put the corn out fresh two or three times a day. Wet corn left in a self-feeder will be apt to mold, especially if weather is warm.



Dave Dunham, left, and Howard Dunham, both of Knowlesville, N. Y., stand beside a tube auger bringing high moisture corn to their beef cattle.

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Here's what happens: 2-way control action begins as Atrazine is absorbed both through leaves and rhizomes of the quackgrass plant. Leaves begin to yellow—a condition known as chlorosis—and quackgrass dies as continued chlorotic growth uses up the food reserves of the weed.

That's all there is to it. There is no waiting period in spring—simply plow and plant. Atrazine is non-injurious to corn—but corn, rather than small grains, should be planted in the spring following fall quackgrass treatment. Atrazine is safe to handle—non-irritating to skin, safe to use near animals, non-corrosive to equipment.

Ask your farm supply dealer for Atrazine 80W now—and with the Atrazine Quackgrass Control Method—get rid of your spring quackgrass problem this fall—**right now!**

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Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 29 Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 3

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ANNUAL ALL BREED Sheep Sale October 22, 1960. Durham, New Hampshire. Catalog from Paul Hobbs, North Hampton, New Hampshire.

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BLUE POTATOES — high quality, keepers. Trial box $1.00; utility $2.00. Wright Farm, Plympton, Mass.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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N.Y. Feeder Sales Set

AROUND 1500-2000 feeder calves are expeeted to be consigned to the five regional demonstrational feeder calf sales this fall. The dates and locations will be as follows: October 20, Altamont; Oetober 28, Dryden; November 2, Bath; November 5, Caledonia; and November 10, Pike. The "Altamont" and "Pike" sales will be held at their fairgrounds and the other three at Empire Livestoek Market Pavilions.

Direetors of the New York Beef Breeders & Feeders Improvement Project, which sponsors the sales, has announced that approximately the same set of rules will govern the sales as have been followed in former years. They state, however, that sales eommittees will give even eloser attention than in former years. They state, however, that sale eommittees will give even eloser attention than in former years to sorting out and selling separately calves that elassify as stags, improperly castrated individuals and those of undesirable weights. All of this is being done to guarantee the buyer a top quality produet.

All ealves will be polled or dehorned and will come from herds using purebred bulls and cows of beef breeding. The rules also state that heifer calves must be vaecinated for brucellosis. Eaeh calf will be injeeted with serum or bacterin for shipping fever upon arrival at the sale site.

All calves will be sold in uniform lots according to breed, sex, weight and grade. Sales will start at 1:00 p.m. and eaeh will be preceded by a grading demonstration and contest condueted by personnel of the Extension Service.

If you would like to eonsign calves or desire more information on these feeder calf sales, get in touch with your county agrieultural agent or the following: Altamont Sale—Mrs. Margaret Viola, Fleisehmanns; Dryden Sale—Donald Hammond, 380 Federal Building, Syraeuse; Bath Sale—Jaek Smith, 30 East Steuben Street, Bath; Caledonia Sale — Howard Bateman, Farm and Home Center, Waterloo; and Pike Sale—Charles Hebblethwaite, Court House, Belmont.—*M. D. Lacy, Cornell University*

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12:30 P.M. — Lunch Available
50 Registered Jerseys
Mostly fall freshening cows and bred heifers. Selected from leading Jersey herds in the Capitol District. For Catalogs write:
Mrs. James Clapp, RD 2, Hillsdale, N. Y.
Auctioneer: Tom P. Whittaker, Brandon, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND ANGUS SALE

and Sweepstakes

OCTOBER 8, 1960 Gibbet Hill Farm, Groton, Mass.

45 BREEDING FEMALES Both Open and Bred

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SALE AT 1 P.M. *SWEEPSTAKES 11 A.M.*

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For information write: Marion Strachan, Sales Manager, Gibbet Hill Farm, Groton, Mass. or Thomas F. Reidy, Sec'y.—Feeding Hills, Mass.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

New Fall Fashions



By Helen Powell Smith

9422. Basic dress with change-about accessories — tunic, neckband, bow. Sew in soft wool, silk crepe. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

9333. Graceful dress for the larger figure; draped shoulder line, slim skirt. Figured rayon or subdued solid color are pretty fabric choices. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 50 cents.

4965. Trio of gay blouses for suits and skirts. Choose silk, rayon, cotton for these pretty styles. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

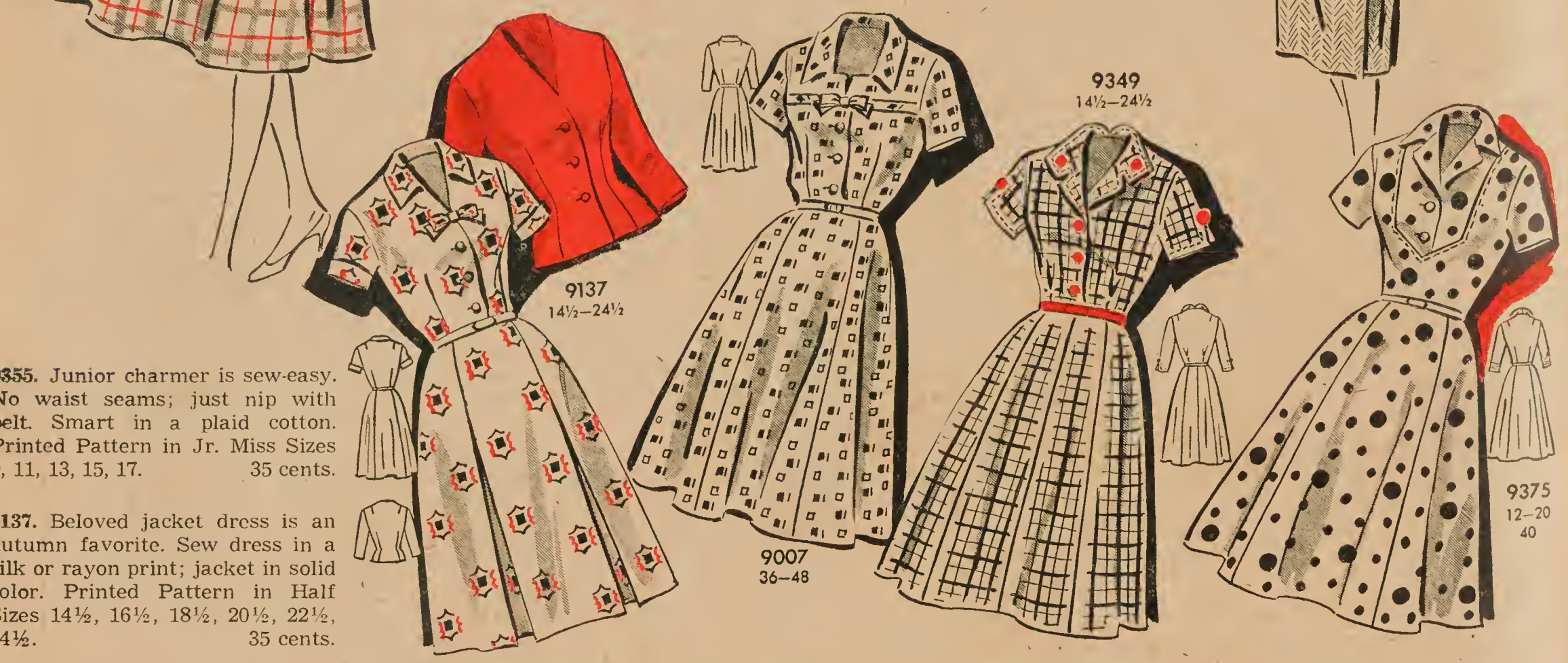
4805. Willowy sheath with glamorous neckline. Faille is a perfect fabric for this graceful style. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. 35 cents.

Take a trip to the fashion world! Browse through our full-color Catalog of Fall and Winter's smartest styles. 35 cents.

4558. The Surplice Line — wonderfully slimming for the shorter, fuller figure. Sew this style in tweed, wool, jersey. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9375. Change-of-season casual with bib front, 6-gore skirt. Sew in cotton or challis. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

9349. What is fall without a shirtdress? This has smart notched detail, button accent. Choose cotton, faille, rayon for this. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.



9355. Junior charmer is sew-easy. No waist seams; just nip with belt. Smart in a plaid cotton. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

9137. Beloved jacket dress is an autumn favorite. Sew dress in a silk or rayon print; jacket in solid color. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9007. Curved-away collar with banding and bow for this slimming fashion. Picture it in a figured challis or cotton print. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

PATTERNS 9333, 9349 are FIFTY CENTS each. PATTERNS 9422, 9355, 9137, 9007, 4965, 4805, 4558, 9375, are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35 cents for Fashion Catalog.



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Questions from Readers

Blackberry Bushes

Is there a way of keeping blackberry bushes within bounds? I have a very small garden and find my blackberry bushes are spreading all over other plants and are a general nuisance.

—E. D., New York

Your problem with blackberry bushes is a common one, since the roots go underground, come up and make a new plant. A good mattock can be used to cut these off.

Dog Trouble

What suggestions do you have for keeping male dogs away from small evergreens? Last year I planted two young shrubs and although the top section of the bushes are an attractive shade of green and appear to be growing, the bottom half is brown and dead looking. I have tried putting a fence around the evergreens but it is very annoying to have to move the fencing when I mow the grass. Isn't there something that could be sprayed on or around shrubbery and rose bushes, and how often would this have to be done?

—S. Z., New York

There are several preparations on the market to keep dogs away from evergreens. Garden stores carry powder, repellent rope, and liquids. I think that usually the liquids are best. They slowly disseminate in the air. At first, they should be sprayed every week.

Dried Arrangements

Will you please give me some suggestions for dried arrangements?

—Mrs. E. H. T., Mass.

There are many native materials that lend themselves to dried arrangements and they can be touched up with a bit of gold paint if you like. For instance, milkweed plants after the seed pod opens; teasles, oak leaves, okra pods (from your garden), Queen Anne's lace and dock.

These are sometimes supplemented by the purchase of wood roses, yucca nuts, yucca clusters, palm fronds, etc. We find the best base for these is a styrafoam block.

Wisteria Vine

I have had a wisteria vine growing in my yard 10 or 15 years. It grows all over the place but has never blossomed. Could you tell me why? — *Mrs. T. M., Mass.*

It is difficult to diagnose your wisteria's not flowering. Here are some things that might cause it:

1. **Planted in shade.**
2. **Planted on north side.**
3. **Too happy in its situation**
4. **Lack of proper food.**
5. **Disease or insects.**

In the first two instances, the plant should be cut back severely and moved. In the third instance, severe root pruning (with a nursery spade) and/or severe top pruning may solve your problem.

A good food high in phosphorus (found in bone meal or superphosphate) may force blossom. This should be placed in a ring around base of plant.

Peonies

Could you tell me why my peony plants haven't blossomed these last two years? Now they have brown spots on the leaves.—*V. G., New Jersey.*

Your peonies may have been transplanted in the spring. They resent this and will frequently not bloom for two or three years. Or they may not be blossoming because of the brown spots. This is a fungus disease and should be treated with Captan.

Plant Lice

How do you avoid plant lice on plants brought into the house? My lantana has struggled back to good shape outdoors and I'd like to keep it that way for the winter.—*Mrs. E. S., New Jersey*

Spray your house plants with Isotox to control lice. Two applications are usually necessary.

Hyacinths

I lost quite a few hyacinths last year. The trouble, I believe, was a rot at the roots. What causes this? I was very discouraged, as I like them very much.

—Mrs. I.S., New York

If your hyacinths are in a wet spot, they will not do well. Move them, and at the same time dust them with Captan, which will destroy any fungus or rot.

Gourds

I would be greatly obliged if you could please give me some information on gourds. I have grown and gathered some, but would like to know how to use them for decorations. I have them on the porch at present in the sun.

—Mrs. H. H., New York

Your gourds are in a fine spot to dry. It should take a week or ten days. Try to leave the stems on. Then wash, dry, shellac or wax, and enjoy them.

Chrysanthemums

Will slips from my chrysanthemum plants grow indoors in winter? I want to have plants for my spring garden.

—R.G.D., Vermont

You could bring in slips from your mums, but without a greenhouse they would get leggy and be weak.

Mums should be lifted and divided every spring, and by doing this you should get from three to seven or eight plants from each one.

Madonna Lilies

Last year in September I planted Madonna lilies, but they did not flower last spring. What is wrong?—*Mrs. E. L., New York*

Lilies are beautiful, but touchy. I will give you my advice, but suggest that you get a book on bulbs or lilies from your library.

The Madonna lily bulb should be at least 2½ to 3 inches in diameter to blossom. (If smaller it may take

(Continued on Page 23)



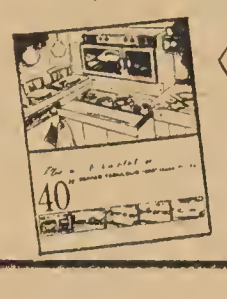
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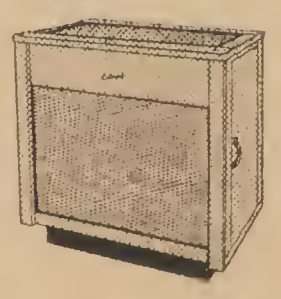
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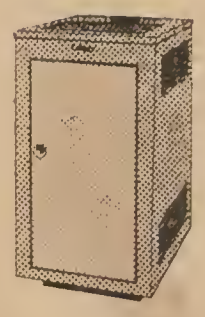
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modern WOOD BURNING HEATER!



Ultra modern Riteway engineering has conclusively eliminated expensive fuel bills and provides comfort and convenience never before achieved by burning wood. The exclusive complete combustion principle turns the wood into charcoal and then burns the charcoal under carefully controlled conditions. The combustion gases, so rich in heating value, are burned in a special gas combustion chamber and do not escape up the chimney as in ordinary space heaters. Many users report fuel saving up to 80% with a Riteway wood burning heater.



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APPLE TREATS

By
ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

APPLE TIME always brings rich rewards in eating. Tap the abundant supply now and enjoy the round-the-clock treats awaiting you—apples for out-of-hand eating and to add to fruit cups, salads, slaws, and gelatin molds; to transform into baked beauties and hard-to-resist pies, cobblers, dumplings, puddings; and, of course, fresh apple sauce or scalloped apples to accompany the main dish of a meal.

Choose the variety of apple best suited for your use—those that hold their shape for baking, and those that are tart and cook quickly for stewing, sauce, and pies. Apples like cool temperatures, so be sure to store small quantities in plastic bags in the refrigerator and larger quantities in cool, not too dry, well ventilated areas.

Wash them well if to be eaten out of hand and remove stem and blossom ends, as this is where spray collects. If you are going to peel, do so just before using and drop peeled fruit into lemon, orange, or pineapple juice or into lightly salted water. If you plan to can apples, use firm, slightly underripe, tart ones. Choose whole, firm, mature apples for freezing.

Frozen Apple Rings

Try some of these frozen Spicy Apple Rings to serve later on with main course dishes: Combine 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water and a jar of cinnamon candies (1 oz. to 1⅓ oz.). Bring to a boil and cook until candies are dissolved. Add ½ inch apple slices from 4 apples, cored but not peeled, and simmer over low flame until apples are red and tender but still hold their shape. Cool, place in freezing containers, add enough of cooled sirup to cover, seal, and freeze.

APPLE ASKA

1 2-cup flour recipe of your favorite pastry OR 2 sticks Instant Mixing Pie Crust Mix
⅓ cup sugar
4½ cups sliced, peeled apples (about 6)
⅓ cup water
¾ cup sugar
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
1 to 2 tablespoons cornstarch (depending on juiciness of apples)
2 tablespoons water
¼ cup currant jelly beaten with a fork
3 egg whites and 6 tablespoons sugar OR
1 packet Meringue Mix

Combine pie crust with ⅓ cup sugar until crumbly. Press mixture firmly into bottom of a square pan, 9x9x1½ to 2 inches. Bake 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven (400°). Cool. Crust will not be brown. Reduce oven temperature to quick moderate (375°).

Combine apples, ⅓ cup water, ¾ cup sugar, and cinnamon and cook slowly, uncovered, until apples are tender (7 to 8 minutes). Blend cornstarch, 2 tablespoons water and jelly and add to apple mixture. Boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and pour over baked crust. Cover with a meringue made from the three egg whites and 6 tablespoons sugar (or from a Meringue Mix as directed on the packet). Bake 15 to 20 minutes until golden brown. Cool. Serves 9.

LORAINE'S APPLE BREAD

½ cup shortening
⅔ cup sugar
2 eggs
2 cups all purpose enriched flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups finely diced apples
2 tablespoons sour milk or buttermilk
⅓ cup coarsely chopped nuts

Cream shortening and sugar together, add the eggs, and beat well. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with the diced apples and sour milk or buttermilk. Fold in the nuts. Place in a greased bread tin about 8½x4½x2½ inches. Let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven about 40 to 50 minutes or until bread tests done. Remove from pan and cool for several hours or overnight before slicing. This is a moist bread. Note: If you wish to make a spiced apple bread, sift 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, and ⅛ teaspoon cloves with the dry ingredients.

APPLE PANCAKES

1½ cups all purpose enriched flour
3½ teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
1 egg well beaten
1 cup, about, of milk
3 tablespoons cooking oil or melted shortening
1 cup chopped apples



Try this delicious Apple Aska on your family some day soon. They'll ask for seconds!

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and half of the sugar. Combine egg, milk (use ¾ cup for thick pancakes, 1¼ cups milk for thinner pancakes), and cooking oil or melted shortening. Pour liquid into center of flour mixture and stir just enough to moisten dry ingredients. Do not beat. Fold in the apples which have been combined with the remaining sugar.

Bake on a hot griddle and serve hot with butter and honey, or sweet preserves, or with maple whip made by creaming ½ cup butter, adding 1 cup maple sirup gradually, and beating until smooth and of spreading consistency. Makes about 12 to 15 pancakes. If you wish, add ¼ teaspoon cinnamon with dry ingredients.

DUTCH APPLE CAKE

1½ cups all purpose enriched flour
⅓ cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
1 egg beaten
½ cup milk
3 medium apples, pared, cored and sliced uniformly
½ teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons mild sirup

Sift together the flour, 3 tablespoons of the sugar, baking powder and salt. Cut in the shortening as for pie crust. Combine egg and milk, add to dry ingredients and mix to a soft dough. Spread dough in a shallow greased pan (about 9 inches square). Place apples on dough in overlapping slices. Combine remaining sugar and cinnamon, and sprinkle over apples and dot with butter.

Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 30 to 40 minutes, or until dough tests done and apples are tender. Remove from oven and pour sirup over apple topping. Serves 6 to 8. Use as hot sweet bread for breakfast or lunch, or as a simple dessert for dinner.



Guides in Williamsburg, Virginia, go about their daily work in colonial costumes of rustling silk. While in this historic town, we'll stay in one of the interesting restored inns.

—Photo: Curt Foerster.

Carefree Tour ! Oct. 16-29

DID you know that one of the easiest and most pleasant ways in the world to travel is with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party? There are people who go on our tours year after year—even making repeat trips to places they have been just for the pleasure of traveling with us. Our Alaska Tour party of 108 persons recently returned from a marvelous tour, and now we are busy arranging for our next American Agriculturist tour — a two weeks' autumn vacation that will start from New York City on October 16 and travel south in special deluxe buses.

This tour includes sightseeing in the most fascinating and historic places between New York and the Carolinas. We'll stay in fine hotels, have delicious meals, and travel easily and comfortably. You'll enjoy the companionship of a fine group of people, and you will like our friendly, competent tour escort who handles all details. Your all-expense ticket will cover everything—even those bothersome tips.

You will see magnificent scenery on this trip, including the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Skyline Drive, and two famous national parks: the Great Smokies National Park and the Shenandoah National Park. Full details of this delightful tour are given in our free tour folder. To get a copy, just fill out the tour coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y. We'll be happy to hear from you and to give you further information.

E. R. EASTMAN, President
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary for your Autumn Holiday Tour, October 16-29.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print name and address

Sponge Cake Contest News

By Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

IT'S BEEN some time since I reported names of county winners in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-New York State Grange Sponge Cake Contest, as illness took me away from the office for several weeks during July and August. I am happy to be back on the job, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the hundreds of Grange friends who showered me with cheery get-well cards, and also the countless other friends who remembered me. I don't believe I ever before realized how very much the good wishes and prayers of friends mean to someone who is ill.

The last time I reported on Pomona Grange winners in the Sponge Cake Contest, the number had reached 37. Since then, these 15 contestants have joined the list of county champions, making a total of 52 winners now in line for the finals at State Grange next month:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER'S NAME
Allegany	Inavale	Mrs. LaVerne Wightman
Chemung	Veteran	Mrs. Arlene Learn
Chenango	Kelley	Mrs. Helen Zukauskas
Clinton	Moores	Mrs. Clarence Baraby
Franklin	Malone	Mrs. Stella Yando
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Mac Bellinger
Lewis	Petries Corners	Mrs. Joseph Yarina
Madison	Nelson	Mrs. Capitola Balch
Montgomery	Otsquago	Mrs. Russell Koval
Putnam-Westchester	Mahopac	Mrs. Erie Peterson
Steuben	Savona	Mrs. Mildred Simpson
Suffolk	Sound Avenue	Mrs Clive Tuthill
Sullivan	Midland	Mrs. Edna Yaple
Tompkins	Ulysses	Miss Jo Ann Miller
Warren	Johnsburg	Mrs. Kathleen Moriarty

There's plenty of fun on contest night at the Granges, and we enjoy the reports we get from the Pomona chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees who have charge of the county contests. Here are brief quotes from some of their letters:

Mrs. Henrietta Ungleich, Madison Co.: "Mrs. Balch, our No. 1 winner, always said she couldn't make a cake that would win a prize, but this time she said she would enter the contest and see what luck she had. When her name was announced as winner, she exclaimed, 'How could this ever happen to me!"

Mrs. Cecile Mabey, Allegany Co.: 'Our winner, Mrs. Wightman, had a lot of competition, as 15 sponge cakes were entered in the county contest. We had a very fine assortment and the judges really had a hard time choosing the winner."

Mrs. Mary Rockhill, Franklin Co.: 'Our winner, Mrs. Yando, is not only a good cake baker, but does a lot of work for the Grange and besides has a large family to care for."

Mrs. Julius Greubel, Putnam-Westchester Cos.: "This is the first baking contest that our winner, Mrs. Peterson, has ever won. The sponge cake she entered in her local Grange contest was the first she ever baked—and then to win at Pomona, too! What a surprise!"

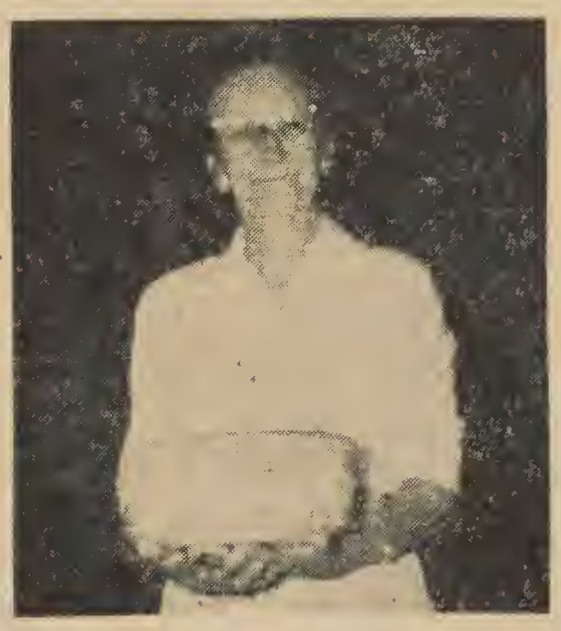
Mrs. Harlow Jackson, St. Lawrence Co.: "Our winner, Mrs. Koch, joined the Grange in 1946 and has been an officer ever since. She now holds the office of Chaplain. Mrs. Koch is the mother of 8 children, all but one of whom are married. She was very thrilled to be the No. 1 winner in a contest with 17 other contestants."

Mrs. Clarence Fraser, Sullivan Co.: "Mrs. Edna Yaple, our county winner, has been a member of Midland Grange of Woodburne for 30 years. She was Chaplain for 14 years and has also held office in Pomona Grange. For the past 6 years, she has been Postmaster at Rock Hill, N. Y. She is a widow and says she has lost some of her cooking skill since her family became smaller, but she still 'gets a bang out of whipping up a cake'!"

Mrs. Grace O. Parker, Tompkins Co.: "Miss JoAnn Miller, our county winner, is the 15-year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs. Lawrence Miller, Ithaca, N. Y., RD 5. She will be a sophomore in High School this fall, and certainly knows how to bake a fine sponge cake. Her entry won over 8 others."

There is only 1 more county to hear from (Cattaraugus) before we have the complete list of 53 county winners who will compete in the finals at State Grange on October 25 in Watertown. I am looking forward to seeing those 53 sponge cakes lined up for judging. They'll make a beautiful sight!

Valuable household equipment and grocery prizes, as well as cash awards, await the State winners. Eleven AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers are cooperating in the contest and giving prizes. They include: Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., Dixie Products, Inc., International Salt Co., Malleable Iron Range Co., National LP-Gas Council, Norge Sales Corp., Penick & Ford, George D. Roper Sales Corp.; Speed Queen, a division of McGraw-Edison Co., and the Tappan Co.



Mrs. Georgiana Koch, St. Lawrence Co. winner, with her prize-winning sponge cake.



Mrs Mae Bellinger
Fulton County



Mrs Edna Yaple
Sullivan County



Mrs. LaVerne Wightman
Allegany County



Mrs. Erik Peterson
Putnam-Westchester Co.

GARDEN TALK

(Continued from Page 21)

several years.) They should be planted in a sunny, well drained spot with 2 to 3 inches of sharp gravel directly under the bulb. It helps to plant perennials around this to keep the roots shaded and cool. Peat moss (well soaked before use) is valuable, mixed about ⅓ to ½ with the soil. Bone meal is your best fertilizer.

Fertilizing Lawn

I have a large supply of 12-12-12 and 10-10-10 fertilizer on hand. How heavily can I put these on my lawn before I over-fertilize it?—D.K., N. Y.

Use your fertilizer at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Be sure the grass is completely dry.

Potting Geraniums

Last year I was given a slip from a geranium. I planted it in my garden and in the fall I potted it and it died. Will you please tell me what I did wrong?—Mrs. A. B., New Hampshire

When you pot a plant that has been outdoors, you injure some of the roots, and therefore should cut the top back approximately one-third.

You should use good loamy soil, mixed ⅔ soil to ⅓ peat moss or vermiculite. Do not use any chemical fertilizer—it is too harsh. Use bone meal in potting mixture, or use a liquid plant food (diluted according to directions) in watering, and follow feeding program every ten days to two weeks.

ANTIQUE SHOP

By Inez George Gridley

There is an attic air about the place,
A blend of horsehair sofas, buffalo robes,
Antimacassars of old knitted lace,
Wasp-waisted parlor lamps with painted globes,
Color and clutter of another age!

The white-haired owner shows a coffee mill,
Spice drawers for anise, caraway and sage,
And crocks to put down cucumbers and dill.
A sweet old lady quickly makes a deal.
She has the Yankee peddler's knack — swap, sell, or buy;—
Her prim expression cannot quite conceal
The shrewd horse-trader gleam that's in her eye!

TRIPLE



Minute Quick Cookies
...with 3 Flavor Surprises!

TREATS

They're crisp 'n rich. The cookie sensation of the year—thanks to Robin Hood's High Protein Richness. Ready in minutes, they're studded with chopped nuts—with a *triple flavor surprise* of chocolate bits, dates and a subtle blend of instant coffee.

And you'll find everything you bake with Robin Hood Flour—breads, cakes, pies, biscuits—tastes better. That's because Robin Hood is milled from a variety of high protein wheats. This high protein richness gives you better baking—better nutrition, too. Get Robin Hood Flour at your grocer's today!



Try Rita Martin's ROBIN HOOD
Triple Treats

1 cup shortening	2½ cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
1 cup brown sugar	1 tsp. salt*
⅔ cup granulated sugar	1 tsp. soda*
2 eggs	1 cup chocolate bits
1 tsp. vanilla	1 cup cut-up dates
1 tsp. instant coffee	1 cup chopped nuts
2 tbsp. hot water	

CREAM . . shortening, sugars, eggs, vanilla and coffee dissolved in hot water.
ADD . . . . sifted dry ingredients. Stir in chocolate bits, dates and nuts.
DROP . . . by teaspoonfuls onto greased baking sheet.
BAKE . . . at 350° for 15 minutes.
YIELD . . . five to six dozen cookies.

*If you use ROBIN HOOD Self-Rising Flour (sold in some sections of the country) omit salt and soda.

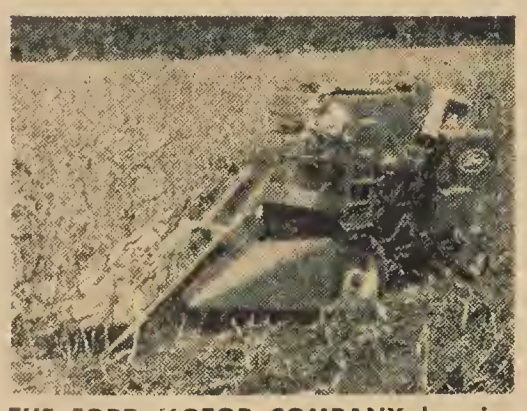
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Robin Hood Flour
High Protein Richness Gives You Better Baking!

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY has introduced a high-capacity self-propelled combine.

In addition to excellent performance in small grains, the machine, fitted with Ford's exclusive corn head, picks and shells corn with a minimum of field loss.

Fast and efficient combining is made easy for the operator by the machine's variable-speed V-belt drive which permits him to change the rate of travel in any of four gears without changing the throttle setting. The machine's large 45-bushel grain tank can be unloaded in 1½ minutes either while the machine is in motion or stopped.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Profit," is the theme highlighting a new, two-color, 12-page booklet on swine management, published by MERCK CHEMICAL DIVISION, Rahway, N. J.

Distribution of the new book will be to swine growers, feed manufacturers and dealers, distributors, nutritionists, county agents and key service personnel. Copies may be obtained through Merck Chemical Division, Agricultural Products, Rahway, N. J.

Two forms of a new iron injectable product for pig anemia have also been added to the company's animal health product line.

Suggested layouts to build efficient pole type poultry houses have been prepared by UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

The folder points out advantages of using pressure creosoted wood in these flexible and durable farm structures. With galvanized steel roofing and siding, and no need for extensive foundations, the lowest cost pole building can be erected. It can be easily constructed by farm labor

Detailed sketches of how to set the poles, attach plates and other steps in building the pole type poultry houses are included in the booklet.

Titled "Pole Type Poultry House—Northern and Southern," the folder can be obtained free of charge by writing to Agricultural Extension, Room 2831, U. S. Steel Corp., 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Penna.

An attractive new all-steel panel farm gate has been announced by CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.

The wide 22-gauge galvanized steel panels are completely rolled to form an extra-deep channel to increase their strength and avoid sharp edges. Every joint is spot welded at four points making the gate sturdy enough for practically any farm use.

The gate is available in 48" five-panel model and a 52" six-panel model. It comes in lengths of 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 feet.

Descriptive literature and information on special applications may be obtained by writing Clay Equipment Corp., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

More and more the progressive farmer is realizing he can increase profits by improving the efficiency of his feeding operations.

To help him do this, HARVESTORE Products Division, A. O. SMITH CORPORATION, Kankakee, Ill., has just released a new comprehensive manual of mechanized feedlot plans which will help the farmer do long range planning when he organizes a feeding system.

This is a practical manual of typical farm feedlot system plans for beef cattle, dairy cattle and swine and is completely diagramed and illustrated.

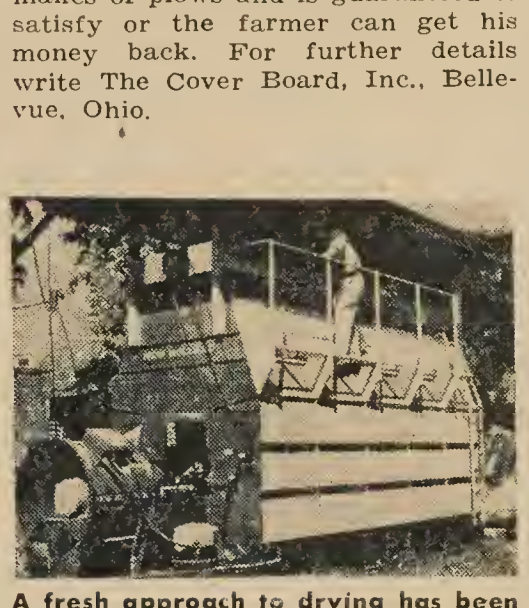
The feedlot recommendation and plans, which are actual working systems, were developed by Paul Linder, one of the first feedlot planners and consultants.

A copy of the new mechanized feeding system Bulletin N. MH-112, is available from your HARVESTORE dealer or by writing A. O. Smith Corporation, HARVESTORE Products Division, Kankakee.

Development of an anti-freeze that can be used safely year after year has been announced by the DU PONT COMPANY. The new product—"Telar" anti-freeze and anti-rust coolant — never needs to be drained from a properly operating cooling system.

The new product's ability to stop rust clogging—a main cause of overheating and boiling—is its chief contribution to cool operation in the summer. It comes full strength and can be mixed with all types of water in any part of the country, installed like ordinary anti-freeze—added to water to give any desired degree of protection down to 60 degrees below zero.

The COVER BOARD'S patented downward twist helps farmers cover their trash without plugging the plow beam and causing slowdowns. The Cover Board is a moldboard attachment that has had an outstanding success record for covering trash of all kinds. The Cover Board fits all makes of plows and is guaranteed to satisfy or the farmer can get his money back. For further details write The Cover Board, Inc., Bellevue, Ohio.



A fresh approach to drying has been built into two completely new grain driers from NEW HOLLAND. Grain is alternately heated and cooled in the Models 735 and 765 (pictured) driers to preserve its quality.

In this exclusive process, all the grain is constantly circulated through the dryer, not just some of it. The grain moves down the 24-inch wide heating columns. Then it goes up the roller chain elevator to the "holding" area for cooling, and back into the heating column.

New Holland says exhaustive field tests show this "repositioning" permits lower grain temperature to avoid cracking and deforming, and permits even drying. It also speeds up drying and saves fuel, the company says.

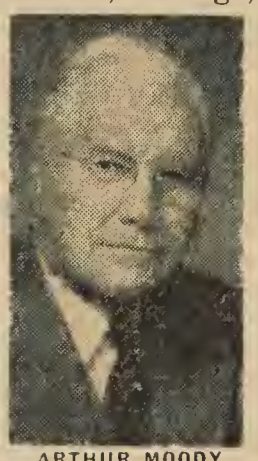


Churches Can Unite a Community

By ARTHUR MOODY

CONTRARY to the usual criticism that churches are divisive, I would say that they can unite a community.

In one rural village a community association was organized. The church, Grange, and Parent-Teachers Association became the nucleus. Other organizations were welcomed, while these three pooled their resources. The church purchased motion picture equipment for Friday night movie entertainment and educational purposes; the Parent-Teachers Association bought playground equipment and erected it in the school yard; the Grange bought eleven acres of land for a community pond, for fire protection and for swimming, boating, fishing, skating. The area also provided a baseball diamond, horseshoe pitching lanes, as well as additional parking facilities.



ARTHUR MOODY

The units pool their facilities, exchanging dishes, chairs, tables for large affairs. The church dining room and kitchen are open for school use; the church social rooms are available to the county for TB clinics, 4-H leaders' training sessions; chicken barbecues, auctions, dances, and other affairs have been held there. The church became an integral part of the community social life.

Another Central New York village had an unusually active fire department. Some of the church members advocated pulpit censure of certain features of the annual Fireman's Carnival. The pastor counseled participation in the Carnival. Result: objectionable parts eliminated or greatly modified, and greater Carnival success; instead of a divided community, a united community with a high relative improvement in quality of enjoyment.

In some communities each organization programs, runs, promotes its own show regardless. One community had a "Council" which did a good job in several areas, one of them a scholarship fund. Items of community betterment were discussed. But each of the 21 organizations (including the Church) seemed concerned with its own objectives and success.

Then one year the church began its early fall program with an experiment: recognition services for different organizations.

On Sunday of "Fire Prevention Week" the fire department and auxiliary were invited to attend services. The program was designed to help those attending to understand and appreciate the contribution of the fire department to the community.

The same procedure on "National Book Week" brought out the Book Club, and a book exhibit furnished by a nearby city book store. Some of the results of this were: choice and giving of books as gifts; the establishment of a community library housed by the church in its new addition. Later the Club took over the management of the library, with volunteer assistance from a former professional librarian.

When this particular church broke ground for a new addition, each of the 21 organizations was invited to send an official representative to participate, accompanied by as many members as would come. Seventeen of the organizations were represented, and participated!

A federated church which had each summer held its own Church and Sunday School picnic, originated the idea of expanding the event to include the whole community. The response was astonishing. Instead of the usual 60 to 75 attendance, 189 actually registered themselves present at a private spot 24 miles distant. The enjoyment of eating, having fun, playing games, visiting proved just another step in community solidarity.

Uniting the community in Service Outreach proved a surprise in a village where the Women's Guild of the local church put on a drive for good warm used clothing. They invited the other women's clubs to take part. Nearly a ton of clothing was collected, sorted, packed, and sent to the Church World Service Center in Maryland, to be distributed to the needy spots of the world. Joining in service for others further emphasized and enhanced a "sense of community."

A community "Mother and Daughter" banquet has been sponsored by a Church Women's Society for several years. The food and program is provided by the sponsors in such an interesting, wholesome and inexpensive fashion that each year sees an increased attendance, which gathers in the whole area.

First of all, a church is a spiritual center. Two or more churches in a village establish as many different worship and Sunday School areas of influence. In a sense they are competitive; but they can cooperate to develop a sense of spiritual unity.

Local councils of churches help in cooperative planning: union services during the Lenten period; community week-day religious instruction; union Daily Vacation Bible schools (which bring teachers, pupils and many parents together). Sometimes a preaching mission, with union choirs and congregations, fosters a strong sense of unity.

On occasion a training school for Sunday School teachers helps solve "the teacher problem." Many potential teachers refuse "to take a class", not because they are unwilling to work, but really because they do not know how. Could be, also, that a seminar for church officers would be a significant move!

In closing, may I quote from Eddie Cantor on "Brotherhood Week."

"In the Torah, you'll find a line I've always liked, 'Unity amidst diversity.' In three words, I think that just about sums it up!"

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

Bigger Dairies Coming

I THINK the next 10 years will make 100 cow dairies the rule rather than the exception in our area. If a dairyman can't get volume, it looks like he is out of business. We started with 12 cows 27 years ago, have 80 now, but even this number may not be enough for the years ahead.

As for equipment, I'm sure heat hay driers will become much more common during the next decade. We feed hay the year around and know that hay quality is mighty important.



Bill Strohmaier

When it comes to barns, I believe that the coming thing in stables is a stanchion barn with a milking parlor. High bedding requirements on pen stables present problems in our area and I don't think such setups will become very numerous. One way or another, though, the milking parlor is catching on.

Speaking of milking, dairymen will have to do a better job of milking in the future to prevent mastitis Except for injured teats and udders, a lot of this trouble is caused by a poor job of milking.

There will be a lot of changes in the future of the milk business, but some things won't change. Young men who are willing to work and use their heads will still be able to get started—unless we decide to put road blocks in their way. All this talk about allotments and quotas for dairy farmers is like telling a kid in school that he can get marks only so high. I don't think we should hamstring the men who are able and willing to get ahead. — *Bill Strohmaier, Bennington, Vt.*

WIDE WINDROWER

WE USED this summer a self-propelled windrower with a 10 foot cut. It has a conditioner attachment; our experience was that the 10 foot windrowed swath cured about as fast as a 7 foot mower swath left without windrowing. We didn't think it possible, but experience with 200 acres of hay (all cut twice) convinced us.

The windrower reel helps pick up down hay and we have found it practically impossible to plug the conditioner. If everything is going just right, a man can cut, condition, and windrow 5 acres an hour. We cut a chunk of hay one day, then roll it over for final drying on the day we bale.—*Robert and Richard Breckenridge, Bethany, N. Y.*



"For heaven's sake, Helen, don't keep him waiting long."

LIKES IBM RECORDS

WE LIKE our DHIA records processed by IBM machines. We have more information than we used to have, and especially like that new column showing "pounds of grain indicated" for each cow.

The report is always back a week after testing, made possible, I suppose, by the speed with which the machine can process a mass of figures.—*Wilbur Parsons, Deposit, N.Y.*

MINIMUM TILLAGE

WE THINK that we used to do more land fitting than was necessary. Our present program for corn planting is to plow, disc once, drag once, then plant.

We spray with 2,4-D after the corn is up, but before it reaches the height where it will break easily after spraying. One cultivation is all it needs following the chemical.

This program has worked well for us; one year we harvested an average of 123 bushels of shelled corn per acre.—*Gerald and Edward Reynolds, Corfu, N. Y.*

BIRD SQUEEZE

WE USE 2 square feet of floor space per bird for our heavy breed of layers, plan on going to 1½ square feet. This would give us room for 1,000 more layers without any more buildings. We use two-tiered stacked roosts, with waterers under the top tier, positioned so droppings don't get in the water.

When hens are squeezed together, it's important to have plenty of feeder space and water available, along with good ventilation. Moisture can be a real problem; the location of our waterers above the dropping pits has helped to prevent excess moisture on the floor. We have an automatic feeder with lots of feeding space around the pen, feed an all mash ration. Debeaking is also important; all our pullets are debeaked when housed around the end of September.



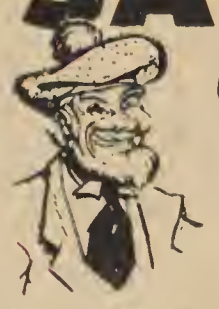
Edward Rollins

Our mechanical pit cleaners are set up so one motor operates each of them as it is moved from floor to floor and from house to house. We clean each pit every 6 to 8 weeks, clean all the litter out once a year by pushing it into the pit. It used to be that dairy farmers would clean the houses for the manure, but mechanical cleaning should make them even more interested in using litter for fertilizer.

When it comes to selling eggs, we feel that the brown egg is still our best bet in New England. As long as the browns sell for a premium it doesn't seem logical to try to convert our customers to whites and open ourselves up for competition from the white eggs of other areas.

A contract with an egg buyer makes sense to us because we know he has to have a steady volume to do business. The best deal is always one that benefits both parties. —*Edward Rollins, Contoocook, N.H.*

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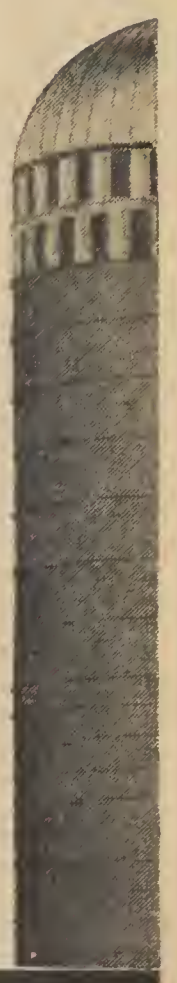
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100	11.00	13.00
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1000	95.00	105.00

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MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

THE STONES OF MARCELLUS

MANY YEARS ago, my longtime friend, James Stone of Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, wrote me a bit of philosophy that I have never forgotten. Jim said that when he first went to farming, he sowed grass seed by hand, guiding himself by a row of stakes which he moved each time he crossed the field. Sometimes on rolling ground he couldn't see the stakes over the next knoll, but if he lifted his eyes he could see them far beyond, and could thus keep going straight.

The other day we went to call on Jim and his wife, and I reminded him of what he had written me years ago.

"Yes," he answered, "that's the way it is as we walk through life. If we don't get discouraged, if we lift our eyes and just keep going on, all will become well and clear again."

Jim, who is 84, lives on the same farm which his grandfather bought in 1852, 108 years ago. He and his wife, Ethel, were honored by **American Agriculturist** as Master Farmers — as indeed they are—in the early 1930's.

For some sixty years the Stones showed carriage horses and Holstein cattle at the New York State Fair. At one of these exhibits, Ed Harrison, one of the best cattle judges I have known, told Jim:

"Jim, if **you** are showing here, I might just as well hand you the ribbons without looking at your stock!"

Then indeed Jim **did** win the first prize. At another time, his heifers won **first, third, fourth,** and **fifth** prizes at the State Fair.

In addition to his regular dairy business, for many years Jim raised and sold purebred Holstein heifers. His sales at the Earlville auction totaled over $100,000.

The average milk production on the Stone farm was about 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. per animal. Mrs. Stone was the poultryman — for years taking care of a large poultry enterprise.

As a boy, Jim told me he had looked out of the living room window and watched his father and a hired man plow, one with a team of horses and the other with a yoke of oxen. The oxen are long since gone, but he still has the yoke and a pair of ox shoes. That shows how fast things have changed in one man's lifetime. (How many of you have seen ox shoes?)

To be a Master Farmer, one must also be a master citizen and a master homemaker. How do the Stones measure up? What have they done for others?

Jim has always been interested in farm organizations and in cooperative marketing. An active member of the Onondaga Milk Producers Association, he helped to build the Association plant at Syracuse. Later, when the Dairymen's League took over that organization and business, Jim became a member and supporter of the League.

One of the earliest members of the G.L.F., Jim was a great admirer and friend of the late Ed Babcock, who wrote him many times and often visited the Stone farm. Both Jim and Ethel are Grangers. Jim is a Mason and for many years he served as a delegate to the meetings of the National Holstein Association. Both the Stones, born and raised Presbyterians, have always been active members of the Presbyterian Church in Marcellus, which is the second oldest one west of the Atlantic Ocean.

Just a couple of days before I was there, the Stones celebrated their 60th Wedding Anniversary. I asked Ethel how she happened to meet Jim. Laughing, she said:

"I had a friend who told me that she knew a very fine young man she would like to have me meet. She introduced me and I went with the man for a while, but lost interest in him when I met Jim, who was his brother."

The Stones have three daughters:

Louise, married to Martin A. Helfer, outstanding and successful superintendent of schools in Binghamton;

Mary, wife of H. P. Watson, who is an executive with the Eureka Seal and Sticker Company of Scranton, Pa., and

Jean, the wife of Hugh M. Hughes, New York State sales manager for the Beacon Milling Company at Skaneateles, New York.

Very proud are Jim and Ethel of their daughters, their sons-in-law, their twelve grandsons, four granddaughters and nine great-grandchildren. During World War II, the Stones' oldest grandson married an English girl and they are now farming in England.

The Stone farm home is one of the most delightful I have been in. It is best described by the word "livable." Of particular interest are Mrs. Stone's tuberous begonias. I never before saw such pretty ones. She told us with some emphasis that she loves brilliant-colored flowers. She starts the tubers in the cellar on March 15 in peat moss; then plants them in dirt made very rich with cow manure. As a result, she has beautiful plants which blossom all summer. I'm going to have some, come next spring!

What is the philosophy or way of life by which the Stones have lived? Jim answered this question by repeating the quotation given at the beginning of this article. Ethel said:

"Jim and I have had a wonderful life together. We have always been devoted to one another and we ask nothing more than that we can stay together on this farm until the end of our days."

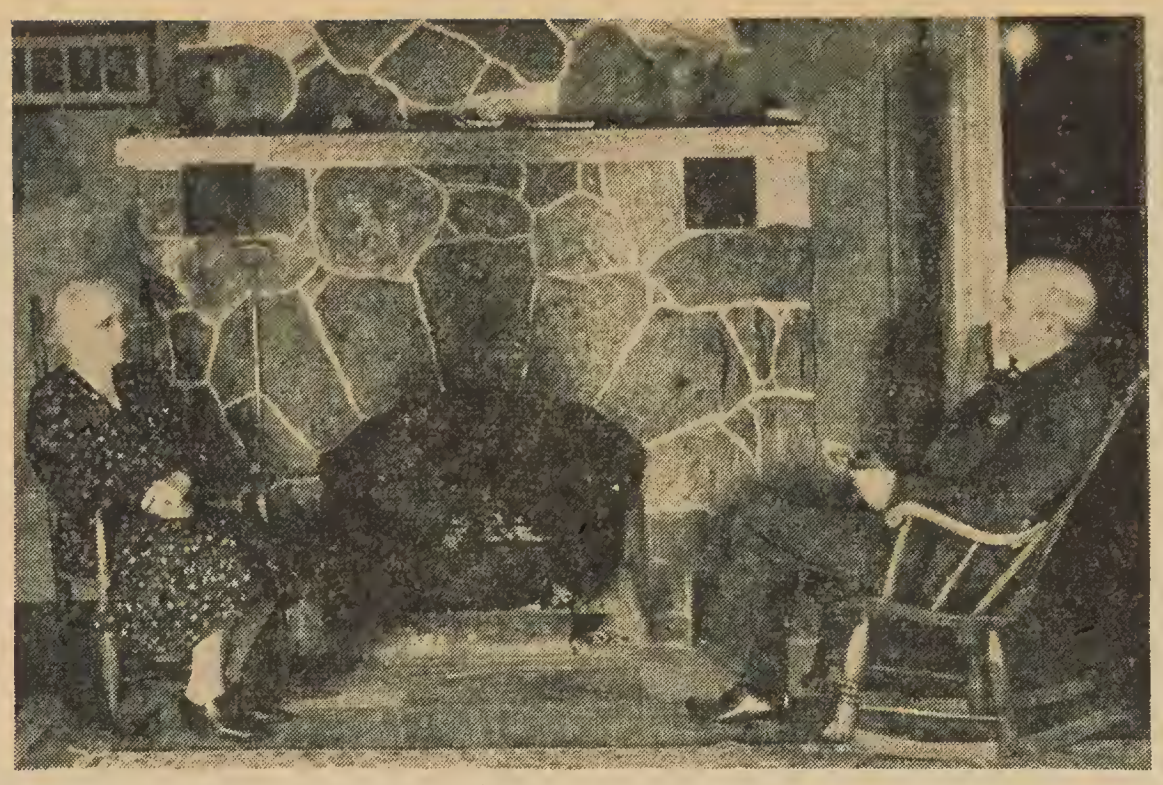
Jim said: "If you want money, you won't stay on the farm, but there's much happiness to be had there."

Then he quoted a little poem, the theme of which is—you can't read your tombstone after you are dead. Therefore, one ought to show appreciation of and understanding for others while they are alive and you can.

Jim handed me a little poem which was framed and hangs on the living room wall. It reads in part:

If from life you take the best
If into life you put some zest,
If hope you hold,
No matter HOW the years roll by
No matter how the birthdays fly,
YOU ARE NOT OLD.

As I came away, Jim said: "Come again, old friend, I'll be right here to welcome you."



Mr. and Mrs. James Stone, relaxing before their beautiful fireplace built with stones from their own farm. See story on this pqge.



MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS

BECAUSE the number of farmers is much less than it used to be, many people have come to the conclusion that agriculture is no longer so important. It is, of course, more important today than ever because there are more people to feed. In emphasizing this fact, The U. S. News and World Report recently gave some statistics to show what a really big business American agriculture is. Take a look at some of them.

Four out of every **ten** jobs in private employment are directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture.

Farms employ **ten** times as many people as auto manufacturing; **fourteen** times as many as steel making.

7.4 million people work on farms. An additional **16** million process and market farm products and supply farmers with things they need.

Farm sales for cash total $32 billion a year, or twice the total for automobile and truck sales.

70% of all commodities processed by manufacturers come from farms.

TROUBLEMAKER

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society says the irritable colon causes the loss of more work hours than any disease other than the common cold. The irritation usually manifests itself by either chronic or near-chronic diarrhea or by constant constipation.

Where the trouble is persistent, the patient certainly should not rely upon home remedies, but should consult a doctor.

Very often, says the Medical Society, the cause of irritable colon is anxiety and tension. Frequently the emotional stress is not even known to the patient.

Other causes of the aggravation are extensive use of laxatives, cathartics, and certain foods and beverages.

The doctors usually recommend rest, a bland diet and a correction of poor living habits such as overwork, lack of sleep, and irregular meals.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHY many doctors and other scientists use such unnecessarily long and difficult words is hard for a layman to understand. This is well illustrated by the story of a doctor who was testifying at a lawsuit. A lawyer asked him what ailed the plaintiff, and the doctor said:

"I examined the tissue under the microscope and detected squamos epithelium with normal margins. The central portion was markedly thickened and keratonization had increased. These papillary-like projections in some areas showed distinct calcification."

The judge looked puzzled and finally said to the witness:

"In simple, everyday language, doctor, what ailed the plaintiff?"

Looking sort of sheepishly at the judge, the doctor said: " A wart!"

SERVICE BUREAU

HOW HIGH?

"A few years ago our mailman told us our rural mailbox should be set at 42 inches, which it is. Now our new mailman tells us he wants the boxes 37 inches and lower. Has the law been changed?"

According to the regulations, small boxes must measure 42 inches from the bottom of the box to the ground; large boxes should be placed 38 inches from the bottom of the box to the ground.

Boxes must be placed near the edge of the road. The name must be on the box. The post must be straight up and down. And the approach should be on hard, level ground.

A CHANCE

"Recently I read an article in a magazine, stating that a certain amount of money would be paid for old coins having such and such a date. Could you tell me if any of the coin companies are reliable?"

We receive lots of inquiries concerning coin companies, and so far as we know most of them are reliable. Of course, prices which are quoted in articles and in ads are most always the top prices which would be paid for extremely rare coins of certain dates, which are in extra fine condition. It is not the age of a coin which makes it valuable, but the fact that few were minted and so those of certain dates are scarce. The condition is also important; they are classed as Fair. Good, Very Good, Fine, and Uncirculated.

Coin collecting can be very interesting and lots of fun as a hobby, and many coin collectors deal with these coin companies in filling out their collections. However, just because you have some very old coins in your possession, you probably will not become rich overnight. The chances of having one of the most valuable coins is naturally slight, because there are not many of them. Still, there's always that chance!

TOO TRUSTING

"In 1953 I bought a new tractor. The dealer told me it was a 1952, and that is what is on the bill of sale. I have always had trouble with it and, when I went to trade it in to another dealer, he told me it is not a 1952 model.

"I wrote the company and gave them the serial number; they answered that the tractor was built in 1947. It is no wonder I had trouble with it—it was five years old when I bought it for new. Is there anything I can do?"

This complaint, of course, is against the dealer and it would seem our subscriber would have a good case against him if he wanted to sue, since the bill of sale indicated it was a 1952 model.

NO WILL

"I have made no will. In case of my demise, how would my property be handled? I have a wife and five children. My real estate is held jointly with my wife."

In New York State, if a man dies without a will, his estate is divided, with one-third going to his wife and two-thirds to his children. By making a will, a man can do what he wants with his property; and it is our feeling that, in order to be sure your estate will be handled the way you want it to be, it is a saving in the long run to pay an attorney to draw up the will.

Regarding joint ownership, it might be all right under certain conditions not to have a will. However, if something should happen to both parties, in an accident for instance, then there would be no provision for disposition of the property.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Harold Davis of R. D. 1, Kingsley, Pa. would like to buy a copy of Chester A. Reed's "Flower Guide—Wild Flowers East of the Rockies", published by Doubleday, Doran & Co.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Mrs. Mildred Foster Susi or Susa, born in Hampden, Maine. A friend is trying to locate her.

Miss or Mrs. Nasickus, formerly of Berry Street, Montreal, Canada. They moved to Ontario, Canada.

Any relatives or friends of Mrs. Eliza Webster Allen, granddaughter of Ruth and Luther Webster of Burlington, N. Y. Also of Dorr E. Allen, son, whose address in 1913 was Parks College, Parksville, Mo.

Any descendants of Daniel McClarcy Ludlow, born 1809, Ripley, N. Y.

Any descendants of Daniel Andrus, a doctor, born in 1799, who came to Pennsylvania from Massachusetts.

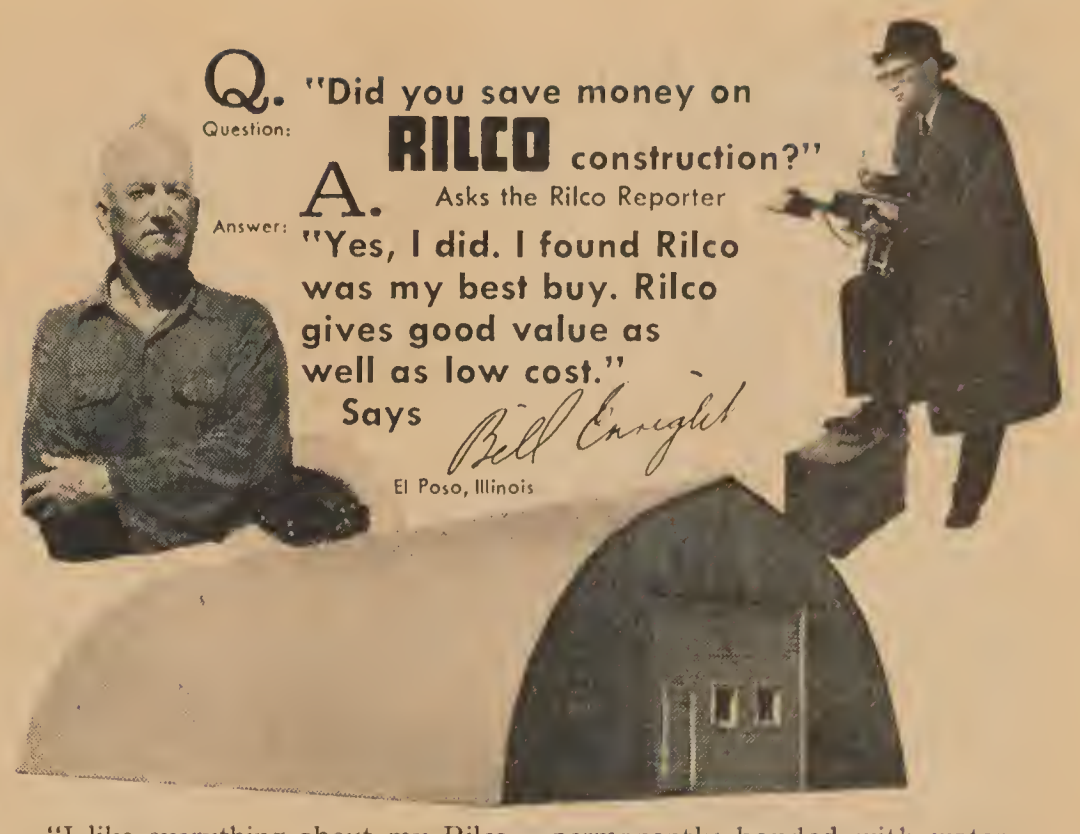
California Tour in January !

WE have had so many letters from readers asking us when our next AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST California Tour will be that we are making this brief preliminary announcement:

We are planning a wonderful tour to California and the Southwest which will leave the East on January 23 and return on February 18. On this trip, we'll visit the Grand Canyon, Death Valley, Carlsbad Caverns, Santa Fe, Phoenix, Houston, New Orleans —and fabulous California! In the "Golden State," we will visit historic Mission Inn at Riverside; San Diego; spend two days at Del Coronado Beach and stay at the famous Del Coronado Hotel.

We'll visit the magic kingdom of Disneyland; Los Angeles; Knott's Berry Farm with its Ghost Town of Gold Rush days; San Francisco; old Monterey; and magnificent Yosemite National Park. These are just the high spots of this fascinating tour.

Why not plan to come with us? You'll enjoy the high quality of our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours; their freedom from travel worries, the friendly people who go on them, and the fine escort service. If you think you would like to join our party, write today to Mr. E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask to have the California Tour itinerary with further details and cost sent to you as soon as it is ready.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

More Grain-More Milk



Richard Brooks, standing on a hillside meadow, finds heavy grain feeding helps him get the top production potential from his herd. Shown in the background is his farm, at East Homer, N. Y.

Feeding At Rate of Two Pounds Per Hundredweight of Cow Boosted Production An Average of 2,000 Pounds Per Cow

By ROBERT CUDWORTH

RICHARD BROOKS of East Homer, N. Y., is a dairyman who feeds his cows heavy on grain . . . and he's willing to feed even heavier whenever his records will justify it. Mr. Brooks is one of 48 dairymen who took part in a carefully controlled TDN feeding test.*

A total of 442 Holstein cows in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania were involved in this test, in which half the group was fed grain daily at the rate of two pounds per hundredweight of cow. The other half was grained at the farmers' normal feeding rate. Both groups were fed the same quality hay and silage throughout the test, with amounts determined by the cows' appetites.

Results showed that this higher grain feeding increased milk production at a rate as much as 7,500 pounds per cow annually. Average increase for all cows under the higher feed program was 2,000 pounds . . . and that is almost exactly the same increase average noted on the Brooks farm. Also significant were the reports from 22 veterinarians which showed no indications that the heavier grain feeding impaired cow health in any way, nor caused increased mastitis.

Of the higher fed group only 5% failed to respond to additional feeding, while 90% showed an annual increase of 1,000 pounds or more milk. A production increase of 2,000 pounds or more milk was noted in 57%. Twenty cows averaged a 4,500 pound increase with several jumping production at least 5,000 pounds per year.

*This test was designed and planned by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange and the Cornell Animal Husbandry Department.

Responses to the higher grain feeding were measured by relating changes in production to standard lactation curves developed by Dr. Lon D. McGilliard of Michigan State University.

A Good Dairyman

Dick Brooks is a man that neighbors, extension people and feed men regard as a good dairyman. He purchased the family farm on the East Homer-Baltimore Road four years ago and has been improving the herd's production average each year. Currently his DHIA record for 45 milkers is approximately 11,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of fat.

He feeds well, uses good bulls through N. Y. Artificial Breeders Cooperative, is shooting for better hay, raises good replacements, culls carefully . . . and equally important . . . keeps good records.



Bernal Brooks reads off the weight of milk to his son, Richard. Each cow's production during the TDN feeding test was weighed as well as the hay, silage and grain.

He had 10 animals in the TDN feeding test. During the first two weeks all cows were fed the usual rate so that basic data concerning production, amounts of grain, silage and hay consumed could be recorded. Then, the cows were split up, five and five, and paired off as closely as possible in terms of production, weight, age and calving date.

Five cows, called the control group, remained on the usual feed program, while the other five received grain at the two pounds per hundredweight figure.

Dick Brooks feeds about 20 pounds of grain (18% protein) to his top producers, so the two pounds per hundredweight figure was not too much more than he was already feeding some cows.

But even so, four of his five cows on heavier feeding showed good increases. And they are all considerably better-than-average producers. One of the five showed no response to the extra feeding. She continued to produce at the annual rate of 14,000 pounds of milk, the same figure she had *(Continued on Page 15)*

IN THIS ISSUE Hot Water Items, Page 6 . . . Woodlot Harvest, 8 . . . Popeye Silage, 10 . . . N. Y. State Fair Results, 12 . . . Raising Pigs, 18 . . . Fall Fashions, 24.



Looking After Their Business

Meeting in a Syracuse hotel room in the summer of 1920, a handful of farm leaders laid the foundation for the cooperative that was to become G.L.F.

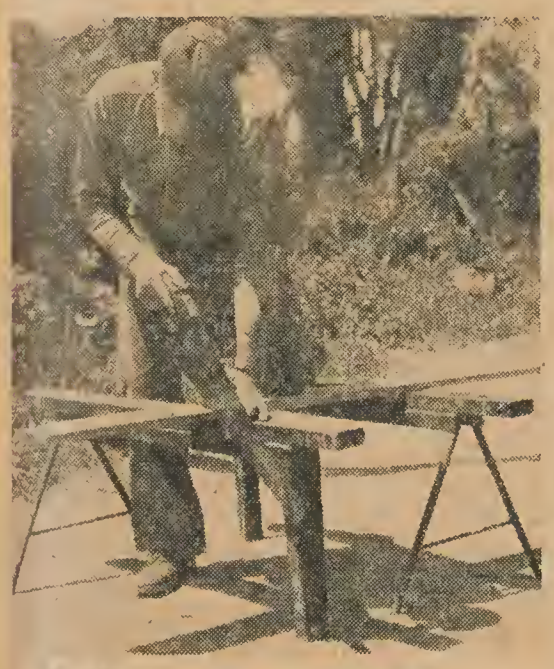
When the successors of that group meet in Syracuse this month it will take the auditorium of Onondaga County War Memorial to hold them. At the forthcoming Stockholders Annual Meeting, October 20-21, more than 2,500 farmers representing G.L.F.'s 118,000 members in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania will convene to review the operations of their purchasing and marketing cooperative for the past year, to elect their directors, and to conduct other business on the agenda.

Farmer ownership and control are basic to G.L.F. At the 40th Stockholders Annual Meeting, farmers will again be making it their business to look after the affairs of their business.

GLF 40th Anniversary 1920-1960

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. • Ithaca, N. Y.





THREE-LEGGED HORSE

Three-legged saw horses are easily leveled and do not wobble when using them outside the shop. These were welded from sections of car frame channel iron that were notched, bent and welded to form the top and single leg. Pipe with an iron rod brace made the two legs for the other end.



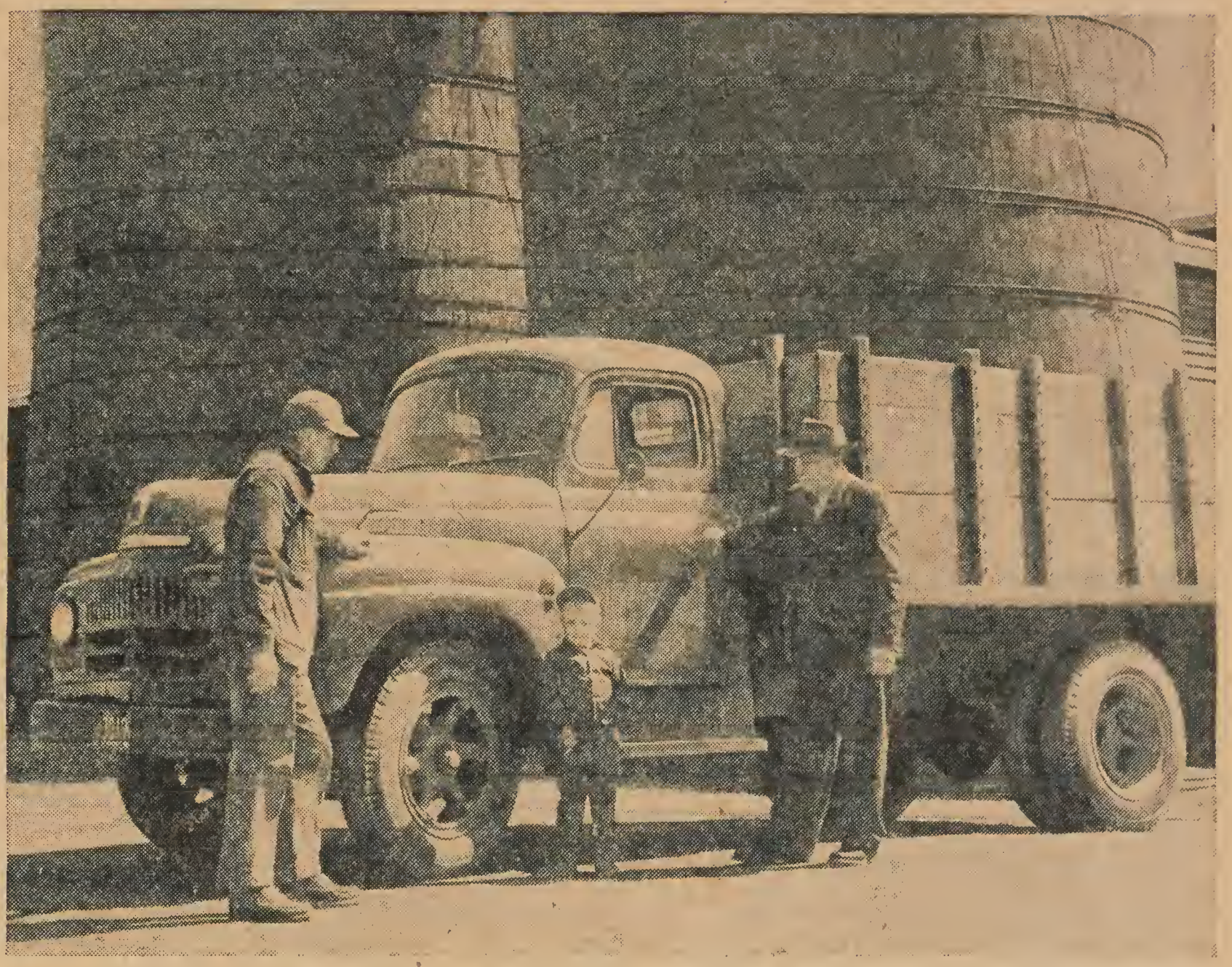
CHUTE EXTENSION

This extension on the silo chute saves feed by directing it into the bunk below and by preventing wind from scattering it. Two discarded steel oil barrels are used. The ends are cut out; each is split lengthwise, and they are joined by welding. Heavy wire suspends them from the silo door frames and hoops.



MAILBOX SUPPORT

A variation of the welded chain links to support a mailbox is this one with an under bracket. The box rests on a flat piece of iron welded to the ends of the chain.



Three generations of Dunklees stand next to one of the trucks they run on Firestones. Son Courtland (left), grandson William (center) and father Ernest.

"For all-around farm trucking Firestones rate first with us!"

says Courtland Dunklee, Walnut Grove Dairy Farm, Vernon, Vt. "These Firestones have been over nearly every kind of road in Vermont and they sure can take a licking. They rate first with us—and we'll recommend them to anyone. We can count on real satisfaction from Firestone tires—and from our Firestone dealer, Cliff Allen from Windham Tractor Sales in Brattleboro, Vt."

Like Courtland Dunklee, you'll find Firestone truck tires deliver extra service at no extra cost!

- **FIRESTONE RUBBER-X,** the longest-wearing rubber ever used in Firestone truck tires, greatly prolongs tread life.
- **FIRESTONE SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD** gives you built-in strength for top impact resistance under roughest hauling conditions.
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- **FIRESTONE ALL TRACTION TIRE:** improved road mileage with top traction for feed lots, soft fields and lanes.
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Extra service at no extra cost—that's the Firestone story over and over again! See your Firestone Dealer or Store about the complete line of Firestone tractor and implement tires, too. Firestone's FREE NEW TRACTOR TIRE LOANER SERVICE keeps your equipment working during retreads and repairs.



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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



HENS OR BEER?

PEOPLE who live in the country, whether they be full-time farmers or part-time farmers, or merely rural residents, have more in common than they have to argue about. A well populated rural area provides a broad tax base for schools, roads and other purposes, and a reservoir of members for all kinds of necessary and desirable community organizations.

There are many advantages of living in the country; there are also some disadvantages, or at least situations which former city residents look upon as disadvantages. But it doesn't add to the good feeling of the community if city people move out in the country and then try to change conditions that are essential for good farming.

To make the situation clearer, I refer to a situation in Ulster County, N. Y., where an enterprising gentleman bought an old house to be converted into a tavern, and then later attempted, through court action, to stop operations of a nearby poultry farm on the grounds that the cackling of the hens and the odors from the houses interfered with his business!

The danger of the situation is highlighted by the fact that a lower court attempted to restrict the operations of the poultry farm, but fortunately this decision was reversed by a higher court, and upheld by the Court of Appeals.

PRICING BULK TANK MILK

AS A result of hearings held at several points in the milkshed last spring, the USDA has issued a recommended decision on the pricing of bulk tank milk. There will be an opportunity for individuals and organizations to take exception to points in the recommendation, and following this, the decision will either stand or be changed in line with the exceptions, and an amendment will be presented for the approval of dairymen.

The recommended decision prices bulk milk at the farm, with the base price at the farm the same as the price of milk in cans delivered at the plant. There is a provision whereby, if a dairyman signs an authorization, a hauling charge not to exceed 20 cents a hundred can be deducted from his milk check. If he signs the authorization and if the deduction equals the present hauling charge, the owner of a bulk tank will have no price advantage over his neighbor who sends milk in cans.

At the same time, the bulk tank producer will have bargaining power, individually or in a cooperative, equal to or greater than that he now has. He can still bargain for free hauling and a premium. In fact, as already indicated, the dealer cannot make any deduction for hauling without the producer's approval.

It is obvious that members of a bulk tank cooperative have more bargaining power than an individual. Also, as the number of bulk tanks increases, bulk tank premiums are likely to decrease.

Of course, there is nothing in the Order now which provides for a premium for bulk tank milk. It is a matter of bargaining individually or through cooperatives.

LABOR THREATENS FARMERS

Big labor unions are making a vigorous drive—in many cases with the support of the Department of Labor—to bring all hired farm workers under wage and hour regulations—to put a 40-hour week in operation in agriculture.

The AFL-CIO Agricultural Working Organizing Committee threatens: "We intend to organize all who work in agriculture in one union. Those foolish enough or stubborn enough to buck us will get hurt."—Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange Master.

HERSCHEL NEWSOM is right. There are many signs to indicate the determination of organized labor to take over agriculture. I see no indication that any considerable percentage of farmers **want** this to happen, but in spite of that it **could** happen. The danger is that a situation may develop whereby food producers have no choice, where they must join a labor union if they want to continue to produce food.

BIG HOLE

I DO NOT UNDERSTAND how an electric brain works, and probably never will. One thing I do know is that you must give it all the facts bearing on a question if you expect to get the right answer!

Recently at the Iowa State College, a "brain" was "asked" what farm prices would be if price supports and controls were removed. The answer, though not in dollars and cents, was that farm prices would decline seriously in the mid-sixties. **But the fact that wasn't fed to the machine was the extent of decline in farm production without supports!** The assumption, entirely incorrect, was that production would be maintained or increased.

Then the brain was asked about the effect of an enlarged Soil Bank. The answer was that taking some 62 million acres out of grain and into the Soil Bank (at an estimated cost of $1,300,000,000 a year) would increase milk prices in the mid-sixties by around 10 cents a hundred.

Again the "brain" wasn't told how much, if any, farm production would be cut by such a Soil Bank. It is my firm belief that total production would be cut very little! Farmers have the ingenuity, as they have amply demonstrated, to grow bigger crops on fewer acres if it pays to do it.

It would seem that the purpose of broadcasting such incomplete and misleading answers is to convince farmers that it would be disastrous to lower price supports, even gradually.

WORDS

WORDS mean different things to different people. To one man, "honey" can mean a sweet substance collected by bees and stolen from them by humans; to another it is an affectionate term for a particular member of the opposite sex.

Take the words "propaganda" and "information," for example. To one who favors government control of electric power, "propaganda" is an evil word to describe anything put out by private power companies to explain their position or to defend themselves from vicious attack.

"Information" is the word these same men apply to the words they use in an attempt to sell the doctrine that government can and should manufacture and transmit electric power more cheaply than private companies. In this attempt they ignore the facts that public power plants are not taxed and that other elements of cost are conveniently forgotten.

What is the reader to do? Whether labeled "propaganda" or "information," words, whether spoken or written, can and should be carefully analyzed to find the true meaning.

BETTER FARM TOOLS

A PIECE OF equipment which looks good on the drawing board, or even as the first machine comes off the assembly line, often develops "bugs" when it is put to work in the field.

This situation is well recognized by the manufacturers of farm machinery, automobiles, in fact any machine for any purpose. Many people, however, do not realize the lengths to which manufacturers go in testing equipment before it is put on the market.

At a recent meeting, the engineer of a farm equipment company told how they have shortened their test programs in terms of time, commenting that when a manure spreader is subject to continuous testing on what is called a "drone" setup, it is possible to approximate 20 years of wear in four months.

The result of such testing is the development of machines that can be operated at faster speeds, with heavier loads, lubricated better, and that can be operated with greater safety.

They Say - - - - -

"He who is at war with what is hateful within himself is too busy to be at war with his neighbor."—**Bishop Fulton J. Sheen**

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The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 19

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

THE UNIFORM PRICE FOR AUGUST MILK IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY MARKET is $4.41, which is 34 cents above July, but 28 cents below August, 1959. Production was up 7.5% from a year ago, and fluid milk sales were down 3.5%. Class I utilization was 55.8% of the total compared to 62.2% in August, 1959.

August milk prices in other markets, all corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test, are as follows: Boston, 201-210 zone, $4.72; Buffalo, f.o.b. city, $5.00; ROCHESTER, f.o.b. city, $4.99; Connecticut, $5.91 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SIGNED THE BILL TO RAISE PRICE SUPPORTS ON MILK FOR MANUFACTURE FROM $3.06 to $3.22. Contrary to some statements about improved prices this will likely have no appreciable effect on prices, as the manufactured products are now selling around the new level. It could prevent some decline in prices in coming months.

THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT RECENTLY ISSUED A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION restraining New York City authorities from enforcing its ordinance requiring that milk be labeled with the date of pasteurization. The city authorities attempted to continue the practice following the passage of a State law ending it.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK IS OCTOBER 9-15. Most of us know the precautions but sometimes neglect them. Now is a good time to clean chimneys, replace rusted pipes, check on and remove all fire hazards.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, the value of a case of eggs over feed costs at 70% production was $8.53; a year ago $7.00. From now until further notice, the average egg price used in figuring the feed-egg ratio will include large whites and medium whites in the proportion of one large and two medium.

A RECENT REPORT FROM NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS GIVES FOLLOWING PRICES FOR BALED HAY f.o.b. the farm: Second cutting alfalfa, $19-$30; First cutting alfalfa, $12-$22; Alfalfa-timothy mixed, $10-$22; Alfalfa clover mixed, $12-$23; Timothy, $10-$18. The wide range is caused by the difference in quality and in demand and supply in different areas. Reports indicate that supplies will be fairly normal, but will run heavy to No. 2.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S got a fav'rite speech, delivered at a high-pitched screech; it goes on for an hour or so, its title is "Get-Up-and-Go." Her theory is that success in life, and even happiness, can never be attained by those who don't keep always on their toes. "Get-up-and-go" is where, says she, my neighbor's got it over me; you never catch him sitting down and his wife never wears a frown because his hard work earns enough to buy her all the latest stuff; and while I'm calling him a crank, he's hauling cash down to the bank.

If that's success, then he's got it, but I will surely not admit that neighbor's happier than me, I doubt that any man could be. There's lots to life besides great wealth, it don't mean much without health, and that is something you can't keep if you don't get a lot of sleep and rest and relaxation, too, by holding down the work you do. When neighbor's wife is widowed soon, her fancy house will be no boon; the dollars neighbor toils to save won't help him when he's in his grave. "Get-up-and-go" may be just fine, but I'll take "sit-and-rest" for mine.

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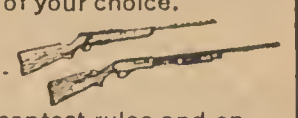
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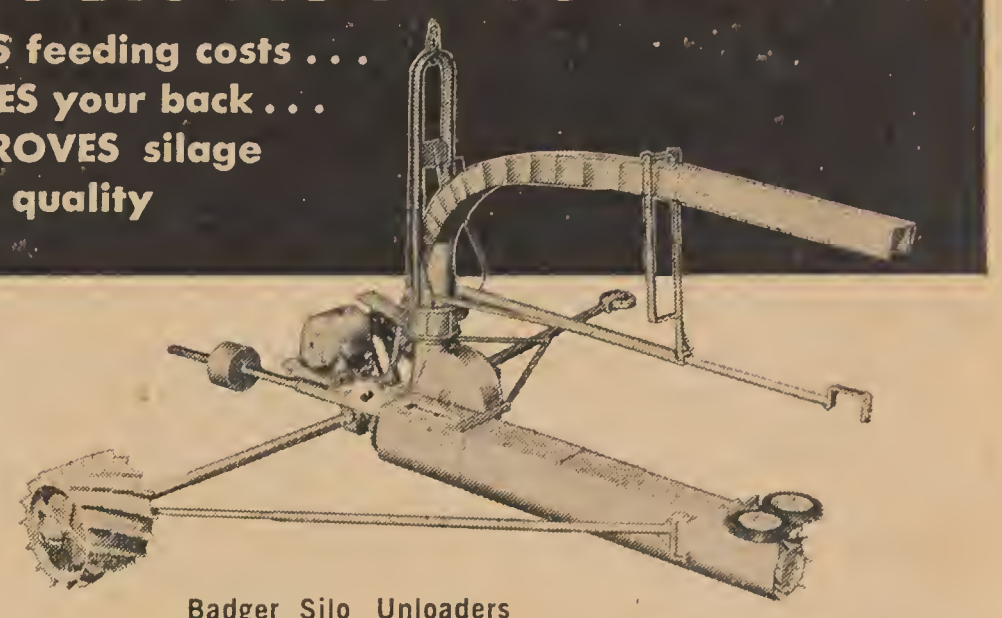
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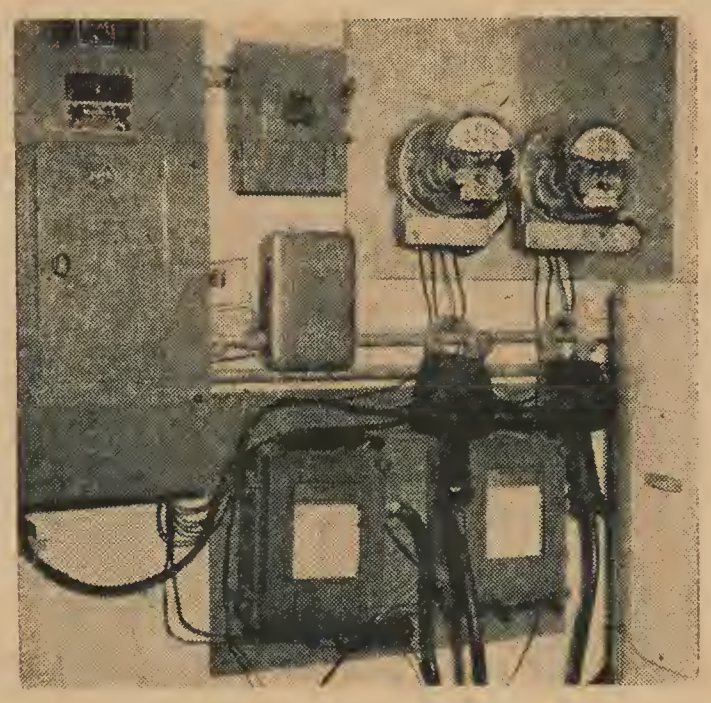
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(Left)
Clarence Benson standing beside the heat exchanger tank which has cut his cost of heating water approximately in half.

(Below)
The instrument panel installed to check on the results from the heat exchanger unit. There are separate meters for the cooler and the water heater, along with instruments which keep a running record of the electric current demand.

Milk Heats Water



CLARENCE BENSON, whose dairy farm is about twelve miles north of Ithaca, is trying out a relatively new idea. It is equipment designed by Paul Sturges of Stone Ridge, New York, for using the heat developed by the compressor on the bulk tank to heat water.

The plate on the exchange heater tank reads: "This economizer is a counterflow heat exchanger, designed for pre-heating water with hot gas discharged by refrigeration compressors. Made by Sturges Heat Recovery, Inc., Stone Ridge, N. Y."

"When I first had it installed," said Clarence, "I was a little discouraged. The equipment was new, and we had some troubles. But now I am much pleased with its operation and it is saving about half my electric bill for heating water. Instead of $14 a month it is costing me around $7.

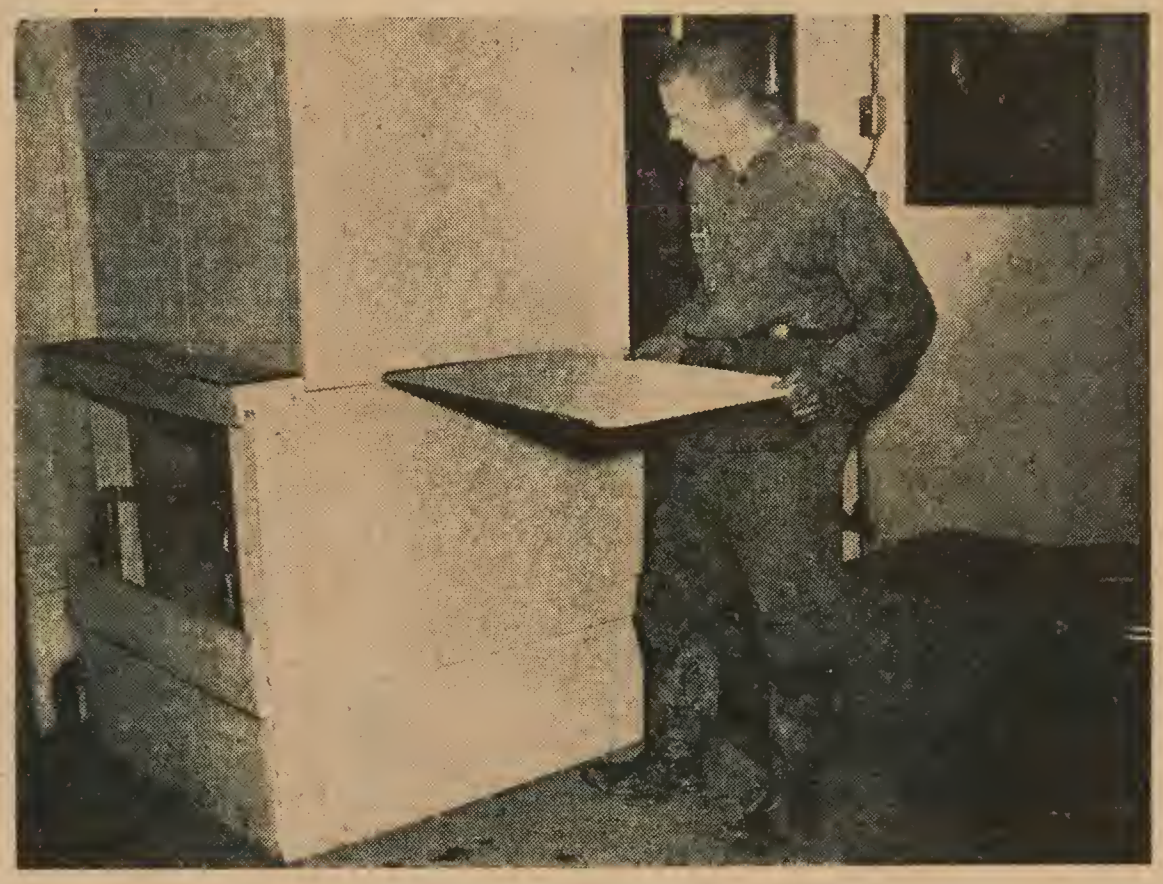
"It takes a lot more water to wash the equipment in our present set-up than when we used cans. Where it might take around a gallon of hot water per cow with cans, it now takes nearly four gallons with the pipeline milker.

"Moreover, it needs to be really hot. I am told that unless the water is over 130° the washing is ineffective."

Clarence is milking 48 cows, and in the milk house there are now two tanks, one holding 80 gallons and the other 66 gallons. The heat from the compressor brings the water in the 66-gallon tank sometimes as high as 180° at the top, and from 70° to 80° at the bottom. From there it goes to the 80-gallon tank, where the thermostat is set at 165°.

Gordon Perry and C. N. Turner of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell are checking carefully on the results of this installation. Separate meters record the amount of current used for the cooler and for heating water.

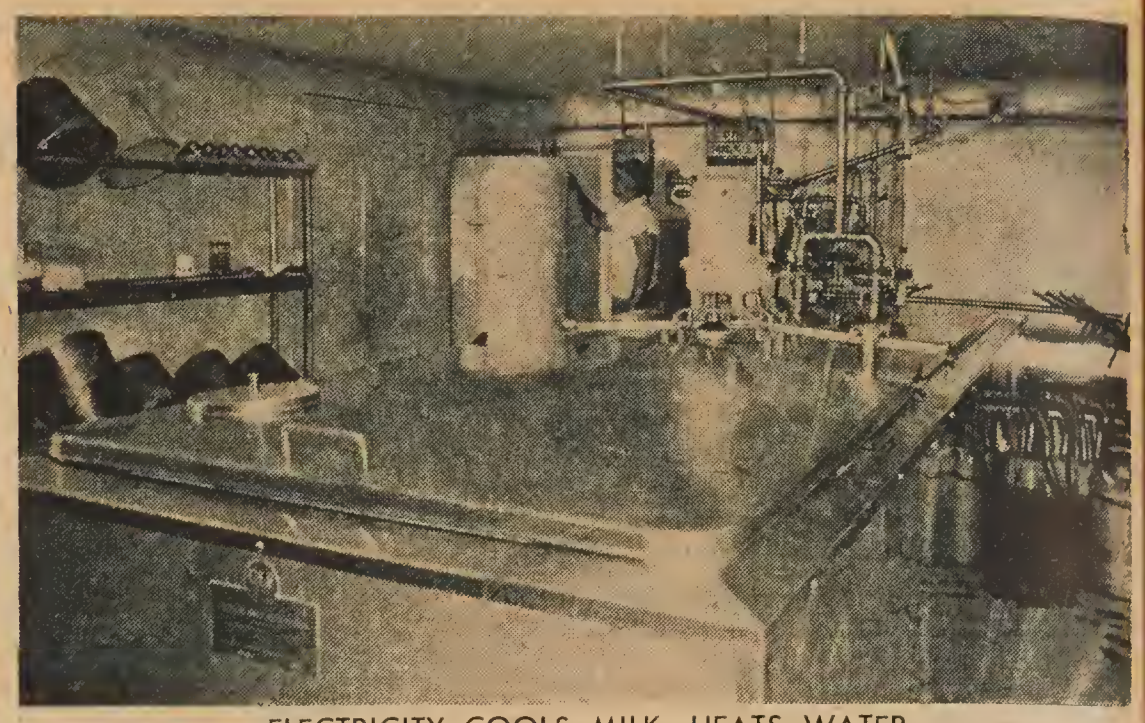
"In addition to providing hot water," says Gordon Perry, "the bulk cooler actually operates more efficiently. On the average 30-cow farm this heat exchanger is expected to pay for itself in two to three years.



HEAT DEFLECTOR

HERE'S an idea for a bulk tank condensor unit. Brother John Brown at the Mount Savior Benedictine Monastery farm near Elmira, N. Y. shows how a sliding door changes direction of heat discharge. In the winter, the door is pushed into the slot where it is shown in the picture. This forces hot air from condensor coils out opening at left, warming the milkhouse.

In the summer, the door is slid across opening at left, opening the "chimney" to the attic over the milkhouse. Hot air is thus exhausted away from the milkhouse area.



ELECTRICITY COOLS MILK, HEATS WATER
Wallace Johnson, Oneida, New York, runs milk from 180 cows into this 600 gallon bulk milk tank. The tank, plus milkers and 435 feet of around the barn pipeline, are washed with water from the 120 gallon electric water heater.

The Genie in the Switch

I CAN still remember the day in 1937 when the crews from the "power line" began surveying and staking to begin the job that would bring a new dimension to life on our farm. Today, most everyone knows the genial genie who leaps to our command at, not the rub of a lamp, but the touch of a switch.

On this page are some ideas for using, in the dairy business, the "wire power" that has revolutionized so many farm tasks. The bulk tank is a comparatively recent development on our dairy farms, but is gaining rapidly in numbers. The heat exchanger, such as found on the Clarence Benson farm, is a brand new development. Perhaps it foretells a new era of moving heat from one place where it is not wanted to another place where it is needed.

The milkhouse is only one of the places where electric power shoulders its tasks. Agricultural engineers say that the typical farmstead is far less mechanized than most field operations. They predict that the next decade will see more mechanical power moving more silage, carrying more milk, lifting more loads.

Whatever the changes, the genial genie will have a part, in the motors, in the heating elements, in the cooling units, and in the barn radios that make milking more pleasant and Bossie more content.—*G.L.C.*



KEEPS MILK HOUSE WARM
Bill Schroeder, farm representative for Rochester Gas and Electric, shows he hasn't forgotten how to wash a milker pail. G. C. Smith, Henrietta, New York, owner of the farm, reports satisfaction with the thermostatically controlled electric heater suspended from the ceiling.

MILKHOUSE NOTES

AT Macedon, New York, Robert Nortier heats a cement-block milkhouse measuring 16'x20'x8' with heating cable. It is stapled to rock lath on the ceiling, then covered with ½" of plaster. A wall thermostat controls temperature.

Bob heats water with an 80 gallon electric hot water heater that provides water for washing a bulk tank and pipeline milking system.

At East Aurora, New York, Leland Rupp and son Kenneth have a 50 cow milking herd. Milk goes into a 400 gallon direct expansion bulk tank. An 82 gallon electric water heater takes care of washing needs for 6 milker units, an around the barn pipeline, as well as the tank. Milk bacteria count levels have been constantly low; the Rupps give part of the credit to really **hot** water.



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Woodlot Harvest

By James D. Pond

LAST summer a widow near Ithaca, N. Y. asked me to inspect a logging job in her woodlot where a logger had bought the timber down to 12" on a one-foot stump for a lump sum of $500. I was amazed to find that she had sold about 100,000 bd. ft. on 60 acres of standing timber for this low price. The check-up was a little like locking the barn after the horse had been rustled.

When the sale was discussed with the owner, she explained that the logger was a neighbor who acted as though he was doing her a big favor in buying the timber. Hence she had not "bothered" to have an estimate made, although she had read articles on timber estimates in American Agriculturist.

She found out she could have had an estimate at a cost of $150 for the timber worth $2,000-$2,500, but it was too late now with a written contract for the sale. Other nearby timber buyers would gladly have paid such prices for the stand of white ash, basswood, red oak, hard and soft maple, white pine and hemlock.

Another logging job which I recently examined was on some 3,000 acres in northern New York where timber had been sold by the thousand bd. ft. measured in the log. This showed a definite high-grading of some 8 million bd. ft. of beautiful hard maple and yellow birch, sold at $28 per M on stump.

High stumps had been left; overlong cuts made to butt-off center-rots; and many trees, tipped over in felling others, had not been touched at all. Almost 1,000,000 feet had been wasted, and over 2,000,000 bd. ft. were left in trees not cut. The high-grade logs had been taken to a veneer mill at $125 per M, which would have meant about $65 per M for standing timber.

Upon the writer's recommendation the remaining timber was sold for a lump sum, based on the estimate and checked by the buyer's foresters. On this deal the seller saved $4,000, because a full-time scaler was no longer needed on the job. Yet the cost of estimate and thorough inspection of past logging cost under $2,500.

Too often timber owners have been hooked by log buyers who offer surprisingly good prices for certain species such as white ash or black cherry or hard maple, or maybe for all species. Then these buyers take only the top grade, often just the butt-cut when the seller had expected them to cut all of the merchantable timber, including the No. 2 logs. Hence he is paid perhaps $60 per M for 25,000 bd. ft. for a return of $1,500.

A conscientious buyer, or one held under a tight contract, would have paid $40 per M and cut 50,000 bd. ft. for a return of $2,000.

An article in **American Agriculturist** February 5, 1955, pointed out ways in which unscrupulous timber buyers get timber for low prices, including use of what some people call the "buyers rule." Most timber owners know little or nothing about scaling logs, so they lose also through low measurements or no scale at all.

Incidentally I came mighty close to getting hung or shot when I appeared by invitation before a meeting of lumbermen shortly after this article (Watch Out for the Shady Timber Buyer) was published. However, it was soon apparent that most of the shouting came from a few men, who, a club official stated, were not noted for their honest dealings. It was explained to the group that it was not meant to tar all with the same brush; that about 90 percent of all people are basically trustworthy; and if the shoe pinched, let them wear it.

Make Detailed Estimate

Now, in selling timber, to avoid the pitfalls of a sale by the thousand, there should be a detailed estimate of the timber. On small tracts up to 100, even 200 acres, this would mean a 100 percent estimate of merchantable stems. If timber is being marked, then it is not much extra trouble to estimate the marked trees, or all of the timber, because about every square rod must be covered.

The estimate should give a summary, showing by species the volumes and numbers of trees, preferably in two or three diameter groups. The writer provides a report showing such detail in 12"—15" DBH (diameter breast high); 16"—19", and 20" and up, each subdivided into two quality groups. The trees 20" and over are ready to cut. The stems 16"—19" would normally make the next cut in 12 to 15 years but may be taken if extra income is needed now.

The lowest group, 12"—15", should not be sold unless land and all are included, for this would make up the next cut in 20-25 years. If everything is cut to minimum of 11" DBH (13" on the stump) then there would be little to cut within next 40 years. The two quality groups determine proportion of high-grade and low-grade timber. Some foresters even show the volumes by log grades.

Another reason for NOT selling the smaller trees (12"—15") is just plain Scottish sense. A tree 12" DBH will yield one 16-ft. log scaling 30 bd. ft., Doyle scale. (This rule is used not because it is preferred, but about 75 percent of the timber sold in Northeast is scaled by this log rule). If the tree can grow for 15 years it will be about 16 inches in diameter and will yield 1½ logs with a volume up to 100 bd. ft.

Also, a log from a 12" DBH tree will measure 10 inches on top end, inside bark, with a scale of 36 bd. ft. Put that log on a saw carriage and there will be 55-60 bd. ft., in one-inch boards, varying between hardwoods and softwoods. No one likes to give away 100 percent of the log scale, especially since within a few years the tree will produce three times the present volume, and only fifty percent is lost on log scale.

Costs of timber estimates will vary, depending upon density of timber stand; amount of brush present; how rough the country is; how close to highways. Some state and federal foresters will mark and estimate for free the timber which they consider should be sold now. They will NOT estimate the remaining timber; nor will they estimate whole tracts to be sold nor appraise estates, nor enter into lawsuits over trespass and damage. In New York State, these men are spending so much time on large tracts that many small woodlot owners cannot get any service without a six months wait.

The cost of estimates by consultants may seem terrific. Some charge up to $50 per day plus expenses. This may cover an assistant at $20; maybe 100 miles travel at 10¢ per mile and meals at $5.00, for field work, plus another half-day in office at $25, which will amount to $110. Before one blows his top about "inflation" this cost should be figured on an acre or thousand basis.

Per Acre Cost

The consultant will cover 20-35 acres, but say 25 acres per day, so cost is a little over $4.00 per acre. He might estimate 125,000 bd. ft. which would average out under $1.00 per M. But IF he found perhaps 4,000 bd. ft. more than the owner had estimated, worth maybe $30 per M, he has earned his fee.

A few years ago in an estimate on 30 acres of timber in Steuben Co., N. Y., I was happy to discover that this extra "find" really counted. I had measured some 20 trees when the owner asked me to add up the footage which came to just over 2,500 bd. ft. The owner then stated that these trees, in an open corner of the woods, would not have been included if he had been figuring the estimates—and this extra volume alone paid for the estimate.

A sale by the thousand should be made only to the most trusted buyer, with a tight contract specifying in detail what trees are to be cut (unless they are marked with paint), how far into the top the logs are to be taken, and stating height of stumps (three-fourths top diameter). Also it should provide that there shall be a joint scale by owner (or agent) and buyer before logs leave the seller's property.

A sale by lump sum eliminates argument, bother and cost of scaling; can be made to a minimum stump diameter; and provides for bargaining between owner and buyer on basis of the estimate. Without an estimate the owner is just "guessing." The owner gets his money and the buyer cuts when he is ready but within the time limits specified.

This past winter I estimated some 300,000 bd. ft. on 60 acres at a cost of $173.60. Upon my recommendation the owner sold beech and elm to 12" DBH (14" on stump) and other species to 15" DBH (17" stump) for more than $7,500 for about 225,000 bd. ft., yet owner still has about 80,000 bd. ft. left in smaller hardwoods and perhaps 10,000 bd. ft. in pine and hemlock reserved for farm use. Cost was about 2½ percent of sale price.

There is an old saying "Penny wise, pound foolish." One timber owner told me that an estimate was insurance, that he slept well after the sale. Yet this past year I had a letter, "Come over and estimate my timber. But if it costs anything, don't come!"

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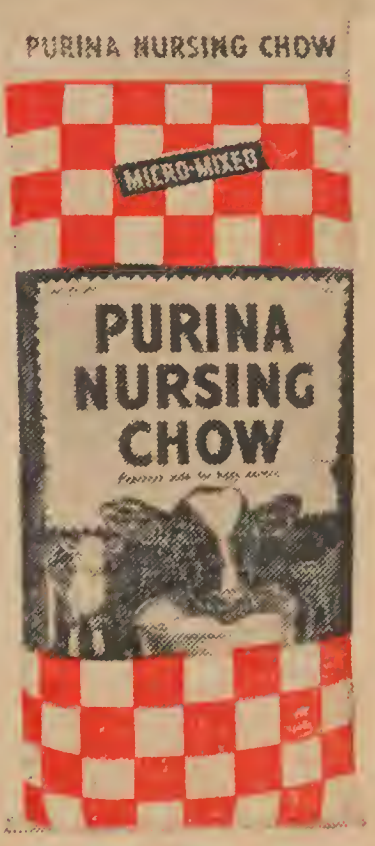
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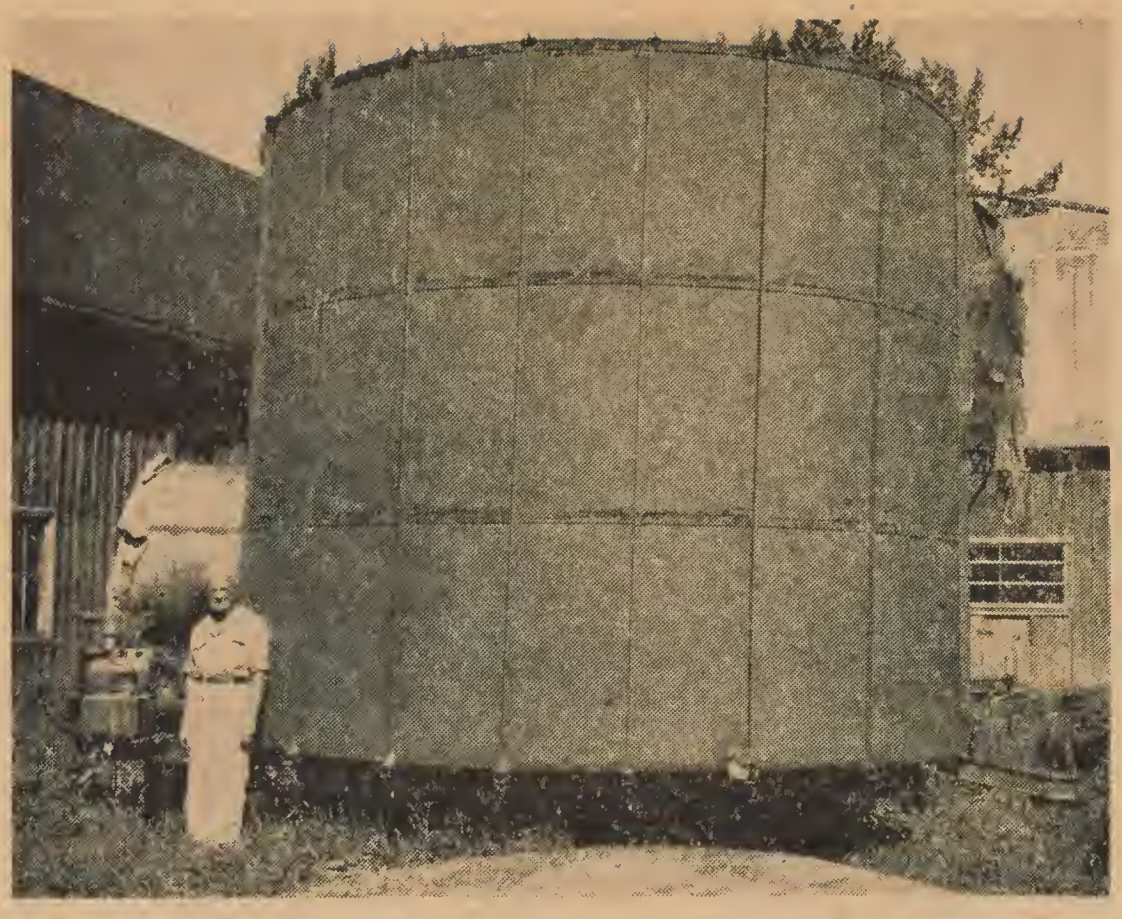
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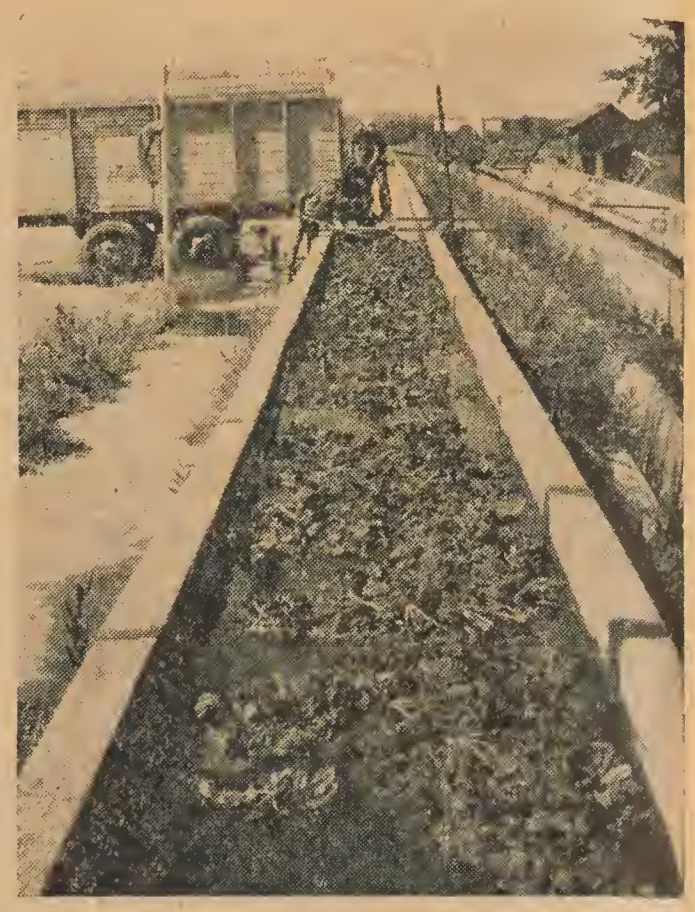
Every good dairyman knows the importance of having every calf, heifer and cow in his herd numbered and identified. Production testing, vaccination, artificial breeding, keeping track of sire and cow families are just a few of the things making it essential.

Here's Purina's offer to help you get one of these new, improved nylon tags (complete with rustproof chain and ring) for every Purina-fed calf you raise!



Left: Walter Langdon beside one of the three fescue grass seed harvesters he designed.

Right: That's "Popeye silage' being unloaded like corn silage going into a blower. It's headed for washing, packing, and icing.



Northern N. Y. Farmer Grows

"Popeye Silage" and Grass

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

ONE beautiful sunny day last summer, I stopped to see Walter A. Langdon of Malone, N. Y. He operates a farm with about 500 tillable acres, produees the unusual crop combination of spinach and fescue seed for lawns.

Walt's grandfather and father before him grew vegetables near Constable, N. Y. Years ago, the resorts in the Adirondack Mountains provided a special vegetable market with premium prices. As transportation improved, however, produce poured in from distant areas where production costs were lower. Growers in the South, for instance, quickly took over the early tomato market.

Walt has had regional competition problems, too, but he feels his best vegetable is spinaeh. The cool elimate and mellow silt loam soils eombine to give top quality spinaeh at a time when eompeting areas are at low points in production and quality. The day I visited in the middle of August a shipment of Langdon spinach had just sold on the New York City Market for $5.50 per 1¼ bushel.

Walter's amazing mechanical genius is evidenced in the whole spinaeh packing setup. He has designed and built a large part of it, from the area where it is dumped from wagons right to the loading doek where eontainers go on trucks.

This meehanieal ability is even more prominent in the Pennlawn fescue seed enterprise. Sinee no adequate harvesting equipment existed, Walter built his own. He also built a complex eleaning setup to produee seed very elose to 100% pure.

The grass seed business has several advantages. It uses left-over fertilizer from previous erops by eonverting it to organie matter. A minimum of labor and overhead eost is required and weed control is enhanced by the 3 years of heavy sod followed by summer fallow. Believe me, this fescue sod is heavy; I eould hardly believe it even when looking at it.

Fescue is more tolerant of soil aeidity, drought, and shade than bluegrass. The Scott Seed Company has purehased the Langdon production; the biggest year on record showed a seed shipment of 60 tons.

Unfortunately, ill health has dogged Walt's footsteps reeently and he has reluetantly deeided to sell the farm. Whether it will continue to produee "Popeye silage and grass" in the future years is unknown, but here is a farmer who will long be remembered for his ability to build things and for having some unique enterprises.

A Parlor In the Barn

Milking parlors have long since dropped from the category of being unusual, but Forrest Leaeh, Jasper, N. Y., has one that is different. It is built in one eorner of his cow stable, without a partition between it and the stanchioned cows.

Forrest says, "We don't need any special ventilation or heating for the parlor since it's a part of the cow stable itself. We began using the parlor in April this year and sure wouldn't want to go baek to lugging milkers down a row of cows!"

Echoes of agreement came from daughters Janice, Charlotte, Sheila, and Sharon, all of whom help with the operation of the farm when not in sehool. While Forrest and I looked over the hay drying setup during a recent visit, the girls cleaned up the milking utensils and hosed down the milking pit. With family labor, plus a very little hired day help, the Leach farm produeed 580,000 pounds of milk last year.

The cows pitch in, too, judging by their production records averaging 15,000 pounds of milk per cow—top DHIA herd in Steuben County last year. Forrest has reason to be proud of them, shows it by using comfortable rubber mats on the platforms and cow trainers to keep them clean.—*G.L.C.*





Horace Stimson, left, stands beside sudan-sorghum cross called Sudax. Brother Joe is backed by a plot of corn drilled in rows seven inches apart.

Dairymen Experiment With

Three Different Silage Crops

SILAS STIMSON and son Silas, Jr., have been doing some experimenting on their farm near Speneer, N.Y. They've been using sudan grass for silage for many years; this year they planted about an acre of eorn drilled solid (every hoe) and about 3 aeres of a new sudan-sorghum cross ealled Sudax.

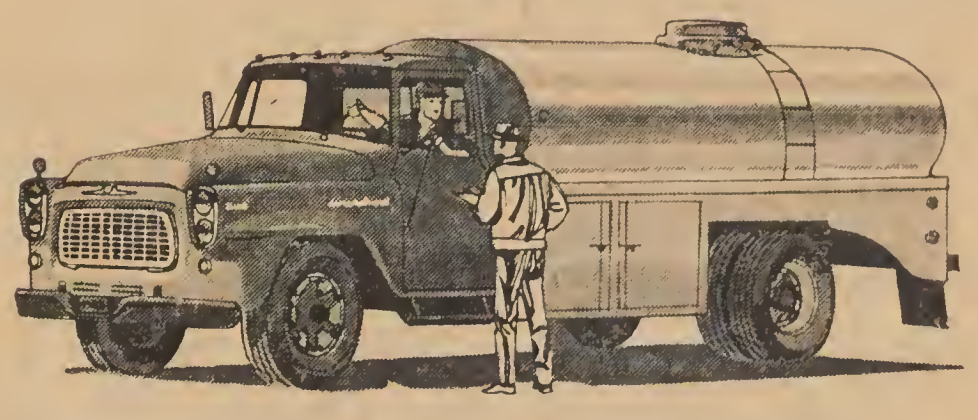
Tonnage was figured by cutting a representative strip of each erop, measured with a tape, then taking it to Speneer for weighing on a truck seales. Per acre yields were as follows: sudan, 18 tons; Sudax, 22 tons; corn, 27 tons. The Stimsons commented that the corn went down pretty badly; waiting for ears to reaeh dough stage wasn't worth the problem of lodging.

Corn was fertilized with 900 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre, other two crops at the rate of 400 pounds of the same analysis. No manure was put on any of the ground used for test plots. Both the Sudax and some sudan grew so tall that the chopper reel wouldn't go high enough.

If you're ever down that way and stop in, be sure to see the eombination office and trophy room. Ribbons and cups won by the Stimson family and the Craigy Burn Farm herd literally eover the walls.

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Mrs. Elston Van Alstine, Syracuse (center) receives blue ribbon and silver framed pie plate from Mrs. Esther Twentyman, superintendent of the Food Department, for the best apple pie in competition at the 1960 New York State Fair. Mrs. Helen Vandervort, director of the Women's Division, is at left. "Spotlighting Food In The Empire State" was the theme of this year's event.

NYS Fair Results

CHAMPIONSHIPS in the various breeds at the 1960 New York State Fair were announced as follows:

AYRSHIRE

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—Lippitt Wonder, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

Reserve Grand Champion—Kingerest Victory E, Melody Lane Farm, Burke, N. Y.

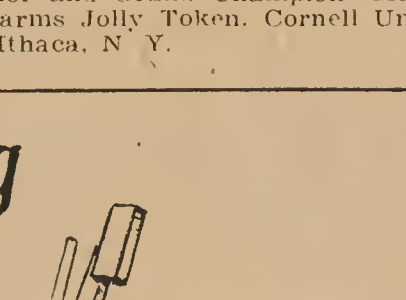
Junior Champion — Lippitt Basil's Queen, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion- Village Brook Diamond High, Village Brook Farm, South Onondaga, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Lippitt Paulus, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

Junior Champion—Lippitt Seven Rod, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.



BROWN SWISS

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Concord's Rosebud Concentration, Concord Farms, Woodbourne, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Hidden View Autumn Ginger, Concord Farms, Woodbourne, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Memory Lane's Sherry Anne, Memory Lane Farm, Massena, N. Y

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion - Welcome in Cavalier, Valley Echo Farm, Bergen, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Level Acres Baron Supreme, Level Acres Farm, Rodman, N. Y.

Junior Champion—Bob-Lyn Supreme Marpons Neck, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanlon, Black River, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—McDonald Farms Jolly Token, Cornell University, Ithaca, N Y.

Reserve Grand Champion—Vera Ultra Ajax, Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y.

Junior Champion — McDonald Farms Jolly Camilla, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion—Hanover Hill Victory, Hanover Hill Farm, Yorktown Heights, N Y.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—McDonald Farms Mister Calvert, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Poesteukill Model Bubbles, Beacon Dairy and Livestock Research Farm, Cayuga, N.Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Maroy Model Abbekerk, R. Peter Heffering Cayuga, N. Y.

Junior Champion Ken-Ray Model Cora Sue, Vail Brothers, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Bulls:

Grand Champion — Baker Reflection Jerry, Oxford and District Cattle Breeding Assoc., Woodstock, Canada.

Senior Champion — Rowsdale Adjudicator, Don and Ed Stewart and G. R. Row, Thamesford, Canada.

Junior Champion — Pearceholm Royal Model, Pearceholm Farm, Auburn, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORN

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Histon Barrington 205th, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I.

Reserve Grand Champion — Oak Knoll Ruby Lou 3rd, Oak Knoll Farm, Dansville, N. Y.

Junior Champion—Oak Knoll Ruby H 2nd, Oak Knoll Farm, Dansville, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Newstead Scarlet Pimpernel, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion —Oak Knoll Sir Daniel, Oak Knoll Farm, Dansville, N. Y.

JERSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion—Brampton Bareth Carom, Heaven Hill Farms, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion—May Lad's Wallflower, Heaven Hill Farms, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Cornell Advancer Merwinda, Cornell University, Ithaca, N Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Jester Snowdrop Advancer, Meadowhurst Farm, North Bangor, N. Y.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion —Favorite Eclipse Gy, Rod-Mac Farms, Sidney, N. Y.



SHORTHORN

Females:

Junior and Grand Champion—Acadia Lavender 10th, Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio.

Senior Champion—Glen Cove Eliza 3rd, Glen Cove Farm, Windsor, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Acadia Rosewood Rachel 6th, Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio

Bulls:

Junior and Grand Champion — Glen Cove Cairnbrogie, Glen Cove Farm, Windsor, N. Y.

Senior Champion—Acadia Napoleon 5th, Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio.

Reserve Grand Champion—Acadia Napoleon 44th, Acadia Farm, Northfield, Ohio.

ANGUS

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Mahrapo Miss Erica Energy 3rd, Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, N. J.

Reserve Grand Champion — Beautiful Maid L P 3rd, Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Mahrapo Bummer Maid 6, Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, N. J.

Bulls:

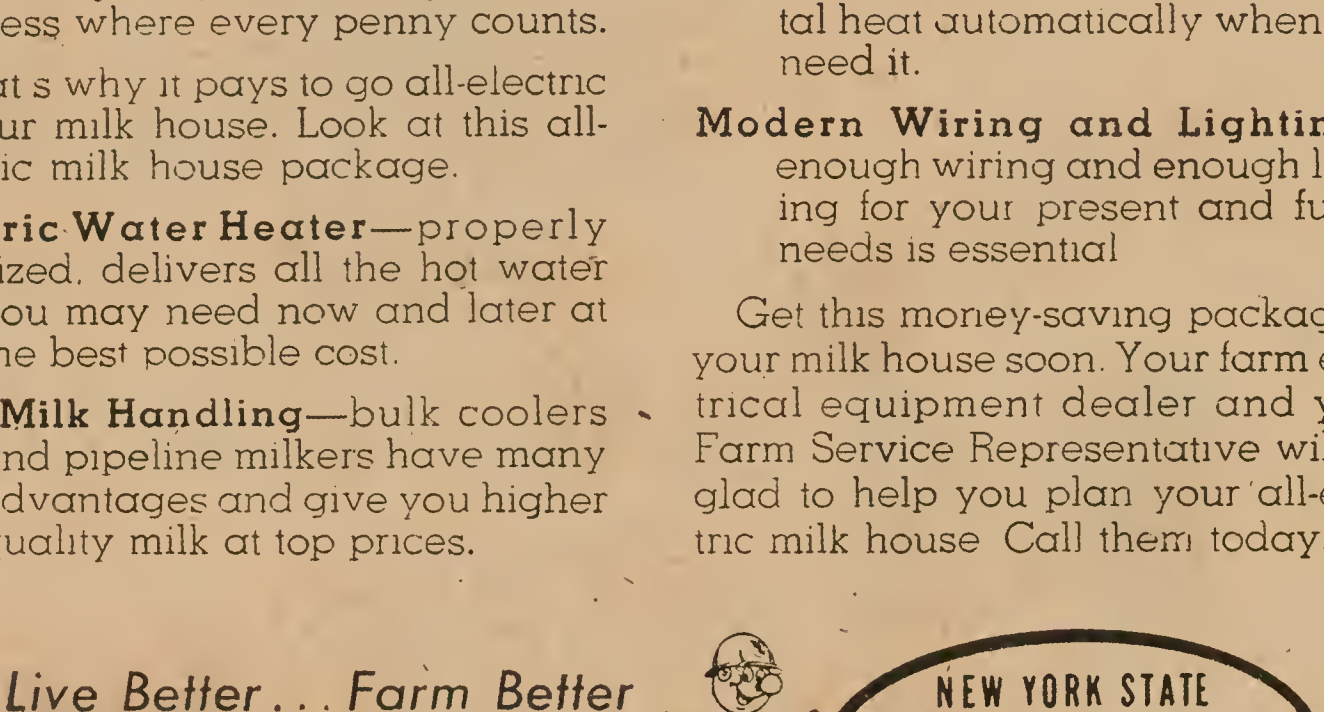
Senior and Grand Champion — Hasty Hill Blackcap Missile, Hasty Hill Farm, Suffern, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Mahrapomere 1255th, Mahrapo Farms, Mahwah, N. J.

Junior Champion Brecknock Eileen-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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Like anything else, dairying is a business where every penny counts.

That s why it pays to go all-electric in your milk house. Look at this all-electric milk house package.

Electric Water Heater—properly sized, delivers all the hot water you may need now and later at the best possible cost.

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Space Heater—provides supplemental heat automatically when you need it.

Modern Wiring and Lighting—enough wiring and enough lighting for your present and future needs is essential

Get this money-saving package in your milk house soon. Your farm electrical equipment dealer and your Farm Service Representative will be glad to help you plan your all-electric milk house Call them today.

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ELECTRICALLY

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION

(Continued from Opposite Page)

mere 2100, Brecknock Hall Farm, Greenport, N. Y.

HEREFORD

Females:

Champion — WSF Miss Princess 3, Wehle Stock Farm, Scottsville, N. Y.
Reserve Champion—G. F. Covington Queen 5, Norman F. Greenway, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Bulls:

Champion — RRR Rollo Lad, Roanoke River Ranch, Jackson, N. C.
Reserve Champion—WSF Crusty Onu 2, Wehle Stock Farm, Scottsvile, N. Y.



STEERS

Grand Champion Angus — Cornell's Lad 9th, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Champion Hereford—UCON Professor, Greenway Farms and University of Connecticut, LaGrangeville, N. Y.
Champion Shorthorn—Napoleon, Paul W. Doane, Windsor, N. Y.

SHEEP

Exhibitors of champion rams in the various breeds were: Cheviot—Brooklea Farm, Bath, N. Y.; Corriedale—W. H. Preston, Springwater, N. Y.; Dorset — Part Time Farm, Norwich, N. Y.; Hampshire—Sheep Fields Farm, New Vernon, N. J.; Shropshire—Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.; Southdown — Eloise Spraker, Bath, N. Y.; Suffolk — Shamrock Farm, Wayland, N. Y.; Columbia—Harry Clauss & Son, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Oxford — Lawrence Davey, Marcellus, N. Y.; Tunis—Brooklea Farm, Bath, N. Y.; Merino—Brooklawn Farm, Interlaken, N. Y.; Rambouillet — Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.; Karakul—J. W. Cook & Son, Trumansburg, N. Y.



Exhibitors of champion ewes in the various breeds were: Cheviot — George Ramsey, Friendship, N. Y.; Corriedale—East View Farm, Pavilion, N. Y.; Dorset—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Hampshire—Sheep Fields Farm, New Vernon, N. J.; Shropshire—Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.; Southdown — Brooklea Farm, Bath, N. Y.; Suffolk — Mrs. Ford Cooper, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Columbia—Brooklawn Farm, Interlaken, N. Y.; Oxford—Blue Gate Farm, Cadiz, Ohio; Tunis — Brooklea Farm, Bath, N.Y.; Merino—J W. Cook & Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Rambouillet — Twin Pine Farm, Nichols, N. Y.; Karakul — Karakul Fur Sheep Farm, Fayetteville, N. Y.



SWINE

Championship ribbons in the swine breeds were awarded as follows:

Berkshire—Boar—Happy Acres Farm, Waterloo, N. Y.; Sow—David Oderkirk, Bergen, N. Y.

Yorkshire — Boar — Umbrian Farms, Lafayette, N. J.; Sow—Gray Farms, Sadina, Ohio.

Hampshire — Boar and Sow — Ford Cooper, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Duroc — Boar — Marion Tyler, South Byron, N. Y.; Sow —Happy Acres Farm, Waterloo, N. Y.

Landrace — Boar — R. W. Bratton, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sow — Great Meadow Correctional Institute, Comstock, N. Y.

Chester White — Boar —Marion Tyler, South Byron, N. Y.; Sow—Fred Olmstead, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Poland China — Boar — Charles McMullen, Batavia, N. Y.; Sow—David Oderkirk, Bergen, N. Y.

Champion Barrow and Pen of Barrows —Gray Farms, Sadina, Ohio.

Is there a TORQUE CONVERTER in your future?

Like anything new, torque converters in farm tractors have been the subject of both praise and misinformation. Progressive farmers who bought the first Case-o-matic tractors soon found that this combination of a torque converter and standard multiple-gear transmission answered their need for more efficient power. But, even though torque converters have for years proved themselves invaluable in big military vehicles, giant earth-moving machinery, cranes, and other heavy-duty machines, some misguided observers have insisted that torque converters just weren't "so hot" for farm work.

After three years of hard on-the-farm use, what have owners themselves learned about Case-o-matic Drive advantages?

TORQUE CONVERTERS VERSUS MECHANICAL TORQUE-BOOSTERS

Unless your draft loads are constant or you use implements well under the tractor's full capacity, your tractor needs *some* form of pull-power "booster" to handle the tough spots without wearisome, time-wasting down-shifting.

Should it be a mechanical or hydraulic torque booster? Consider this—*mechanical* torque boosters deliver a *single fixed* pull-power increase —with a single speed reduction, regardless of the *actual* load demand. This can waste both time and fuel. The Case-o-matic torque converter, on the other hand, *automatically* supplies the *precise* amount of pull-power increase necessary. If the load demands only 10% more pull power, you get 10% . . . not an arbitrary 30% or 45% increase with corresponding reduction in ground speed and work-capacity. Case-o-matic increases pull-power up to 100%, *just as you need it* . . . automatically . . . without clutching, shifting or stalling.

SIMPLICITY AND LOW MAINTENANCE

The Case hydraulic torque converter is simplicity itself with only 2 moving parts . . . no complicated gear assemblies . . . no metal-to-metal contact. Compare this to the mechanical work-boosters available, which contain as many as 4 sets of gears, three clutches and three brake bands.

In the Case-o-matic torque converter, there's virtually nothing to wear out or adjust . . . maintenance costs are minimized because harmful engine lugging is eliminated, and shock-loads to both engine and transmission are cushioned in oil.

TORQUE CONVERTER OR DIRECT DRIVE . . . AT THE FLICK OF YOUR FINGER

Some folks think that Case-o-matic tractors deliver power through the hydraulic torque converter whether the load demands it or not. But actually, Case-o-matic is *2 drives in 1*—torque converter drive and direct drive. With a finger-tip lever (without pause or jerk), you select the most efficient drive for each job. When you use direct drive, the torque converter is completely "locked-out". . . and the engine is connected directly with the transmission, the same as any conventional tractor.

FOR MAXIMUM WORK OUTPUT AND FUEL EFFICIENCY

With Case-o-matic Drive *you never let tough spots dictate a slower gear—and you don't waste time down-shifting! Your engine always operates at peak fuel efficiency because it is never lugging.*

For heavy field work where draft loads are fairly constant, you use direct drive. If an overload begins to pull down engine rpm, you simply flip to torque converter until the tough going has passed.

Case-o-matic drive will also give you greater work-capacity, more precise control, unequalled ease of operation for all close maneuvering . . . for starting heavy loads rolling in high road gears . . . for extremely delicate cultivating . . . when turning at headlands . . . in loading operations.

PTO HAS POWER PRIORITY

Since the power take-off is directly connected to the engine, PTO speed remains steady regardless of travel speed variations due to drawbar loads. This means you can keep PTO machines going full power on grades or in soft fields—without down-shifting or slipping the clutch.

HOW MUCH IS YOUR TIME (AND COMFORT) WORTH?

Your cost of tractor operation is made up of time, fuel, and maintenance—with *time by far the biggest expenditure.* Case-o-matic Drive has *proved* its ability to make time more productive . . . to deliver more work-capacity per hour . . . to substantially reduce operator fatigue and increase efficiency.

How much is this worth to *you?* Find out for yourself on *your* farm. Ask your Case dealer for a proof demonstration—today!

TRY A Case-o-matic® TRACTOR

. . . the PROVED combination of torque converter and direct drive that gives you more work output per hour . . . per dollar

J. I. CASE

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1st in Quality for Over 100 Years



When you feed

Be-Co-Nurse MILK REPLACER

• HIGH IN MILK SOLIDS • FORTIFIED WITH ALL NEEDED VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Be-Co-Nurse is the first step in the Beacon feeding program for better herd replacements. It allows you to market more milk, get bigger milk checks, and still supply all needed nutritional requirements for growing calves to develop big frames, strong bones and smooth hair coats.

Advantages of Be-Co-Nurse—Be-Co-Nurse uses a high proportion of dairy products (90% milk solids) and it contains no cereal proteins or high-fiber ingredients. Fortified with necessary vitamins and minerals, Be-Co-Nurse contains a controlled amount of fat for energy, as well as Aureomycin for improved growth and protection against scours. Be-Co-Nurse stays in solution—the calf gets it all.

Check How Much You Save—One 25-lb. bag of economical Be-Co-Nurse replaces 225 lbs. of whole milk and is usually adequate for the average calf. To estimate how much Be-Co-Nurse can save you, check the table below.

When milk prices are:	$4.50 cwt.	$5.00 cwt.	$5.50 cwt.	$6.00 cwt.
Be-Co-Nurse can save you, per calf:	$5.08	$6.20	$7.33	$8.45

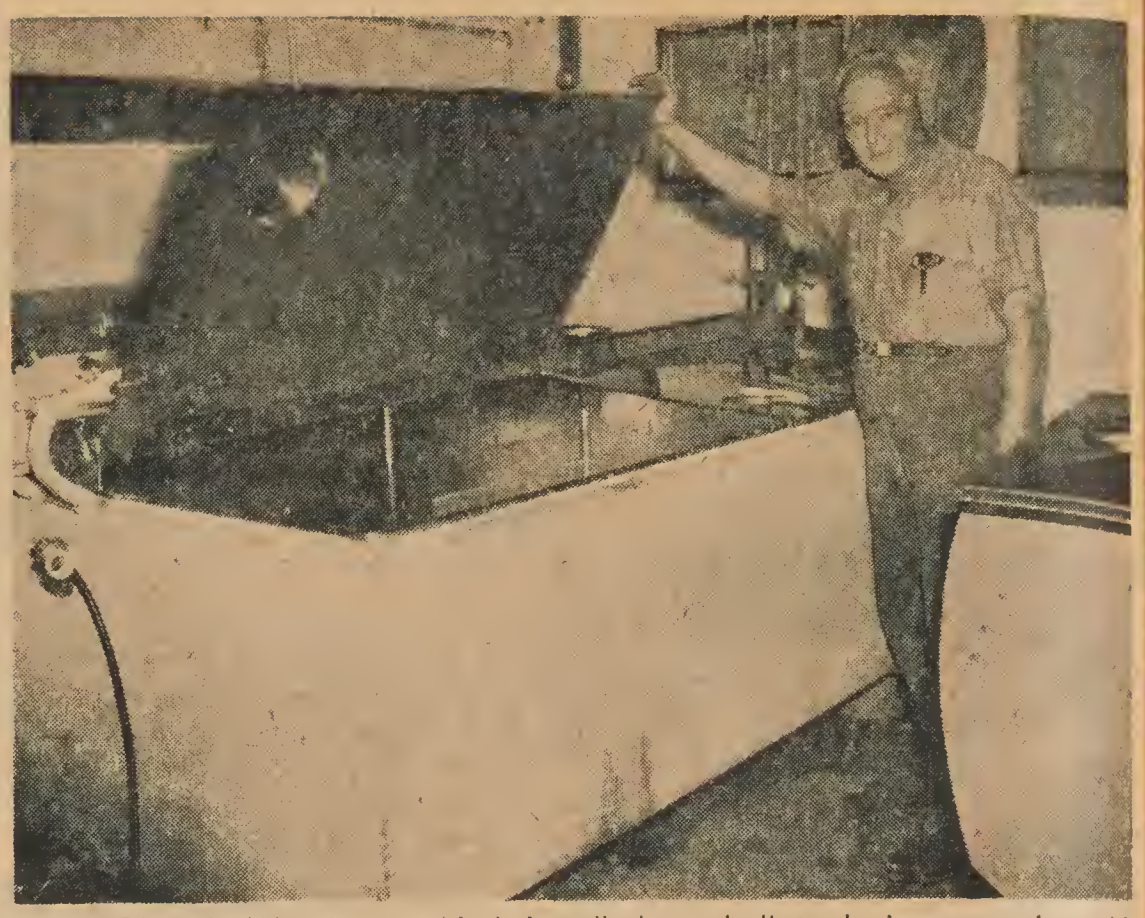
FREE LITERATURE. Ask your Beacon Feed Dealer or Beacon Advisor for the free Beacon Dairy Calf "Tells How" Feeding Guide—a valuable aid in raising replacement calves more profitably.

From the Virginias to Maine

BEACON FEEDS

BEACON—THE FEEDS WITH THE "NUTRIENT NICK"

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY Headquarters: Cayuga, N. Y. • *A division of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc.*



Milton Flitcraft, Woodstown, N. J. installed two bulk tanks in connection with a milking parlor and pipeline. He pasteurizes milk, sells at retail.



They Like Bulk Tanks

Joe Pettit of Harrisonville, N. J. has a bulk tank without pipeline or dumping station. Cows are milked in stanchions.

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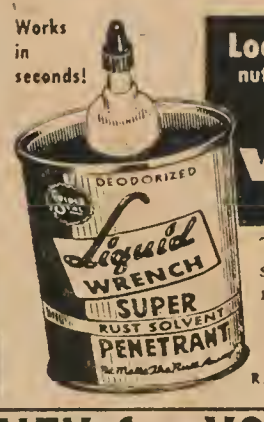
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nuts, screws, "frozen" parts!
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The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.

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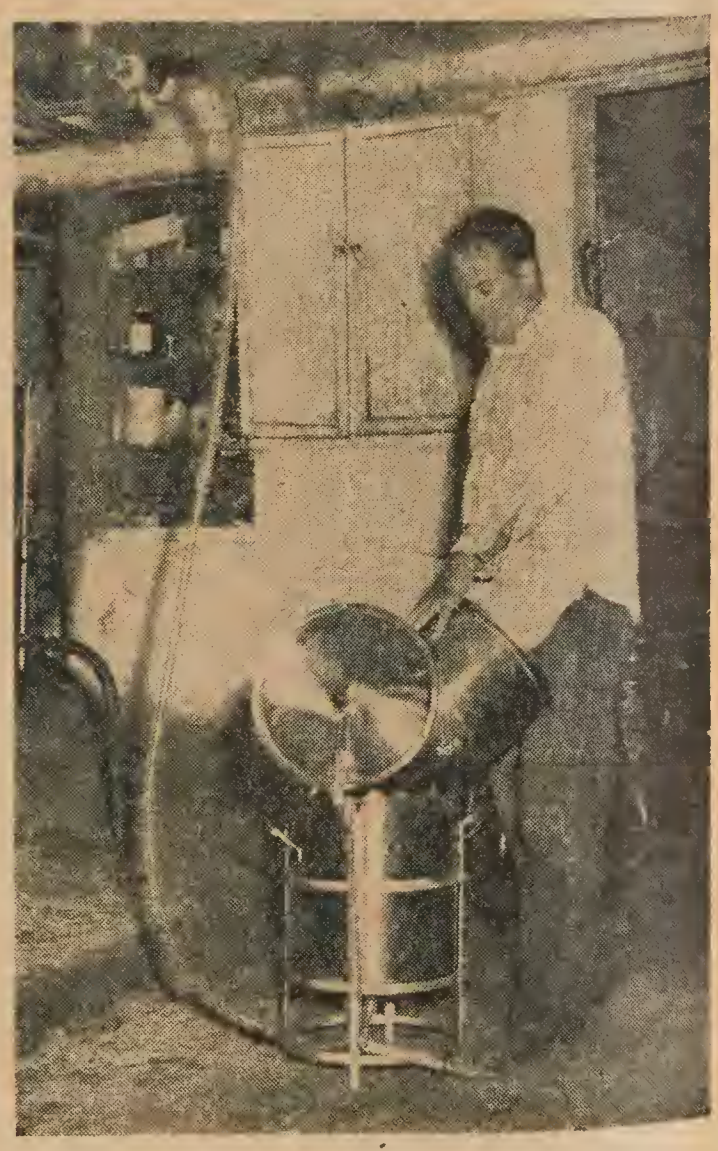
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"We have 85 milk cows, and eventually want a milking parlor combined with a stanchion barn. At the present, however, we are using a milk transfer station to move milk from the stable to our bulk tank," says James Egan, North Bangor, N. Y. "Our dumping station allows two people instead of three to milk 85 cows, because previously one person was steadily busy carrying milk."



More Grain—More Milk

(Continued from Page 1)

been expected to give.

The highest response was shown by his Elaine cow which was expected to produce 13,500 pounds but actually gave milk during the test at the rate of 16,750 pounds of milk.

Her feed was increased nearly nine pounds a day in order to bring her up to the two pounds per hundredweight level. She was fed 745 pounds of extra grain, and actually produced 613 pounds of extra milk for a milk-grain ratio of .82 (Milk-grain ratio is the number of pounds of dairy feed that a farmer can buy with the income from a pound of milk sold at wholesale.)

So even though she showed the most increase in pounds over her expected production, extra grain probably did not benefit her as much as some other cows in the herd.

King cow, for instance, was expected to produce 15,000 pounds of milk, but gave at the rate of 18,000 pounds annually. This nine year old cow is big, never refused any feed. She was fed 478 more pounds of grain than she normally gets, and produced 760 pounds of extra milk during the test period. Her milk-grain ratio was a very respectable 1.59. DHIA records on this cow showed that her income over feed cost was already $377 at 197 days.

Another cow, Lilley, was expected to produce at the rate of 13,500 pounds. Actually she produced at a higher rate of 15,750 pounds . . . an increase of 2,250 pounds. Her milk-grain ratio was .92 since she was fed 481 pounds of extra grain and gave 443 pounds of extra milk.

The fourth cow that showed response from extra grain feeding was Trixty. She produced at the rate of 13,500 pounds, a 2,000 pound increase over her expected 11,500 pounds. However, to get her extra 427 pounds of milk she was fed an extra 810 pounds of grain, so her milk-grain ratio was .53 from the extra feed.

Good Records Are Vital

Dick Brooks pays a lot of attention to his DHIA records. With them he is finding which cows are profitable, which ones should be culled, and has background information quickly at hand for any young stock he may wish to sell.

In referring to records, Ernest Charron, who supervised the test, stressed, "This study again emphasizes that dairymen should know the production of each cow in order to get the best return from money spent on feed. Most cows should be fed two pounds of grain per hundred pounds of bodyweight when they freshen. Then the ration should be increased as long as the cow responds with enough milk to make the increase profitable. This, of course, depends on the price the farmer receives for his milk, and the cost of grain."

Charron stressed the importance of the findings that showed the cows in the higher feed group made but a slight increase in body weight, giving strong indication that increased grain feeding turns into increased milk production and not fat. In no instance where milk production was increased was there any decrease in the butterfat test.

Dick Brooks pointed out that the activity of his cows on the test showed the same thing. Some of his cows lost weight, others gained.

It was found in the test that the incidence of mastitis in the higher fed group was only five percent of all animals, compared to eight percent for the control group. Here again Dick concurs with the feeling that "feed doesn't cause mastitis. It's usually due to injuries suffered around the farm."

Along with keeping good records and improving his entire operation as much as possible, he had a new 500-gallon tank installed in early August and is now getting benefits of bulk milk pickup from the Dairymen's League plant in Cortland.

Dick Brooks has always been a liberal feeder, willing to keep his good producers at top feed for 90 to 120 days . . . or until the production curve starts its downward swing.

But now, he feels as many other good dairymen do that perhaps some cows should be fed even more grain in order to get top production per cow . . . top production per man.

NEW USE FOR GRAIN

Chemists of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service now report that they have developed a practical procedure for adding dialdehyde starch, which can be made from corn, wheat, or grain sorghum, to paper pulp to improve wet strength in paper.

Industrial adoption of the new findings on use of the starch in papers would allow this material to compete in a market with a potential annual capacity of 48 million pounds. USDA officials say from 750,000 to 1½ million bushels of corn would be needed for this purpose.

At the present time, about 2.4 million tons of wet-strength papers are produced each year in the U. S. Some uses of wet-strength paper include paper towelling, toilet and facial tissue outdoor posters, shipping sacks, grocery bags, frozen food wrappers, and photographic and filter paper.

Reflections of a Country Pastor

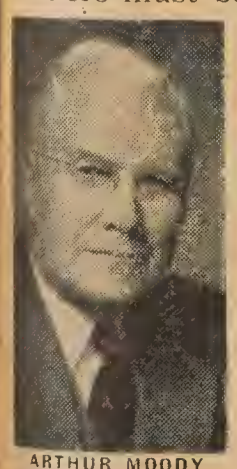


By ARTHUR MOODY

Real Thanks

WHAT DO we mean when we say "Thanks," "Thanks a million," or "With a barrel of gratitude?" Are we expressing **real thanks?** Do we use such language because the words need to be "pushed" to make them mean what they once did?

There must be heartfelt, deep appreciation before we can really transfer that sense. We may try to impress folks with our understanding of the kind deed done for us or for others. Sometimes a simple whispered "Thank you" with sincere handclasp goes further than extravagant phrases.



ARTHUR MOODY

There should be something spontaneous about real thanks. Moved, at times, almost against our will, we stumble over the simple words. Yet the transfer of sincerity is made without the high-sounding phrases, or repeated cliches. You get a glow and a lift from real thanks, whether you are a receiver or a giver of the same.

Can we put new meaning into the old words, or must we invent new expressions? The stilted, polite phrases can be transformed into a throbbing reality because the welling heart cannot stifle the desire to reveal gratitude.

In fact, we must cultivate the grace of gratitude before its expression can appear through the overlay of busy, cluttered preoccupation with things and activities. To do so would enrich all our lives.





with *non-skid* Barn Calcite

Nothing makes cows nervous like slippery barn floors and runways, and nervous cows may give less milk. So keep your herd—and your profit margin—on firm footing . . . spread Lime Crest Barn Calcite in your milking barn. It's not only non-skid, it also keeps your floors white and clean-looking. Since Barn Calcite contains calcium and important trace minerals, it improves the fertilizer value of manure. Best of all, the cost of Barn Calcite is surprisingly low. Ask your dealer for Lime Crest Barn Calcite . . . if he has none in stock, ask him to order it.

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BARN CALCITE

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HIGHEST DHIA HERDS IN N.Y.S. USE NYABC

★ 9 N.Y.S. herds produced over 600 pounds of fat on DHIA as reported by NYDHIC (actual yearly herd averages—May 1, 1959, to April 30, 1960).

★ Nearly 80% of the milking animals contributing to these high herd levels are sired by NYABC bulls.

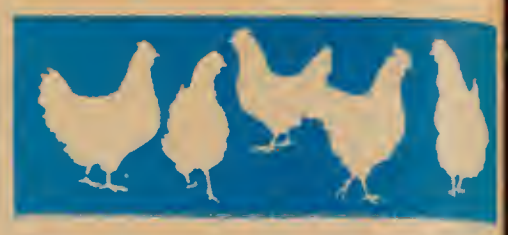
★ 6 of the 7 herds still operating are breeding 100% the NYABC way.

These herds are PROOF that NYABC is a part of a SUCCESSFUL DAIRY PROGRAM. Let your NYABC technician tell you more about these top herds and help you to the best in dairy breeding.

PROGRESS IN DAIRY BREEDING NYABC

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P.O. Box 528-A Ithaca, N. Y.

PROVED THROUGH 20 YEARS OF PROGRESSIVE SERVICE



Should We "Bathe All Our Eggs?"

ONE OF the trends we are not happy about is the trend toward washing of all eggs. In spite of the experimental proof that eggs can be washed without harming them, the fact remains that washed eggs as received by handlers constitute a big question mark.

When we wash eggs we remove nature's protective "bloom" and substitute a chemical sanitizer. When we wet an egg we provide an ideal medium for the entrance of bacteria through the pores in the shell. **If we fail to keep washing equipment clean, fail to use the correct detergent sanitizer, let the water become too dirty, or keep the water at an incorrect temperature, we can infect a lot of perfectly good eggs with spoilage bacteria.**

We've seen enough washed eggs as received by handlers to know that many of them were not washed properly. Some of them are not even clean in appearance, with stains that would not permit their going into a Grade A pack. Many of them were apparently handled and packed at the farm when still damp, and showed stain.

The reason that producers wash all eggs is that they feel it is less effort than trying to produce clean eggs in the first place, and that washing all eggs takes less labor than sorting them out and washing only the dirties. This may be true in some cases, particularly with white eggs, where the percentage of dirties is high. But we believe it is entirely practical to develop a management system that will produce 90% or more clean eggs.

There is a cost to washing eggs. It takes equipment, sanitizer, and labor. Furthermore, there is a loss in additional egg breakage which we wonder whether those who wash eggs fully appreciate. When eggs are put in hot water they expand, the shells crack easily, particularly in the summer when shells get thin —and egg breakage loss goes up.

The program we would recommend is to correct the pen and nest conditions that cause dirty eggs. We would sort out the heavy dirties as we pack, using a hand buffer on the eggs with slight dirt. The heavy dirties, of course, will have to be washed. These should be packed separately and sold to special outlets for immediate consumption. — *Prof. R. W. Gerry, U. of Maine*

WASH EGGS PROPERLY

There is nothing wrong with properly washed eggs. Under average conditions of handling and holding, properly washed eggs maintain their quality very well. However, everybody does not wash eggs properly and improperly washed eggs can cost you money because of lowered egg quality and even decomposition. One bad egg can cost you a customer!

For these reasons and others, the following principles are given as guides for producers who wash eggs:

1. Wash only the dirty eggs!
2. Wash as soon as possible after laying.
3. Wash in a desirable detergent sanitizer. (Follow manufacturer's directions carefully.)
4. The correct amount of detergent-sanitizer to use is about 2 tablespoons per gallon of water.
5. The temperature of the wash water should range between 115°-120° F.
6. Not more than 5 to 10 baskets of eggs before washing solution is changed.
7. Leave sanitizer-detergent on the eggs (don't rinse).
8. Dry eggs quickly. (Don't use fan over 15 minutes.)
9. Clean (by scrubbing) each washing machine at the end of each day's use.—*O. F. Johndrew, Jr., Cornell Poultry Department*

NEPPCO Exposition

This year's NEPPCO Exposition and Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., October 4-5-6, has been geared to provide that most precious of all commodities—new ideas.

It was almost inevitable that the keynote speaker at the convention would be an expert in the field of marketing and merchandising. Taking the rostrum on the opening day will be Ted Royal, advertising executive of J. Walter Thompson Company, the world's largest advertising agency. Speaking on the exposition's theme of "Charting Your Poultry Future", Royal will explode many of the myths about the industry's most glaring weakness—merchandising.

Each of the speakers during the three days of the convention are regarded as experts and specialists in their chosen fields. Among those who will take the platform are such well-known figures as Prof. Larry D. Rhoades, University of Massachusetts specialist in feed mixing and automation.

One of the outstanding attractions of every NEPPCO Exposition is the commercial exhibits. Already the number is well above the 100-mark. Exposition manager Doris Endebrock reports that both levels of the modern War Memorial Building will be well-filled with demonstrations and exhibits of services, products used by poultrymen, and ideas that create greater efficiency.

Special Turkey Program

Although they have planned a special program of turkey subjects, turkeymen attending the convention will depart from tradition on the opening day. Because of the broad-gauge nature of the general program, turkey growers will attend the sessions on merchandising, feed mixing and automation, and on poultry credit.

On Wednesday, they will get together to listen to some of the industry's top authorities on handling breeders, feeding for fertility and growth, and marketing tips.

Instead of a separate banquet, turkeymen will sit at special tables at the NEPPCO annual banquet.



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FAMILY BONUS COUPONS

You receive an extra bonus with G.L.F. feeds this fall. As always . . . you get the Practical Farm Quality for which all G.L.F. feeds are famous. IN ADDITION, you get $1.60 in Family Bonus coupons on every ton of G.L.F. formula feed purchased from September 12 through November 12. Family Bonus coupons are issued with all G.L.F. formula dairy, stock, or poultry feed—bulk or bagged—including G.L.F. Concentrates. The coupons may be redeemed at face value (40¢ each) toward the purchase of any G.L.F. farm or home hardware item . . . at any G.L.F. Service Agency . . . through December 24, 1960.

Family Bonus coupons actually save you $1.60 on each ton of feed. They can be used toward tires, shop tools or any of hundreds of hardware items available at G.L.F. . . . including a multitude of excellent Christmas gift items.

Stop in at G.L.F. for your Fall Coupon Book . . . and more details. Start Saving Now—for every member of the family—with G.L.F. Family Bonus coupons.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE INC.

G.L.F. FEED SERVICE





How to Raise Pigs

THE Nutrition Council of the American Feed Manufacturers Association has made an intensive survey of all land grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to assemble a uniform group of recommendations on management for swine. Beginning with seven items on housing and shelter, here they are:

1. A farrowing house temperature of 55° to 65° F. is recommended, provided adequate ventilation is maintained.

2. Heat lamps, placed in a corner accessible only to pigs, are recommended especially when the farrowing house temperature falls below 65° F. If a heat lamp of 250 watt size is used, it should be suspended approximately 24" above the bedding. Condition pigs to doing without the lamp by turning it off during warmer periods or by raising it.

3. Farrowing pens in a central farrowing house or individual farrowing houses should have a minimum size of 6 feet by 8 feet for gilts and 8 feet by 8 feet for sows.

4. Farrowing stalls or crates should have widths of 20" for gilts and 24" for sows and minimum lengths of 6' for gilts and 7' for sows. The space beneath the bottom board should be ½ the stall width. The recommended minimum width on each side of the stall or crate for pigs up to two weeks is 18".

5. Guard rails 8" above the bedding and 8" from the wall are recommended in central farrowing house pens and individual farrowing houses.

6. The farrowing pen or individual farrowing house should be lightly bedded with chopped or short straw or hay, shavings, ground corn cobs, bagasse, peanut hulls, cottonseed hulls, oat hulls, or other suitable bedding material. More liberal bedding may be used in unheated houses during cold weather provided it is short or fine material that will not interfere with the movements of the pigs.

7. Recommended shade area is fifty square feet per gilt and litter and sixty square feet per sow and litter.

Feeding and watering pointers include the following:

1. For self-feeding either in dry lot or pasture, a minimum of one linear foot of self-feeder space or one self-feeder hole per sow and litter is recommended provided the young pigs have additional feeding space in a creep.

2. For hand-feeding in troughs either in dry lot or on pasture, a minimum of 1½ linear feet of feeding space is recommended per sow and litter provided the young pigs have additional feeding space in a creep.

3. For watering by automatic cup, provide at least one cup, not less than 6" in diameter or the equivalent, for each 4 sows or gilts and their litters. (An automatic waterer with two openings should be considered two cups.) For hand watering in troughs provide at least two linear feet of trough space per sow or gilt and litter.

4. Creep feeding beginning the first week is recommended. The maximum number of pigs per linear foot of feeder space should be five. The edge of the feeder trough should not be more than 4" above the ground or floor. A maximum of forty pigs per creep may be allowed.

Creep feeders should be placed close to a water supply, and near the area where the sow is most of the time. They should be inside in a well-lighted place in cool weather, and when placed outside in warm weather should be covered to provide shade and protection from rain.

General Management

1. When possible the size of litters should be adjusted to the number of functioning teats or nursing ability of the sow. Transferring pigs from sow to sow should be done as early as possible.

2. For large litters, pigs that are to be transferred, or when injuries to pigs or sows' teats are a problem clipping needle teeth of pigs at birth or the first day is recommended. Only the tips of these teeth should be clipped.

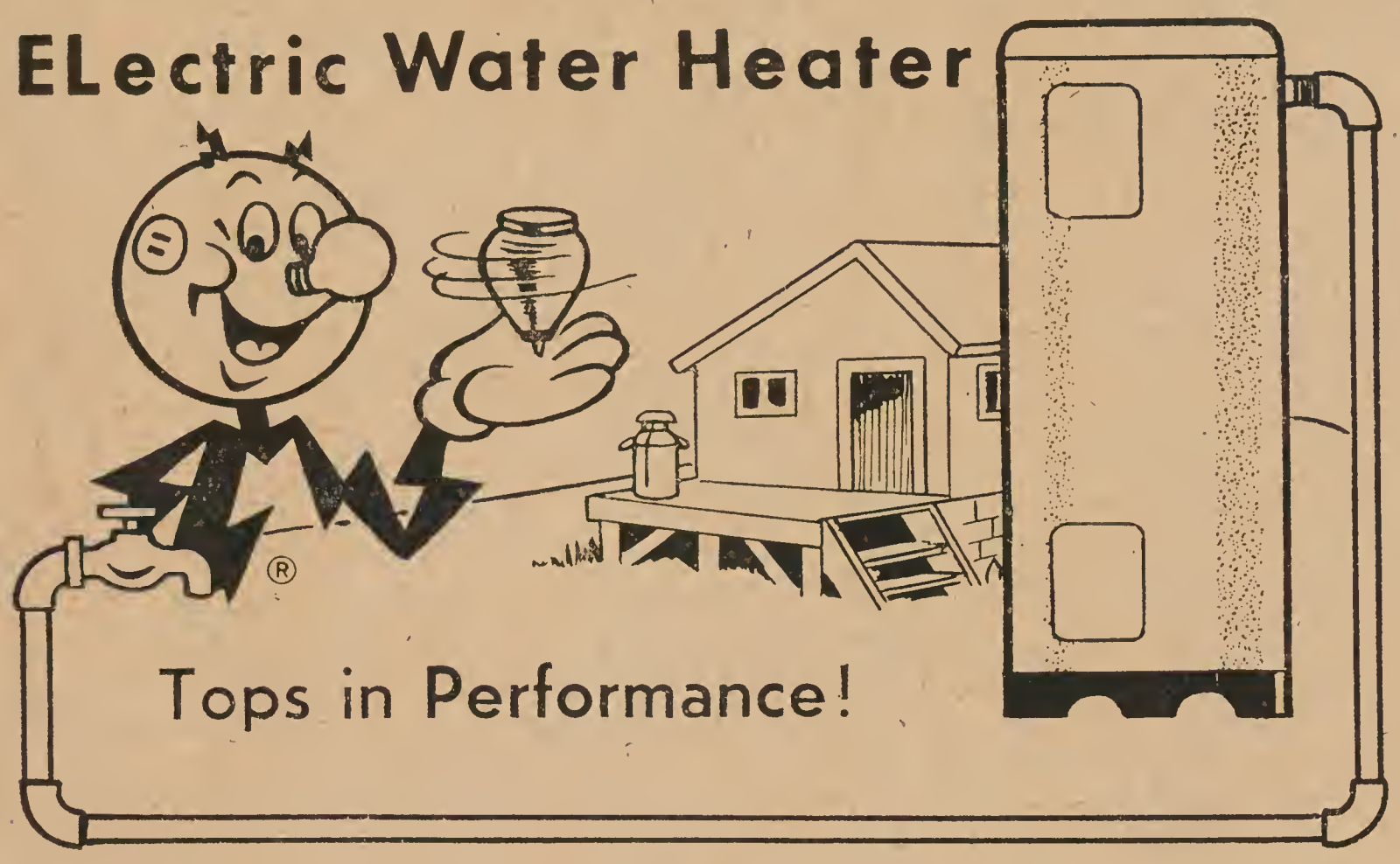
3. Anemia in pigs farrowed in houses should be prevented beginning the first week by making clean soil or sod available, copperas solution on the sow's udder, individual iron pills, or other methods. This also may be necessary for pigs farrowed on pasture, when weather is unfavorable.

4. The age at which litters or sows may be run together should usually be two weeks, although small groups may be put together as early as one week. The age difference between such litters should not be more than one week in a central farrowing house or two weeks on pasture. The recommended number of sows with litters together in a group is not more than four in a central farrowing house or six on pasture.

5. On good legume or legume-grass pasture, allow 6 to 8 sows and their litters per acre.

6. Castration of the pigs should be done during the first 4 weeks. It should not be done during the 3 weeks following cholera vaccination. Also, pigs weaned at four weeks or earlier should not be castrated within one week of the time of weaning.

7. Pigs should be protected from infection by worms as well as other diseases by good sanitation. Worming before weaning is not recommended and it should not be done within the three weeks after vaccination with living (virulent or modified) hog cholera virus.



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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Milk Fever

WHAT about the milk fever cow, and what can be done for her?

Among farmers who own dairy cattle, many have had first-hand experience with this problem. It has been with us for a long time. It has cost owners untold cattle deaths, and large losses in milk production.

The first thing the farmer may notice will be a cow that staggers a bit. Actually, the animal's hind legs are becoming paralyzed. Then, as incoordination develops further, the cow will go down, and her head and neck may become drawn to one side.

This is the condition known as "milk fever," and unless prompt help is obtained for the sick animal, she will die

The person who first named the disease "milk fever" really did not know what he was talking about. The American Foundation for Animal Health points out that cows stricken with this condition have no fever at all.

Warning Signs

The time to watch especially for warning signs is during the first six days after a cow has calved. This is the period when milk fever usually strikes, although it has been known to occur as long as several months after calving, and it can and does occur sometimes before calving. Owners should also note an important exception . . . the disease rarely occurs during the first fresh period. It is generally a problem of cows from 4 to 9 years old. Once an animal has been stricken, the possibilities are strong that the condition will occur again during subsequent calvings.

Milk fever symptoms may look like those of ketosis. This can be a confusing factor and can lead to unsatisfactory treatment results unless a proper diagnosis is obtained. Both are diseases of high-producing cows, and both may occur about calving time.

For the beef producer, it should also be noted that milk fever can and does strike among beef cattle, too. The symptoms and circumstances are much the same. However, the greatest economic loss takes place in the dairy field.

There is another point which may be helpful to farmers in watching for this condition around calving time. There are even earlier warnings of its approach, before the staggering, paralysis, and "down" conditions occur. These earlier signs, while not too obvious, may include dullness, unwillingness of the cow to move around; and sometimes the animal will show excitement, or will have spasms in her hind legs.

After a cow goes down with milk fever, she may bloat, or may injure herself in trying to get back on her feet. Usually, within a few hours, she will go into a coma, followed by death.

Treatment Available

On the brighter side of the picture, most uncomplicated cases of milk fever can be saved, provided the veterinarian is called soon enough to give emergency treatment to the sick animal. In fact, recovery after such treatment is often very dramatic. The cow which seemed on the verge of death often can be up and about within an hour or two after treatment is given.

Veterinarians now use intravenous injections to bring cows out of milk fever. These injections consist of a special solution to correct the calcium level in the blood.

Before a treatment for milk fever was discovered, the death rate from this disease ranged up to 90 per cent. Now, under modern methods of treatment, the death rate can be reduced to almost zero.

What about prevention? Unfortunately, the news on that score is not so good. Research is still going on, but the American Foundation for Animal Health says that authorities still have not come up with what seems to be a satisfactory answer. Steps tried thus far include such things as giving cows massive doses of vitamin D a few days before calving, incomplete milking in order to maintain pressure in the udder, injection of special solutions immediately after calving, and feeding a low-calcium diet during the dry period.

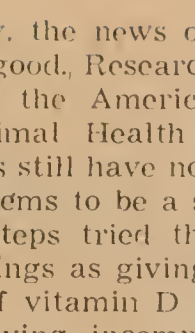
None of these has worked too well. So, for the present, the best line of defense is to watch for warning signs and have emergency treatment started as quickly as possible.



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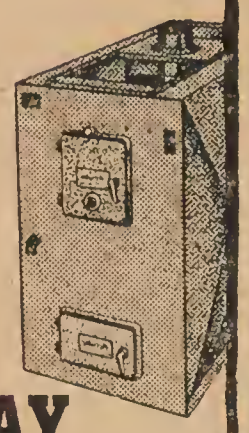


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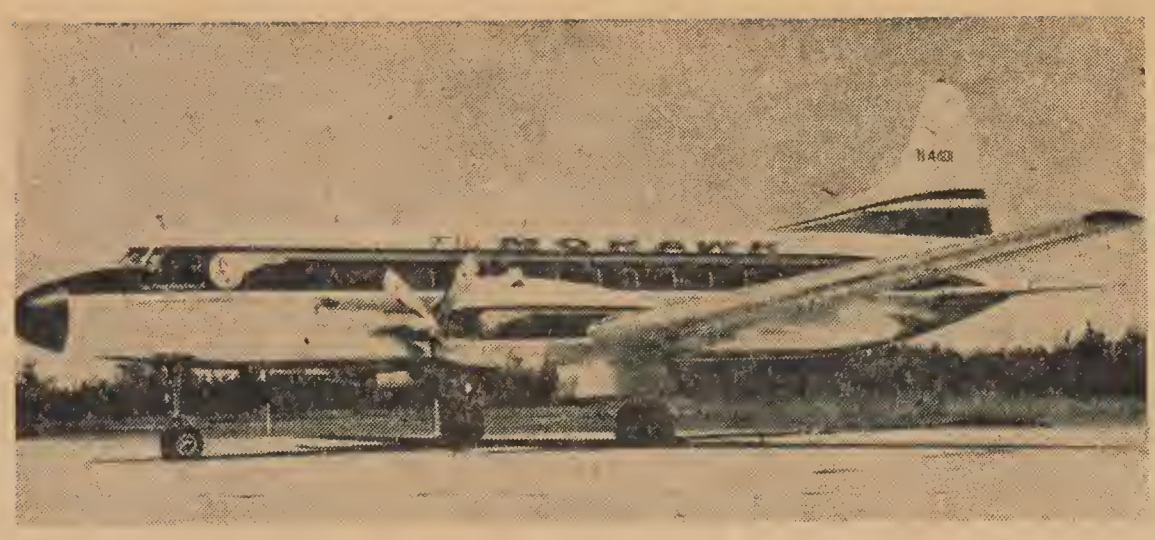
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The "Air Age" Affects Northeastern Farms

By HUGH COSLINE

IT IS CLOSE to 15 years ago since I first flew from Ithaca to New York on business. The plane was a four-seater Cessna, and I was the only passenger on the flight. The company, now "Mohawk", was then known as Robinson Airlines, and the plane took off from a small airport near Cayuga Lake. I cannot remember just how long it took to make the trip to New York, but it certainly was at least twice the length of time it takes today.

In April of 1945, in the first month of operation, Robinson carried less than 100 passengers, and flew only between Ithaca and New York. In 1947, Mohawk Airlines flew 22,000 passengers during the year, and in 1959 this number had risen to 560,000 passengers, and is still growing. Mohawk now has around 1,000 employees.

Why has the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gradually come to fly on most business trips? The first reason is that it is just about the only way you can get out of Ithaca unless you want to walk, take a bus, or drive a car. Another reason is that flying is a quick and comfortable way of travel. You get to a city where you have business fresh and ready to go.

Today, I and other members of the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can spend almost a full business day in New York and return home the same evening. We can also fly quickly and comfortably to Poughkeepsie, where our printing plant is located, to Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo, and to Detroit. If we could only hop on a plane and fly from Ithaca to Washington, D. C., and to Chicago, from our point of view the situation would be just about perfect.

In addition to the points mentioned, Mohawk flies passengers to and from Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Utica, Glens Falls, Albany, Binghamton, Elmira, Olean, Jamestown, White Plains; Keene, New Hampshire; Springfield, Massachusetts; Hartford, Connecticut; and Providence, Rhode Island.

I have been interested to see how many of my farmer friends are flying nowadays. Frequently when I am at meetings I run into someone who has flown, occasionally his own plane, but more often on a commercial line. And while I was at the Mohawk Utica airport recently I was told that there is a room available there for meetings and conferences, and that most airports have similar accommodations when a group wants to get together for a business session.

Another area where air travel is becoming important is air express, by which it is possible to replace a part on a machine that has broken down at a critical stage of operations in a fraction of the time it would take through regular channels. In fact, I recently learned that the Railway Express, with 22,000 offices throughout the country, is making agreements with air lines whereby the express company will pick up or deliver packages, take them to the nearest airport, from which they are flown to the airport nearest to the destination of the receiver. There, again, they are picked up by Railway Express. Funny that somebody didn't think of that idea sooner!

At Utica, New York, where Mohawk Airlines has its headquarters, two hangars on the base are each larger than a football field, and can service ten Convair planes at one time. More than 400 people are employed there. It was a sunny August day when I flew to Utica with E. V. Underwood, chairman of the board of directors of Mohawk, and after lunch with President Bob Peach, Russ Stevenson, vice president of Customer Sales, and Bob Sidney, Director of Public Relations, I was taken on a tour of the plant. It was necessarily brief, but I would like to share with you a few impressions.

My first impression was of the meticulous care that goes into servicing an airplane. Safety comes first and each plane gets a thorough check after 100 hours of flying. While a great variety of jobs is done at Utica, including occasional refinishing of the entire interiors, the thorough engine overhaul which is required following every 1,500 hours of flight is done by a corporation with world-wide facilities, Airwork of Millville, New Jersey. It may seem fantastic to you, as it did to me, that it costs from $7,000 to $10,000 for each major engine overhaul, and takes in the neighborhood of 40 days from the time the engine leaves until it is returned.

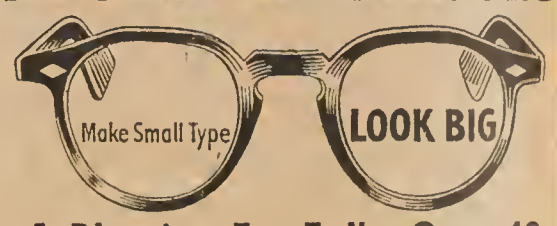
Mohawk owns 19 planes, and it takes well toward one extra engine per plane to keep sufficient spares on hand to allow for the required overhaul.

The second point that impressed me was the training of personnel. All pilots are experienced when hired, yet they are under constant training. When Mohawk bought Convairs, intensive training was required by pilots who had been operating DC 3's. At present radar is being installed in the planes, and here again a new tool requires new skills. Pilots have to have complete physicals twice a year, and they are continually taking refresher courses. In fact, at the Utica airport there are seven classrooms where all new personnel are trained, and old employees brought up to date. This includes the people at the ticket counter, and just about everybody employed by the company.

No person who hasn't flown, or at least visited a modern airport to see what is going on there, can have the slightest idea of the importance of airplanes these days. For example, I am told that in Chicago a plane takes off and lands at one of two airports every minute, night and day.

I am always somewhat amused when a friend says, "Air travel is not for me. I'm going to stay on the ground where it's safe!" Then he merrily hops into his car and drives down the highway, perhaps "with the greatest of ease" but not always with the greatest of caution. I hope sincerely that the North American Accident Insurance Company (with which I carry several policies) will never have to pay for an accident for me, but anyway, in the meantime I'll figure that I am safer in the air than on our highways.

MAGNIFYING GLASSES



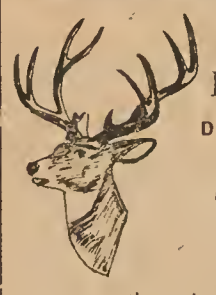
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I think the milking machine can cause a lot of mastitis if it isn't adjusted properly. Having too high or too low vacuum, too fast or too slow pulsator setting, will tend to encourage the disease.



Harold Huntly

I use a test gauge every now and then on each petcock. That way, I can tell if the air line is open. If you're not careful about this you can get various vacuum levels at different petcocks.

Some farmers increase pulsator rate quite a bit to get faster milking, but I think it's safest to follow manufacturers' recommendations. Pulsators need checking once in awhile, too, just to see that their "beat" isn't out of adjustment. — *Harold Huntly, West Winfield, N. Y.*

PREMIUMS PAID COST

We were one of the first to install a bulk milk tank in this area; in fact, were the third dairy in Cortland County to ship bulk milk. We have been shipping it since December 22, 1957.

Our farms grew so fast that we had outgrown our milk cooler at that time. Talk of bulk milk and premiums offered as compared to buying a new cooler to expand decided us to switch to a bulk tank at that time. Our large volume paid for our investment in the first two years that we produced bulk milk.

We received a 20 cent premium above blend price according to our zone location for the first fifteen months. Then we were paid on a volume differential. This hasn't affected our price, due to our large volume.

I would not change back to can handling of milk under any consideration. I have never talked with a farmer who would consider changing back after installing a bulk tank. The advantages are large in number when comparing the two systems. — *Lloyd R. Cotterill, Cotterdale Farms, Dryden, N. Y.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF BULK TANKS

We have just finished the wall today for a new milk house and have a 600 gallon vacuum bulk milk tank ready for installation. We plan to use a dumping station in the barn which will allow us to use four units with two men milking. At present, two men use three units and carry milk. We'll increase the size of the herd from 40 to 45 milkers this fall.

The premiums locally vary from 4c to 7c and 10c a hundred, depending on volume—10c on over 1,200 pounds a day, plus free hauling.

Our decision to go bulk has meant a considerable investment which I feel will no more than be paid back over a long period of time by premiums (if they last) and free hauling (which I feel will last).

The only financial advantage to me is that this new set-up will allow me to milk the five extra cows in less time (4 units instead of 3). We have surplus roughage and I hope this will make our dairy more efficient.

There are many tanks being installed in Franklin County this summer but many farmers will not find it worthwhile to make the switch. The bulk tank is readily adapted to pipeline and dumping stations, and I feel this is where the advantage is realized.

I always enjoy your editorials and like the way you stated your position and why on page 1 of the July 2 issue, am in 100% agreement with your thoughts. I feel it is important to keep people conscious of this line of thinking, and hope you continue to do so.—*Allen Child, Malone, N. Y.*

MAKES FARMING EASIER

We have a milking herd of 45 head of Holstein cattle. Our milk house was large enough to hold our 400 gallon ice bank cooler which we purchased two years ago in May. If you live in this area you cannot afford not to own one. We figure that in less than two years the tank has paid for itself in premiums which we receive for the tank milk. We receive a 20c tank premium along with a 5c low bacteria premium, and also save 10c on our hauling.

This 35c adds up quickly to pay for the investment, but that is not all. Like all new and modern equipment it makes the job of farming a little easier. There are no cans to lift into a cooler after a day's work in the fields. The milk is of better quality with a tank, as it is cooled more rapidly than with cans.

The large majority of farmers in this area are shipping tank milk, and it is getting to the point where farmers shipping in cans are getting more scattered. This can eventually mean only higher hauling rates for can milk.—*Jacob Van Zetten, Slingerlands, N. Y.*

"WORK TOGETHER FOR A BETTER MILK PRICE!"

"Dairy cooperatives are the right way to get better prices but you've got to know how they work," says William Wright of Preble. "The more a dairyman knows about his cooperative, the better off the cooperative is, and the better it operates for the dairyman. That's one reason I'm anxious to attend one of the Bargaining Agency's schools. I plan to go into the milk business and I want to learn all I can about milk pricing and cooperatives because I believe my future — as well as the future of all dairymen in the Northeast — hinges on such organizations like the Bargaining Agency."



Seventeen-year-old William Wright of Preble won top showmanship awards at local county shows and at the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative show this year. His registered Holstein herd now totals 19 head—including 8 milkers. Bill plans on entering dairying with his father, W. C. Wright (a director of the Preble Milk Cooperative), after completing a two-year animal husbandry course at Cornell University.

Know how your cooperative serves you. Attend one of these schools sponsored by the Bargaining Agency this fall. Write for dates and places. If you're interested in your future in this milkshed, you owe it to yourself to belong to — and work with — a cooperative affiliated with

MOVE AHEAD with a cooperative Association of Milk Producers — 92 cooperatives — 22,000 members — united for improved milk marketing.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 15 Issue.....Closes Sept. 29
Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 20
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 3
Dec. 3 Issue.....Closes Nov. 17

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T.B. and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday — Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

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WE ARE OVERSTOCKED. We are offering this fine selection: 10 registered Holstein heifers, average age one year, actual average production of ten dams 16,350 milk, 603.6 fat, official NYDHIC records. Harlan Driscoll, Venice Center, N. Y. Phone Poplar Ridge 2428.

PETZOLD FARMS' Holsteins: Now offering several select mating bulls ready for service, at reasonable prices. Dams with official records ranging from 600 to 900 lbs. fat on two time milking. Call at the farm and make your own selection soon. Petzold Farms, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

25 YOUNG COWS FOR sale: Registered Holsteins, bloodtested vac. T.B., classified, D.H.I.C., vac. for lepto. Home bred for 30 years. Buy one or all. Phone PI-9-2435. Roger Coon, RT-281, Homer, N. Y.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS and heifers due September and October. Also open heifers. DHIC records. Outstanding type. Porter Pepperdine, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

SALE—22 REG. GUERNSEYS. 12 milk cows, 9 bred heifers due 4 Oct., 4 Nov., 3 Dec. Phone DE-10419. Raymond DeCann, RFD2, Newark, N. Y.

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WESTERN FEEDER CATTLE—weight from 300 to 800 lbs. Any number. Leslie Bowerman, Chestnut Ridge (Rt. 77), Middleport, N. Y. RE-5-5915.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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ANNUAL ALL BREED Sheep Sale October 22, 1960. Durham, New Hampshire. Catalog from Paul Hobbs, North Hampton, New Hampshire.

REG. SUFFOLK YEARLING rams and ewes. Stephen B. Whitaker, RFD 4, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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A man who has given mueh careful thought to better marketing is Ed Fallon, General Manager of G.L.F. Here are some of the conclusions he has reaehed:

1. **Marketing inchides all that happens to food between the farm and the consumer, snch as setting specifications for the final product, carrying the product from the farm, processing, controlling quality, packaging, storing, promoting the sale, and financing and developing new prodncts.**
2. **The agency performing these services (which Ed terms "the middle marketer") must be strong. This means adeqnate financing and size, not necessarily giant size, bnt size enough to do the job, to hire competent management, and rnn an efficient operation.**
3. **The farmer cannot continne to grow what he wants to grow and worry about selling it later. More and more he will be growing the kind and quality of product the market wants, in the amonnts that the market will absorb.**
4. **Some cooperatives have done a real marketing job for their members, but the effective marketing co-op of the future will have to be selective in its membership, restricting membership to those who will produce what the market wants.**
5. **The effective co-op must raise enough money to provide a sound financial base. Some of this money will have to be supplied by members.**
6. **A cooperative can influence prices, not because it is a monopoly or because it is a co-op, bnt because it is a strong, effective competitive force in the market. Let's remember that the price level on which products move is determined by supply and demand.**
7. **Farmers who wish to benefit from cooperative marketing will have to invest their time and their interest.**

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October 5-7—Rhode Island State Grange, Hotel Viking, Newport.

October 12-13—Dairymen's League Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

October 15-16 — Meeting of Northeastern Flying Farmers, Gettysburg, Pa.

October 15-19 — All American Jersey Show and Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.

October 20-21 — G.L.F Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Conneetieut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 22 — Annual All Breed Sheep Sale, Durham, N. H.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

October 25-27 — Massachusetts State Grange, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester.

October 25-27 — New Hampshire State Grange, Loeal Town Hall, Littleton.

Oetober 25-27 — Pennsylvania State Grange, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

Oetober 25-28 — New York State Grange Annual Meeting, Hotel Woodruff, Watertown, N. Y.

Nov. 7-11 — Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, Harrisburg.

November 14, 15, 16 — N. Y. S. Farm Bureau Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

December 4-8 — National Junior Vegetable Growers Association Annual Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

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Choose Clothes You'll Use

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

WE ALL KNOW women who have a closetful of clothes, but never have the right thing to wear. Probably some of their clothes were hasty purchases — a dress bought for a special occasion, worn a few times, then left to hang limply in the closet. Today, no woman needs to have quantities of clothes to be well dressed.

The secret of a successful wardrobe is to have a clothes' plan and work towards your goal. Take a little time to think through the kind of life you lead: the places you go, the things you do, the occasions that demand special clothes. Then study the clothes you have on hand: dresses, suits, blouses, skirts, jackets, coats, etc. How many go together and can be used interchangeably? Which ones are out of date or too worn to be of further use?

A convertible wardrobe is the rule today. Clothes that will do double or even triple duty should form the backbone of your plan. To achieve this result, you don't have to buy a whole new wardrobe at one time, but you do need careful planning so that as each new garment is added to your clothes collection, it will fill in to broaden and complement the things you already have.

Some type of suit — probably one of the "dressmaker" variety rather than a strictly tailored suit—offers many possibilities for adaptation. Another important part of the plan is a basic dress in a plain color that can be "dressed up or down." The addition of jewelry, collars, scarfs, belts, or a jacket provides ways to vary its use. A classic shirtmaker-type dress or an adaptation of it is always in good style, and might be made in cotton, a blend, wool, silk or other fabric, as your need and choice dictates. It is suited to all figure types and carries on in smartness from season to season.

Also, a separate skirt with blouses or overblouses and a harmonizing jacket offers a wealth of uses.

Add other garments as you wish, always keeping your general plan in mind, and use a simple color scheme that pleases you and is becoming. If your clothes are going to "go together," you must have a key color, such as navy blue. Having a basic color saves money, too, when it comes to buying shoes, purses, hats, etc. One set goes with everything.

On this page are sketches showing a complete basic wardrobe that I made for myself this fall. Ordinarily, I would not get so many new clothes all at once, but I am using this outfit to illustrate a talk I am giving in three counties in New York State on how to plan a basic wardrobe. Two of these meetings are still to come and you are very welcome to attend if you live nearby. The dates are October 13 at East Aurora, N. Y. (21 South Grove St., at 2 P.M.), and on October 18 at Canandaigua, N. Y. (480 North Main St., at 7:30 P.M.).

Just as I advised you to do, I began my project by thinking over my needs and making a plan. I chose blue as the basic color, and made the following wardrobe entirely from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns. (See sketches at right.)

Three-piece outfit in dark navy blue sheer wool (Pattern No. 4772 sizes 10-18). This is the key garment in my wardrobe. The sleeves of the jacket are cut-in-one with the body of the jacket, giving a soft dressmaker look. The jacket is short, barely hip length. To complete this outfit, I made a fitted overblouse of the same fabric. The lower edge of the blouse reaches about 4 inches below the waistline, giving the season's new elongated waistline look. Thus, the overblouse and shirt form a dress which can be worn with or without the jacket.

I also made a gay red silk blouse (Pattern No. 4965), sizes 10-20) and a taffeta blouse (dark navy and pink plaid) from Pattern No. 9435, sizes 12-20). These, and some sheer white blouses that I have on hand, will give me several changes to wear with the blue wool skirt and jacket.

A dressmaker suit such as this one is becoming to most figure types and is one of the most adaptable garments I know of.

Grey Jersey three-piece costume. This was the second outfit I added to my wardrobe, and I made it in a dark grey novelty knit. This season, knitted fabrics are extremely important and useful. They do not wrinkle, pack easily, and drape beautifully. There are many varieties on the market today, and the novelty Jersey fabrics are lovely.

For this outfit, I used two patterns, Nos. 9481 (sizes 12½-22½) and 9197 (sizes 12-20). With pattern 9481, I made a simple collarless short jacket with three-quarter length sleeves and lined it with the same bright red silk that I used for my red blouse. With pattern No. 9197, I made a pleated skirt and matching overblouse, which I can wear as a dress, or as a suit with the jacket. I can also wear my red silk blouse with this outfit.

Pleated wool skirt: For a separate skirt, I chose a simple but gay red and black plaid. Again my red blouse comes in for use; also, the grey jersey jacket doubles to give a casual but smart topping for this pleated skirt. The white blouses I have on hand and pull-over sweaters for cold days will provide other changes.

Blue Silk Faille Dress with variations: After considering my needs for more dressy occasions, I chose a medium blue silk faille fabric and

(Continued on Page 25)



TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS

PATTERNS 4772, 9435, 4965, 9197, 9481, and 9426 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly.



Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

OCTOBER garden care is not heavy. **Cleanliness** is important, and you may want to pull out dead annuals and rake the first batch of leaves from your lawn. Burn diseased refuse! Your lawn can be fed late, and will benefit from late feeding. Be sure to mow just as long as grass grows — it should never go into the winter long.

OCTOBER BEST TIME: Plant and transplant any good-sized material until the ground is frozen. A mulch is always a good investment around these. October is, in fact, our best planting and transplanting month in the Northeast. The deciduous plants are dormant now (the leaves have dropped) and evergreens and perennials are hardened off. Be sure to use lots of water and mulch in your plantings, for the plants will give off moisture until the ground is frozen, and evergreens need moisture at their roots all winter.

TALL EVERGREENS: Evergreens are often badly misplaced around a home. The forest tree types belong way off in the background, or for framing your house or view. Don't put them up against your house. In this category are spruce trees (White, Norway, Red, and most others except for a couple of dwarf forms), and pine trees (White, Scotch, Red, Black, Austrian, and all but the dwarf or Mugho Pines). Most fir trees also become much too large for use around a foundation planting. Hemlocks are truly big trees, but they dwarf well, and if kept sheared do very well around your home.

DWARF EVERGREENS: In the dwarf evergreen category (those that do well around your foundation and many other areas, too) are a large group. Many of these include upright and spreading types. **Taxus** or yews are probably the most versatile. These come in spreading, intermediate, upright, or conical forms, and most of these have an even dwarfer form called Nana or densiforma. These are extremely hardy, will require a minimum of pruning — just enough to keep them neat — and will stand a northern exposure or shade.

Junipers are available in upright or spreading forms. Of the spreading ones, some varieties hug the ground or a bank as an evergreen cover, and the height goes on up to several feet. These and the upright varieties need sun to do well. The color range is from pale green to lovely blue green shades.

Arborvitaes occasionally get a little large, but they grow fast and are often worth the pruning they require. These are globe-shaped, tall-pyramidal, tall-conical, and just bushy. Arborvitae colors are a tan green or yellow green. These need full sun to do well for you.

The one dwarf pine that is worthy of mention is **Mugho Pine** — nice compact mounds of deep green that look as if they had hundreds of candles when new growths start.

Ilex or hollies are beautiful. Several varieties are hardy here where I live (in Central New York State),

(Continued on Page 26)

Choose Clothes

(Continued from Page 24)

Pattern No. 9426 (sizes 36-48). I made the under-dress without sleeves.

Without the tunic top, I can use the sleeveless, fitted under-dress for dressy occasions, adding a rhinestone clip and matching earrings.

Nylon Sheer dress for festive occasions: There are times when I need something gay, and dressy, but because I don't have many occasions to wear such a dress, I feel that it is foolish to invest a lot of money in it. So I found an inexpensive piece of printed nylon sheer in lovely soft muted colors of rose, lavender and green, blended to form stylized flowers—and I made my dress for $4.00! I used the same bodice pattern as for the blue silk faille dress (No. 9426) and I made a full gathered skirt, using three full widths of the 48-inch Nylon sheer fabric. I wear this sheer dress over the blue faille sheath (No. 9426).

With this basic wardrobe, I have clothes for all occasions I may encounter. Whether you buy or sew your clothes, why don't you make a basic wardrobe plan for yourself? To help you get started, I have worked out wardrobes for different type figures: Misses, Half-Size, and the more mature figures up to size 48, all in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns. If you would like this material, write me today for a copy of "Choose Your Clothes For Many Uses," and enclose 10 cents to cover mailing cost. I'll also send you directions for choosing the right size pattern. To get these, fill out and mail the coupon below to: Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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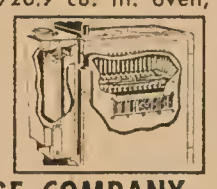
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Blue Ribbon Recipes

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

GOOD HOME cooks were honored at the New York State Fair last month for their outstanding entries in the State Fair Foods Contest. From September 2 to 8, there were seven daily competitions, including: youth food contest; maple and honey products, cookies, pies and quick breads; angel, sponge, and butter cakes; butter and chiffon cakes; canned and frozen vegetables and pickles, jams, jellies and preserves; and bread and rolls.

A beautiful Honey Pecan Coffee Cake won for Mrs. Barton Bridge, R. 2, Morris Road, Marcy, N. Y., a Blue Ribbon, and in addition, a cash prize of $50 and a diamond studded pin from Standard Brands, manufacturers of Fleischmann's Yeast. Here is her recipe, which makes two coffee cakes:

HONEY PECAN COFFEE CAKE

1 cup milk
½ cup shortening, part butter
2 teaspoons salt
¼ cup sugar
2 packages of granular or compressed yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
2 eggs, beaten
4½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
Honey nut filling and glaze

Scald milk and pour over shortening, salt, and sugar in large bowl. Stir until shortening is melted and cool to lukewarm.

Combine the yeast and warm water and let stand until dissolved. Add the softened yeast and eggs to lukewarm milk and mix well. Add flour in two additions beating thoroughly after each addition. Turn onto a lightly floured board and let rest 10 minutes. Knead to a smooth dough. Form into a ball and place in a greased bowl and punch the top of dough with soft shortening or cooking oil. Cover bowl with a damp towel and let dough rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk (about 1½ hours).

Punch down the dough and let stand 10 minutes. Turn out onto a floured board and divide into 2 parts, keeping the one part covered with a cloth. Roll out the other half into a rectangle about 12x16 inches. Brush with softened butter and spread with **half** the Honey Pecan Filling. (recipe below)

Roll up tightly like a jelly roll and seal edges. Cut into 1-inch slices. Arrange some of the slices cut side up so that they barely touch each other in the bottom of a 10-inch greased tube pan. Use the remaining slices for a second layer, placing each slice over a space in the first layer. (This gives a swirl effect when the cake is sliced.)

Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 to 60 minutes or until the sides and top are well browned and the center tests done. If the bread browns too soon, cover it with foil last half of the baking. Loosen bread from pan and turn out onto a rack to cool. Drizzle over the top the glaze and decorate with pecan halves and maraschino cherries.

HONEY PECAN FILLING

Combine:
½ cup honey
¼ cup sugar
Grated rind of one large orange
1 tablespoon orange juice
1 teaspoon cinnamon
⅓ cup raisins, cut fine
⅓ cup finely chopped pecans
1 tablespoon melted butter

The Glaze

Combine:
1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
Grated rind of one orange
2 teaspoons orange juice
2 to 3 teaspoons water

Prepare the remaining half of the dough in the same manner as above and decorate.

This WHOLE WHEAT BREAD won the Blue Ribbon for Mrs. Laverne Buckley, Lenox Rd., Collins, N. Y.:

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

¾ cup milk
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons salt
⅓ cup shortening
⅓ cup molasses
1½ cups warm water
2 packages dry yeast
4½ cups whole wheat flour
2 cups enriched all-purpose flour

Scald the milk and pour over the sugar, salt, shortening, and molasses. Stir until shortening is melted and cool to lukewarm.

Combine the warm water with dry yeast and stir until dissolved and add to lukewarm milk mixture. Add the combined whole wheat and all-purpose flours in 2 additions, beating until smooth after each addition. Turn the dough onto a lightly floured board and let rest 10 minutes. Knead until smooth and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and spread lightly with soft shortening or cooking oil. Cover bowl with a damp towel and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk (about 1 hour and 15 minutes).

Punch dough down and let rise again until almost double. Punch dough down and remove to floured bowl and divide into 2 equal parts. Form each part into a loaf to fit into 2 greased bread tins about 9x5x3 inches. Cover and let rise until double. Bake in a moderately hot oven about 400° about 40 to 50 minutes. Turn out onto a wire rack to cool. Makes 2 loaves of bread.

I wish I had space here to give all of the winners' recipes, but they would fill a cookbook! On page 12 you'll see a picture of one of the winners—Mrs. Elston Van Alstine, 201 Danbury Drive, Syracuse, N. Y., whose apple pie won the blue ribbon and the added honor of baking an apple pie for Governor Rockefeller.

One of the most unique entries was a child's birthday cake made and beautifully decorated by Mrs. Carmella Bartolomeo, 241 Knowell Rd., Camillus, N. Y. It was a family-size white cake baked in the shape of a tiny grand piano, complete with piano bench and keyboard. There was even a sheet of music and a tiny doll "playing" it. Mrs. Bartolomeo won a blue ribbon and the Lucille Brewer Memorial Silver Tray.

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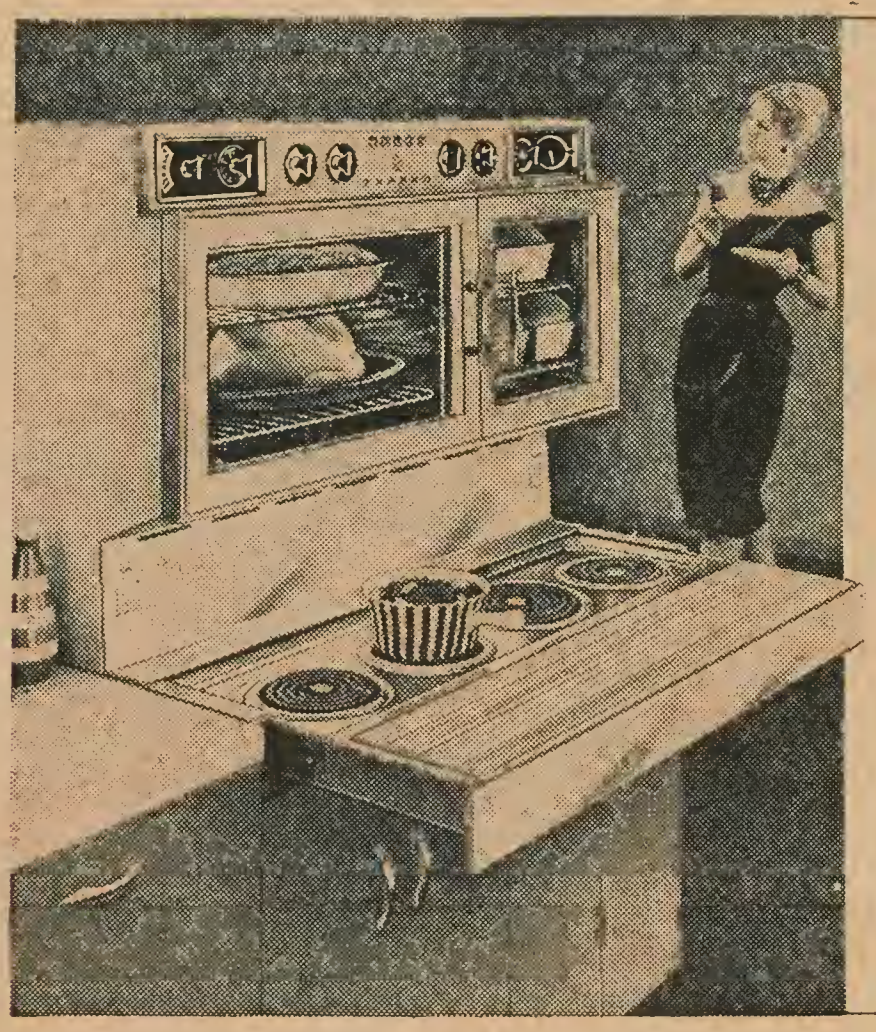
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Garden Talk

(Continued from Page 25)

and many more further South. Your best bet on these is to buy them from someone who grows them in your own area.

Cotoneasters have a leaf similar to some of the hollies, and are usually hardier—look into these delightful plants.

Last but not least in dwarf evergreens for your foundation plantings are **Rhododendron and Azaleas.** You will never have anything more gorgeous than the lovely blossoms of the many varieties of rhododendrons and azaleas. These do very well if bought from a local grower, to be sure of hardiness, and properly planted. **Drainage** is necessary.

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By HELEN POWELL SMITH

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



Every now and then. I put in a plea for "motherhood" . . . and it's that time of year again. It's time to talk about the importance of taking good care of your brood sows and feeding baby pigs before they're born.

I can't say why, but over the years many farmers have kind of ignored the nutritional needs of barnyard mothers. I suppose this is because, since the beginning of animal husbandry, sows and cows have seemed to manage, somehow, without special attention. The idea was, once you got the process started, all you could do was wait . . . the animal would do the rest.

Of course, that just isn't true . . . not today, when you need large litters of thrifty pigs if you're gonna make a profit on hogs.

Assuming the breeding background is good, and a good general management and sanitation program is being used . . . then the quality of nutrition is the thing that can make the difference on the number of pigs you wean and how thrifty they are after they're weaned. So from flushing to weaning, what you put into the sow pretty well determines what you get out. You can't cheat nature. (It's more futile than trying to beat "city hall".)

So, if the sow doesn't get the baby pig makings, she can't build good pigs. She needs carbohydrates and fats, of course . . . but not as much as most sows get. Most of all, she needs good proteins from both animal and vegetable sources . . . and the essential MINerals and VITamins needed to make good bones, blood and organs.

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From the Editor's MAILBAG

PRODUCTION CONTROL?

I doubt if dairy farmers or producers of other agricultural products will ever get a fair share of the total price until they can control their product all the way to the consumer.

As you probably know, some bulk milk prices, as of September, dropped 5¢ per cwt. and I have heard rumors of a further cut. It makes me keep thinking about some form of production control, much as I hate the idea. Such a thing would be very bad for me, speaking only for myself, as we are engaged in a heavy culling program, moving out a number of old and poor cows and replacing with heifers that we raise, because our total herd average just isn't high enough.

However, I can't help but think where it all will end. I know of a number of herds of 70 cows that five to ten years ago were only 40 or 50. You have no doubt seen the same thing as you move around the country.

As our price drops, people milk more cows to try to bolster their income, thus need more machinery and the circle just goes round and around. Possibly as our net goes down we can better compete in the world market, but I think it is more than time industry as a whole realized that we are all in the same boat, and we had best pull together. —*Donald H. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: I still believe that higher prices, not lower, result in increased production.

FORCE?

What is wrong with farmers having a union? I notice the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and nearly every other leading farm paper and cooperative are against farm unions.

If farmers are to get anywhere they have to get together like labor did. Of course the unions should be run by farmers. A machinist union wouldn't let the longshoreman's union run their business; same with the farmers.

As for "forcing" a farmer to join a union, it's against American freedom unless a non-union farmer tries to pull down what union farmers have built.—*A tired farmer*

BULK PREMIUMS

Because your publication is so highly regarded, I am prompted, by a recent article you carried on bulk milk premiums, to express several personal observations.

The article implied that handlers enjoy up to 50¢ per cwt. savings in the cost of receiving bulk milk as compared to can milk. This statement is in sharp contrast with my experience in bulk milk handling in New England and New York State. At plants receiving milk in both bulk and cans, there are substantially no savings in the handling of bulk milk and, in fact, the addition to bulk milk to a can-receiving operation most frequently results in higher receiving costs for that operation.

At plants which have been 100% converted from can to bulk milk, there is a saving which averages around 10¢ per cwt. of bulk milk received, but varies within a range of from 5 to 12 cents.

The third situation in which savings on bulk handling might accrue is that in which a receiving plant can be completely eliminated through conversion to bulk handling. I have had no experience with this development, but inquiry into the subject indicates that the savings in receiving costs might amount to 10 to 12 cents per cwt. — *D. O. Taylor, Sealtest Foods, Schenectady, New York.*

RELIEF WRONGS

The article in the August 20 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, plus newspaper articles about welfare, leads me to write my views as to what is wrong with the welfare program in New York State.

When one learns of the large percentage of tax money that goes for welfare in a country where nearly everybody who will work and is able to has a job, we cannot help but wonder how efficient is the handling of this money. Are many receiving it who should not, and many getting full support from it who should be helped but not supported?

One reason many are on welfare for their full support is that they are handicapped in some way and find it difficult to get jobs due to wage limitations. A remedy to this would be to give to the welfare authorities the right to extend to an employer exemption from the minimum wage requirements in individual cases.

Another thing wrong with our welfare system is that we hand the family a regular welfare check with no restrictions as to its use. It is my feeling that instead of bank checks they should be given certificates, redeemable for cash at the welfare office, but only on certification by the merchant or person presenting them that they were entirely in payment for food, clothing, rent, and similar things, and had not been cashed for anything to drink, (including soft drinks) or tobacco. And only for gasoline where an investigator decided the use of a car was needed. Is there anything more unreasonable than to allow a man to get drunk on the taxpayers' money?

While we think very highly of Governor Rockefeller, and believe him to be very sincere in his reasons for objecting to a residency law, on this we do disagree with him. Why should people be able to move into our State and live on the taxpayers without having first done something to earn that privilege?

There is no question but that we have many people who need and are justly entitled to receive all the help they are getting. There are some that maybe should have more. But there are many receiving it who should not, many folks who are able to get along very well without it if they have to. But welfare is just too attractive. — *(Name withheld by request)*

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



At a recent meeting of more than 5,000 dealers in Dallas, DEERE AND COMPANY displayed its "New Generation of Power". New John Deere tractors will have four to six cylinder engines in gasoline, diesel, and LP-gas models.

A new Syncro-Range constant mesh transmission is standard equipment on most tractor models. Transmission can be shifted on the go and can be shifted from forward to reverse without completely stopping the tractor.

A new hydraulic system is a major feature of the new line. It not only provides equipment control, but also operates power steering — and power brakes! A single multi-purpose oil serves the entire hydraulic system as well as the transmission and differential. Oil is checked at only two places, the hydraulic system and engine.

Farm tractors come in four power sizes: "1010" (35 H.P.), "2010" (45 H.P.), "3010" (55 H.P.), and "4010" (80 H.P.). For really big-acreage farming, an "8010" is available, rated at 200 horsepower. Power take-off arrangement delivers either 540 or 1000 rpm; shifting from one speed to another takes only a few moments.

A new tractor seat is available, featuring adjustability to the height and weight of each operator. It was designed by specialists in the posture seating field.

Deere also displayed a completely new line of industrial tractors and equipment, designed for earthmoving, logging, landscaping and material handling.

Farmers are getting the word—and picture—on "Hay-in-a-Day," the one-man way, with a new sound and color film from NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, originator of the haying system.

The 16mm film shows how a farmer, using a team of machines, can now do the haying job from start to finish—all by himself. The film is now available on a free loan basis for showing to agricultural groups throughout the United States and Canada.

Random-stacking of bales fired onto a wagon by a bale-thrower on the baler is shown. This eliminates the need for men to stack bales on the wagon, permits more even drying and speeds up baling.

To schedule the film, write to New Holland Machine Company, Box 7, New Holland, Pa.

Now you can work in comfort during the entire year, according to AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES, INC., manufacturers of a new steel cab for Ford Tractors. This new item comes in kit form, thus enabling the buyer to purchase only the amount of protection he desires. The cab fits any Model 601, 801, or 1801 Ford tractor. Also offered as optional equipment are canvas motor flaps which give extra warmth by directing heat to the cab. Other optional equipment is an electric windshield wiper that comes for 12 volt or 6 volt power.

Six Great American Agriculturist Tours in 1961!

Conducted By The Experienced Staff of TRAVEL SERVICE BUREAU

— Let This Be Your Passport to Pleasure —

ONCE AGAIN — E. R. Eastman. Mabel Hebel, Hugh Cosline. A. James Hall. D. D. Eastman. Gordon Conklin and others you know well on the American Agriculturist staff have spent long planning hours with friendly folks of Travel Service Bureau—Nelson Jost. Larry Leenhouts and other capable operators who run the famous American Agriculturist — Travel Service Bureau Tours.

The result? An outstanding tour schedule for 1961.

We kept the benefits that many hundreds of you, who have taken our tours in the past, have acclaimed. No worries about baggage, tips, language barriers—and all the small problems that might so easily spoil a once-in-a-lifetime travel experience.

We know that our experienced travel escorts will handle all the worries for you. We know that careful planning will assure the split-second timing that means meals on time, schedules met, and lots to see with time left to relax, enjoy yourself, and shop a bit for the souvenirs you want to take back to your family.

We know, too, that these 1961 tours will again be filled with people you'll enjoy traveling with — folks who'll be lifelong friends after you've shared this grand experience with them.

Just A Word of Warning — most of these tours will sell out early. We have reserved limited space — and when it's filled, that's all there is. That's why we're telling you what we know about them now—and urge you to mail in the coupon now.

Check the tour or tours you'd like to take in 1961. Just as soon as the descriptive brochures are off the press, we'll send you a copy of the ones you want, and you can make firm plans then.

Mail the coupon to us today, won't you? There's no obligation and you'll be glad you did.

Travel
ANYWHERE
with TSB

TSB TOURS

1. LEAVES JANUARY 24 1961 — CALIFORNIA

By rail and bus: *New Orleans *Houston *Carlsbad Caverns *Phoenix *Las Vegas *Death Valley *Riverside *San Diego *Los Angeles *Santa Barbara *Monterey *San Francisco *Yosemite *Grand Canyon.



Majestic Mt. Rainier

2. LEAVES MAY 10 1961 — EUROPE-SCANDINAVIA

RMS QUEEN ELIZABETH for trans-Atlantic travel: *Paris *Cologne *Rhine River *Switzerland *Austria *Bavaria *Denmark (Jutland, Odense, Copenhagen) *Stockholm *Oslo *the Sognefjord *Balestrand *Voss *the Hardangerfjord *Bergen *Stavangar *crossing to England on MS VENUS *Stratford-on-Avon *London *Windsor *Salisbury *Southampton.



Old Stockholm

3. LEAVES AUGUST 3 1961 — GOLDEN WEST

Rail and bus: *Colorado Rockies *Salt Lake City *Bryce and Zion *Southern California *Santa Barbara *Monterey *San Francisco *the Redwood Empire *Crater Lake *Portland *Mt. Rainier *Seattle *Glacier Park.



Grand Canyon

4. LEAVES AUGUST 31 1961 — BRITISH ISLES

Eastbound on RMS MAURETANIA First Class: *Cobh *Cork *Blarney Castle *Killarney *Dublin *Belfast *Glasgow *Loch Lomond *Loch Ness *Balmoral *Edinburgh *the Lake District *Wales *Stratford-on-Avon *Devon and Cornwall *the south coast *Kent and Canterbury *London. Return by air—optional one week extension to Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris.



Big Ben

5. LEAVES SEPTEMBER 30 1961 — FALL FOLIAGE

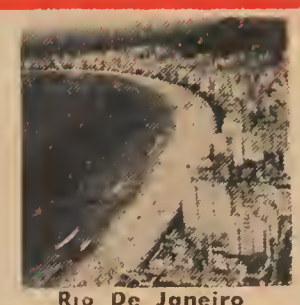
By bus from Albany and back: *White Mountains *Quebec *New Brunswick *Prince Edward Island *Nova Scotia *Maine *New Hampshire *Boston *the Berkshires.



Nova Scotia Fishing Hamlet

6. LEAVES OCTOBER 1961 — AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

By air: *Costa Rica *Panama *Colombia *Ecuador *Peru *Chile *Argentina *Brazil *Venezuela.



Rio De Janeiro

American Agriculturist Tours
Department A-1
Travel Service Bureau
32 Dedham Avenue
Needham 92, Massachusetts

FREE TRAVEL BOOKLETS FORM

Gentlemen:

Just as soon as it is off the press, please rush me free booklet and full information about the 1961 all-expense AA-TSB Tour(s) I have checked:

1. ☐ California
2. ☐ Europe-Scandinavia
3. ☐ Golden West
4. ☐ British Isles
5. ☐ Fall Foliage
6. ☐ South America

Help Us Plan Future Tours

7. ☐ I would like information about a tour to ..... (Name of Place)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

— Please Print — Fill Out, Paste on Postal, Address and Mail Today —



Ed Eastman's Page

A Visit To The

Eastman Elementary School

IF I had had my way about it at the time, my first day in school would have been my last one. I was born on a lonesome hilltop farm, three miles from the village school at Berkshire, New York. To get to school and back, I had to walk up and down a long, steep hill.

When I was released at the end of the first day in school, I grabbed my empty dinner pail and started for home on a run across the big school ground. A crowd of little girls, led by a large redheaded one began to chase me. The redhead caught me and started to kiss me. Now I was only five years old. I had no sisters, and to me, girls were indeed strange creatures. They still are! But if they wanted to kiss me now, I wouldn't run; and if they caught me, I wouldn't bite! That's a promise.

But on that first day of school, I was a scared little boy, and like any other scared, wild little animal, I bit the readhead good and hard. She released me as if I were a rattle snake and she set up quite a howl while I beat it for home, very much determined **never** to go to school again. I had had it!

But mother had other definite ideas and she was bigger than I so I had to go. Just as I had expected, the redhead had tattled, so the primary teacher sent me upstairs to see the principal. Now maybe he liked to have girls kiss him for he certainly had no understanding of or sympathy with a small, scared farm boy. It really took me years to get over what he said to me, including his threat to send me to the dentist to have all my teeth pulled.

That old experience came vividly to mind the day I went out to Berkshire to visit the new, modern elementary school named for me.

The Edward R. Eastman Elementary School at Berkshire (pictured on this page) is part of the Newark Valley Central School which offers educational opportunity to all of the boys and girls of northern Tioga County. Like so many other central schools, it is located outside the village with plenty of playgrounds in a completely rural environment. I can stand on the school grounds and look up to the hill on top of which I was born and just a few rods north of the school is the cemetery where rest most of my father's people.

In the Berkshire Village school where I started, there were probably less than 100 students with little or no high school opportunity. There were three or perhaps four teachers; none of them with more than a high school education, and with no special training as teachers.

Now in the school at Berkshire, there are 300 children up to and including the seventh grade. Because there is not enough room in the building, several of the elementary pupils and all of the high school students go to the central school at Newark Valley, the next village south. To teach the children at Berkshire, there are 10 teachers, every one of whom is a college graduate with special and professional training.

When I told the children in one of the grades that I used to walk to school when I was a little boy, one little fellow commented:

"Golly, I would hate to walk from my home now. It is 15 miles."

Of course that was exceptional for most of the students live much nearer and all are transported by bus.

Any parent would have been encouraged if she could have been with me during my interview with Mrs. Winifred McPherson, the principal of the school, or when I visited with some of the teachers and pupils in the classrooms.

Incidentally, much of the criticism of schools and teachers is due to misunderstanding of what actually goes on in a modern school. Such criticism often comes from people who have never been in a classroom since they graduated. Fair criticism is good and sometimes necessary, but before you repeat some story secondhand, why not visit your school yourself? You will be welcome, Mrs. McPherson told me that it often happens that when she invites parents to come in and talk over some problems with her about their children, the parents are not even interested enough to come.

I asked the principal if she thought children are worse now than they used to be, and harder to discipline.

"No," she answered with some emphasis, "human nature does not change, but there are more children today than ever before, and many of the homes themselves have changed from what they used to be. Today, many parents work with the result that some of the children do not get the home life they once did. Often the school has to take over the responsibility of the parents. For example." continued Mrs. McPherson, "we have a child who comes to school with no money and no lunch."

On the subject of discipline, the principal told me the story of four bad boys that she had to deal with when she began teaching on Long Island. She said they were so bad that she was advised to expel them to be sent to a reform school. But she was filled with young ideals, and considered those boys a challenge.

"It was a long, hard job," she concluded, but we saved three of them who became good citizens, and only one finally went to an industrial school."

"Were I," Mrs. McPherson said, "to give any teacher or parent advice on discipline, I would sum up a lot of it in one sentence. Be consistent; keep your promises; do not have too many rules, but if you tell a child to do or not to do something, make sure that he obeys."

"What about the child with a low I.Q.?" I asked, "the one at the bottom of the class."

"If the school is big enough," she replied, "such children should be in a class by themselves. It is unfair to them and to the average or better students to be in the same class. We are doing much more now for both the low and the high I.Q.'s than we have ever done before."

"What about the criticism, 'Johnny can't read, spell or cipher', that we are neglecting the three R's?"

"It is hard to prove," Mrs. McPherson answered, "but we are certainly trying to do more with the three R's than was ever done before. Children of the same age vary greatly in their natural ability to read, spell, and figure. Some people never learn to spell, no matter how much training they have. Some certainly are not cut out for mathematicians. I do not believe that different children should be forced to read the same material at the same age, no more than they should be forced to wear identically the same clothes. I have always given much personal attention to the reading problems and I feel that when the child finds a kind of reading that he likes, he will make progress with it."

"What do you think about the criticism that there are too many 'frills' in education?" I asked.

Mrs. McPherson laughed a little. "The only so-called 'frills' in the seven grades here are music and gymnasium work. Would you omit them?"

I agreed, of course, that I would not!

Here is another question. "What about the facilities? Are they adequate?"

"No, like so many thousands of other schools, we are overcrowded in spite of the fact that we have to send some of our pupils to Newark Valley. For example, we have one classroom and teacher with 50 students. Any educator will agree that that is far too many, so the Board of Education and taxpayers have agreed to build additions both here and in Newark Valley."

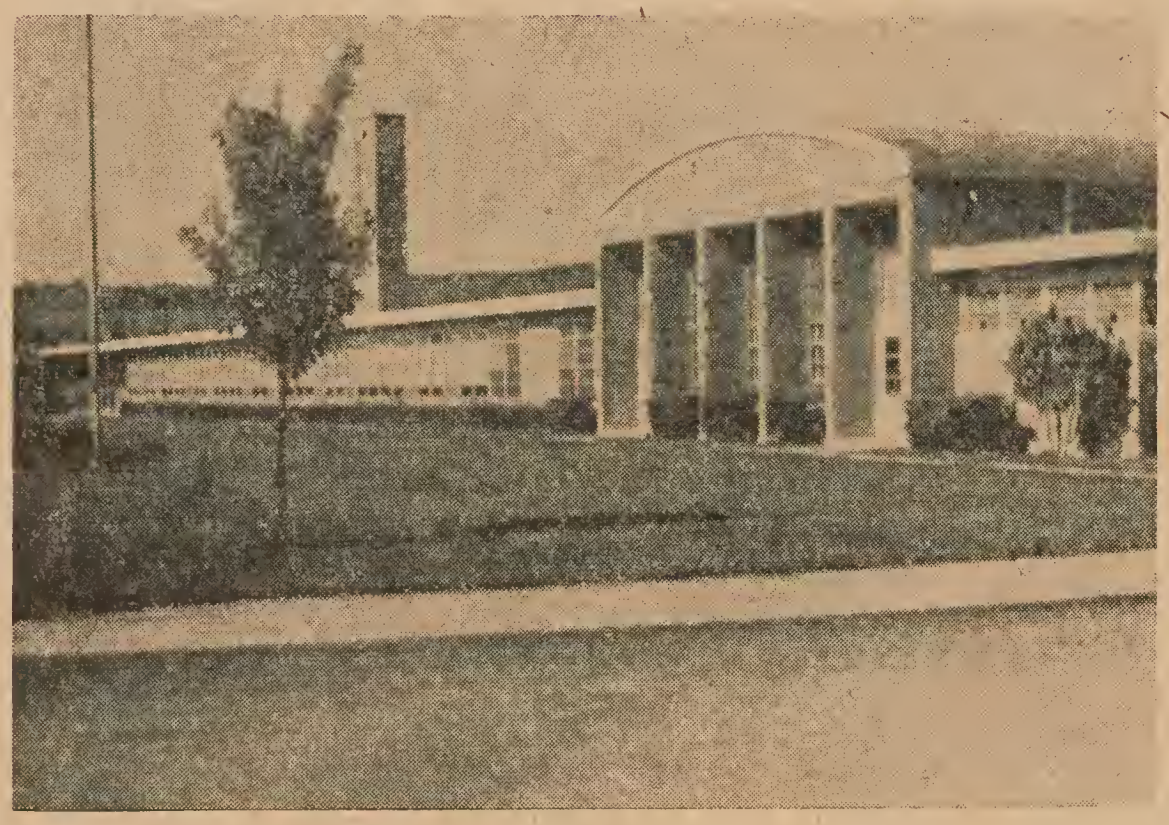
"I have one more question, Mrs. McPherson. What about the Parent-Teachers Association? Has it been helpful?"

"Very much so," she answered with emphasis. Then she told me of the very helpful interest and support the school has had from the P.T.A.

The attitude of the teachers in the Eastman School can be shown, I think, by what a man teacher of one of the higher grades said when I asked him if he liked his work. He put it this way:

"I have had considerable experience in several other occupations, and no other one of them compares in personal satisfaction with this one in working with these children."

While there are, of course, exceptions, I think that this attitude expresses well that of a majority of modern teachers.



EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE of the many nice things about pastors is that most of them have a grand sense of humor and can even appreciate a joke on themselves. But here is one the other way around.

A minister got up one morning and found a dead jackass on his lawn. He telephoned the proper official asking him to take care of the dead animal.

Thinking to be funny, the man said:

"Why, Reverend, I thought it was your business to take care of the dead."

"So it is, so it is," answered the pastor promptly, "but we always notify the next of kin first."

SERVICE BUREAU

"ONCE BITTEN"—

"I am much in need of some type of work to do, so I answered an ad in a magazine for ladies to sew and earn up to $2.00 an hour. Now, I certainly didn't fall for the $2.00 an hour, but I do love to sew and thought it might be possible to make about $25 to $30 a week at it. I am enclosing their reply and would appreciate your honest opinion.

"I don't want to give the impression that I don't trust people, but you see I got stuck on a similar ad once, which said to write for information on addressing letters, cards, and business circulars, which I did. Then, they told me to send back a dollar for their listing of concerns which let the work out. This concern in turn wanted $2.00 for their information. After that, it was another $2.00 for samples of the work they had to offer. Finally, $6.00 worth later, I simply quit answering and have never heard from them since, so perhaps you can understand why I am a bit leery of this ad."

This is exactly why we have never recommended any homework companies, because we do not put much faith in companies that offer homework and then the first thing they want is money. They are more interested in getting money **from** you than in making money **for** you. And, as our reader says, once they have your money, they lose interest in you.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Ward E. Gearing, E. Chatham $11.00
(Ins. claim settlement)
Mr. Clayton Yocum, So. Wales 28.60
(refund on parts)
Miss Wilcen Crandall, Homer 13.00
(refund on payments)
Mr. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain 149.55
(payment of acc't.)
Mrs. Fred Savory, Greene 6.98
(adjustment on pictures)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Eloise DuBois Tioga 13.92
(refund from club)

MAINE

Mrs. S. C. Knight, China 70.56
(refund on mower)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Franklin E. Walch, Concord 40.20
(refund on uniforms)

VERMONT

Mr. Francis Foster, Hardwick 159.92
(payment for fill)
Mr. Loren G. Aither Hyde Park 5.00
(payment on wood)

DELAWARE

Mrs. Katie Wright, Delmar 41.43
(refund on shrubs)

FOR THE BIRDS

"We carry insurance on a summer dwelling that we thought covers damages to windows and such. During the fall or early winter, birds smashed into the windows, breaking several. Our insurance adjuster says they do not pay for that. Do you know of an insurance company that does?

It has been our experience that you can insure most anything. I am sure, if you check with your agent or other local agents, that you will find that you can buy a policy to cover such a situation. Once again, we emphasize the importance of reading your insurance policies carefully so that you know exactly what your coverage is.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

Doris Kastens, formerly of Anthony, Kansas. Last heard from in 1943 at Cedar Falls, Ia., stationed with the U. S. Waves. Distant relative is trying to locate her.

Robert Carl Brown, formerly of Claremont, N. H. and Worcester, Mass.

Any descendants of Elisha Potter, who moved from Potter Hill, R. I. in 1823 to Alfred, N. Y.

John Hamilton, possibly somewhere in the Finger Lakes region.

CAN YOU HELP?

Miss Laura Flynn, 32 Willow St., Beacon, N. Y. would like the name and words to a song about weeping willows—"Down on her knees she sank, crying, 'Oh, what have I done?' But into her heaving bosom he plunged that dreadful knife."

Mr. Jacob W. Blessing of Guilderland Center, N. Y. writes us that, when their church was electrified years ago, the big chandelier in the center of the church was taken apart and the row of small lamps around the bottom were sold. Now, they are remodeling and would like to replace the old oil lamps with electric lights. He would like to hear from anyone who might have an old, large chandelier for sale.

NEWS ABOUT A.A. TOURS

IN LESS than a week, our American Agriculturist Mediterranean Cruise party will sail down the Hudson River aboard the SS Independence, bound for such romantic places as Portugal, Gibraltar, Sicily, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. This tour has been sold out for months, and we're sorry we could not take all those who wanted to go, but our space was limited to a group of 32.

Our next American Agriculturist tour will be our Great Smokies two-weeks' bus tour, which will head South on October 16 for one of the most interesting and delightful tours we have ever had. Many beautiful and historic places will be visited, as we will go as far south as the Carolinas. If you would like to join this party, there is still time, if you write immediately to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-S, Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for a free copy of the itinerary. It gives complete details and cost—but don't delay! The time is short.

This will be our last tour this year—and what a year of travel it has been! Altogether we have taken more than 350 people on wonderful tours to Europe, Alaska, California, and a Caribbean Cruise. All of our tours are perfectly planned and conducted by our very competent travel agency, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Massachusetts. Everyone who travels with us knows these fine people—Nelson Jost, Larry Leenhouts; Larry's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Leenhouts; Dick Cooper, and others. When you travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you are always in safe and expert hands.

We will soon be announcing our 1961 tours. Watch for news of them, and plan to come with us on at least one of them. We'd love to have you!

Car-Bus Collision Kills Policyholder



—Photo by J. D. Southard

The early morning stillness was shattered with a forceful crash of steel — a car and bus met head-on. Driving the car was policyholder Richard Andresen of Orchard Park, N. Y. He lived only four hours after the accident.



Richard Andresen's mother received $2000.00 loss of life payment from two low cost North American travel accident policies. The checks were delivered by local agent Donald Kuenn of Hamburg, N. Y.

A mother's letter of thanks

Wish to thank you for the two checks amounting to two thousand dollars.

We carried the protection for a good number of years and always hoped we'd never use it.

It is a great loss but the money will help in paying the final expenses.

I'd recommend this protection for everyone.

Mrs. Mary Andresen

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)

NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE (In Other States)
GENERAL OFFICES: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A DRAMATIZED STORY THAT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

Do You Wonder What Makes You

SO DARN TIRED?



Posed by professional model.

I used to feel weak and run-down from the moment I woke up in the morning to the time I tumbled into bed at night. Believe me, taking care of a home and family is a hard enough job even when you *feel good*. But trying to be a good mother and wife when you barely have the strength to move around would make any woman a wreck!

I found myself getting upset by almost everything. I became cross and irritable with the children. I'd start arguments with my husband over the smallest things. I finally decided to see our family doctor.

After examining me, the doctor explained that my tiredness and nervousness was caused by a lack of important vitamins and minerals in my diet. This deficiency, he explained, caused otherwise normally healthy men and women to feel run-down and irritable. To help correct my condition he recommended I add a good food supplement to my daily diet.

I sent away for a trial supply of Vitasafe High-Potency Capsules that I had seen advertised. In just a few weeks my energy came back. I felt like a new woman and was glad to continue with the Vitasafe Plan. If you feel tired, nervous and miserable, why not send for your trial supply by mailing the coupon *today*?

WOMEN RECEIVE IN EACH DAILY VITASAFE CAPSULE:

Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units	Rutin	8 mg.
Vitamin D	1,000 USP Units	Monopolassium Glulamate	20 mg.
Vitamin C	100 mg.	Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex	5 mg.
Vitamin B_1	5 mg.	Liver	10 mg.
Vitamin B_2	2 mg.	l-Lysine Monohydrochloride	7 mg.
Vitamin B_6	0.5 mg.	Calcium	50 mg.
Vitamin B_{12}	3 mcg.	Phosphorus	39 mg.
Niacinamide	25 mg.	Iron	30 mg.
Calcium Pantothenate	4 mg.	Copper	0.45 mg.
Vitamin E	3 I.U.	Manganese	0.5 mg.
Vitamin K	0.05 mg.	Potassium	2 mg.
Folic Acid	0.3 mg.	Zinc	0.5 mg.
Choline Bitartrate	30 mg.	Magnesium	3 mg.
Inositol	10 mg.	Sulfur	22 mg.
Sodium Caseinate (18 Amino Acids)	50 mg.		

We invite you to compare the richness of this formula with any other vitamin and mineral preparation

ALSO AVAILABLE, A VITASAFE PLAN WITH A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FORMULA FOR MEN. CHECK COUPON IF DESIRED.

FREE 30 Days Supply of High-Potency Capsules

YOURS FREE VALUABLE FULL MONTH'S SUPPLY



VITAMINS, MINERALS, LIPOTROPIC FACTORS AND AMINO ACIDS

Safe, Nutritional Formula Containing 29 Proven Ingredients: 12 Vitamins (Including Blood-Building B12 and Folic Acid), 9 Minerals, Sodium Caseinate, Monopotassium Glutamate, Choline, Inositol, Rutin. Citrus Bioflavonoid, Liver and Lysine

CUT OUT THIS ENTIRE COUPON. FOLD WITH THIS SIDE OUT, AND MAIL. NO POSTAGE REQUIRED.

VITASAFE CORP.
23 West 61st Street, New York 23, N. Y. 17-R

Yes, I accept your generous no-risk offer under the Vitasafe Plan as advertised in the American Agriculturist.

Send me my FREE 30 day supply of high-potency Vitasafe Capsules as checked below:

☐ MEN'S PLAN ☐ WOMEN'S PLAN

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply under each plan per family.

IF YOU LIVE IN CANADA: Place this coupon in an envelope and mail to: Vitasafe Plan (Canada) Ltd., 394 Symington Ave., Toronto 9, Ont. (Canadian formula adjusted to local conditions.)

Fold with this side out, and mail. No postage required.

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 10083 — NEW YORK, N. Y.

VITASAFE CORPORATION
23 West 61st Street
New York 23, N.Y.

To prove to you the remarkable advantages of the Vitasafe Plan . . . we will send you, without charge, a 30-day free supply of high-potency VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES so you can discover for yourself how much stronger, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Just one of these capsules each day supplies your body with over *twice* the minimum adult daily requirements of Vitamins A, C, and D . . . *five times* the minimum adult daily requirement of Vitamin B-1 and the *full concentration* recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council for the other four important vitamins! Each capsule contains the amazing Vitamin B-12 — one of the most remarkable nutrients science has yet discovered—a vitamin that actually helps strengthen your blood and nourish your body organs.

Sodium Caseinate, an important Amino Acid Complex containing 8 essential amino acids, is also included in Vitasafe Capsules. And to top off this exclusive formula, each capsule now brings you an important dosage of Citrus Bioflavonoid. This formula is so complete it is available nowhere else at this price!

WHY YOU MAY NEED THESE SAFE HIGH-POTENCY CAPSULES

As your own doctor will tell you, scientists have discovered that not only is a daily minimum of vitamins and minerals, in one form or another, absolutely indispensable for proper health . . . but some people actually need *more* than the average daily requirements established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. If you are a normally healthy person, but tire easily . . . if you work under pressure, subject to the stress of travel, worry and other strains, with resulting improper eating habits . . . then you may be one of the people who needs this extra supply of vitamins. In that case, VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES may be "just what the doctor ordered" — because they contain *the most frequently recommended food supplement formula for people in this category!*

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We offer you this 30-day free trial of valuable VITASAFE C.F. CAPSULES for just one reason. So many persons have already tried them with such astounding results . . . so many people have written in telling us how much better they felt after only a short trial . . . that we are absolutely convinced that you, too, may experience the same feeling of improved well-being after a similar trial. In fact, we're so convinced that we're willing to back up our convictions with our own money. You don't spend a penny for the vitamins! Yet this valuable formula is not available anywhere else — even at several times the price.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

BUSINESS and AGRICULTURE



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PRODUCTION



COMMUNICATIONS

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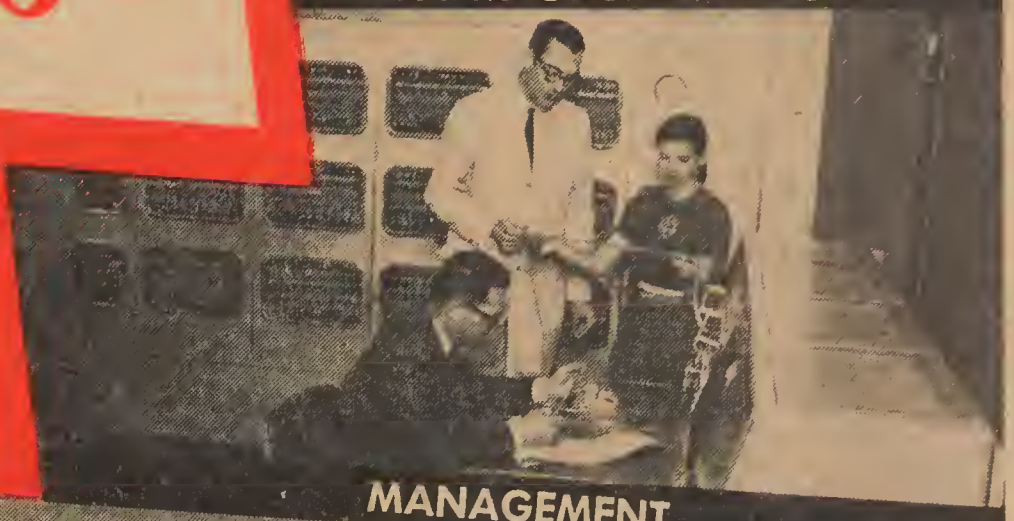
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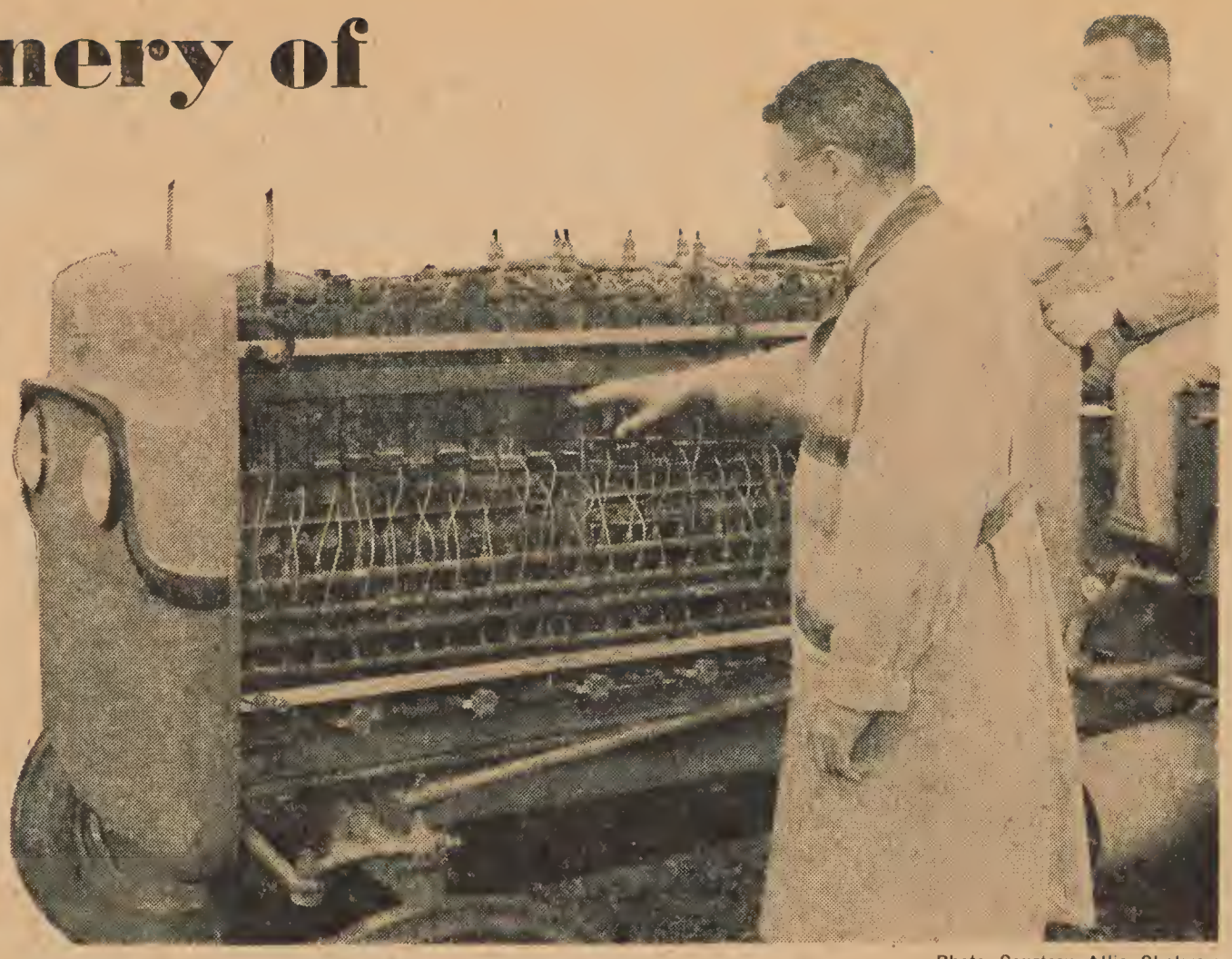
MARKETING

in the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FORUM

SEE PAGE 27

Machinery of The 1960's

By TOM CLAGUE



—Photo Courtesy Allis Chalmers

Will fuel cells such as these provide power for the tractors of the future?

MOST of the seeds for the machinery developments that will become more common in the 60's have long since sprouted, and so a fair guess about the future can be made just by looking at advanced developments already with us.

For instance, there are big four-wheel-drive tractors that will pull eight bottoms or more. And there are people who are putting two tractors together in a tandem hook-up. There are tractors without any clutch. Self-steering tractors have been invented. And at least two new types of power plants have been operated successfully—the free piston turbine engine, and the fuel cell. Some of these things will come quickly, some more slowly, some not at all, depending upon how well they fill needs such as economy and convenience.

More Power

Tractors have long been getting more and more powerful, and the trend will continue. A major farm equipment manufacturer has announced a four-wheel-drive unit with over 200 engine horsepower. Previously, this kind of power was found almost exclusively in heavy construction equipment, such as crawlers. Further underlining the trend to more power is the fact that every time a change in a line is announced, the tractors are more powerful. There is much to indicate that larger tractors are better buys in terms of cost per horsepower and in terms of the total work that each man can do.

So it would seem likely that the 60's will bring **more powerful tractors** — both in terms of the ever-increasing power of new units, and in terms of the power output of the "average" tractor on the farm, as older tractors are replaced by newer models.

While there have been many experiments with the tandem hook-up, so far no major manufacturer has jumped on the bandwagon. Purdue University has predicted that the practice will not become very widespread, for a number of reasons. It takes some time to make the hook-up. And there seems to be a chance that gears and beams are more apt to be overloaded this way than when each tractor is used separately.

The last decade has seen almost a complete change in what's available in transmissions. Ten years ago, your new tractor had a clutch and maybe four, five, or six speeds forward. Today you can buy a tractor without a clutch that has ten forward speeds, for on-the-go shifting to any gear. You can buy a tractor with a torque converter, which doesn't stall when you throttle down and stop, leaving the clutch engaged —and which lets you ease into loads with the throttle. Or, you can buy several brands of tractors with on-the- go shifting between a high and low range.

It seems likely that more and more tractors will have clutchless transmissions, and certainly the 60's will see a larger percentage of tractors on the farm with transmissions that are something other than just the "standard" gear shift type. The new transmissions are convenient, make it possible for a man to do more work in a day, and make for better economy since it is easier to match the power to the load effectively.

If the present trend continues, we can expect to see **more and more diesel engines in use.** As farms get larger, and tractors are operated more and more hours, the lower per-gallon cost of fuel, plus the lower hourly consumption, makes the diesel an economical choice for more operations. Also, more of the smaller-sized tractors are being offered now with diesel power.

Radical Changes

More radical changes in power plants are perhaps not so easily foreseeable for the immediate future. The free piston turbine engine offers advantages to the manufacturer, because one basic unit can be varied easily to change power output from 50 to 100 horsepower or more. And it is simple to maintain. But since even the largest row-crop tractors are just getting into that power range, this is not really very significant at present.

Perhaps more far-reaching in significance is the development of **the fuel-cell tractor.** It may not come in the next decade—or it may never be applied to agricultural power—but the fact remains that the fuel cell has a fuel efficiency about double that of a diesel engine. Also, it is much simpler than an internal combustion engine. Mr. E. J. Baker, longtime editor of *Farm Implement News* and now Senior Contributing Editor to *Implement and Tractor,* has observed that the implications of this development are so vast as to be almost unimaginable. But it may be that it will take longer than ten years in coming into common use.

More Comfortable

In general, **all equipment will tend to be designed more with operator comfort and convenience in mind.** Such things as power steering and vibration-reducing seats help reduce fatigue, and as units get bigger and bigger, so that one man does more, it will become increasingly important that he be able to operate the machine well. Cabs with air conditioning and heating, and air conditioned helmets, help to "make the operator last longer." **Industry long ago discovered that it is profitable to make it easier to do a job, and agriculture will become increasingly aware of it.**

Developments in tillage machinery depend somewhat upon the developments in practices. For instance, minimum tillage practices may almost eliminate everything but plowing and planting. This could speed research into what is best for plowing, the primary tillage job. Maybe we'll use plows with much narrower blades, as presently being experimented with: rotary tillage, which brings the pto into use for breaking up and aerating the soil; or perhaps a strip approach that leaves space between the rows completely undisturbed.

But in the next ten years, **it seems likely that the moldboard plow will continue as a major tillage tool,** with changes coming in the design of the bottom to perform better at higher speeds and to leave wider furrows for bigger and bigger tires. More plows may be the lower-cost mounted and semi-mounted models, as the performance of these units continue to improve, and as rising costs become more critical. Disk and peg-tooth harrows and other tillage tools will probably continue in larger and larger sizes, with more and more wheels to make it easier to get around. Many disk harrows are now offered with **sealed bearings** which may never need greasing, and this trend is increasing throughout many machines. If it is not possible to use a bearing that doesn't need greasing, then **multi-lubers** are being adapted, to make it possible to do the lubricating job quickly and easily. In addition to saving time, this also reduces the chance of an expensive machine being neglected by inadequate lubrication.

Planting of row crops has been speeded up and complicated, by **simultaneous fertilizing and applications of chemicals for insect and weed control;** this will become more common. In the long run, a number of developments could drastically change corn culture—dwarf corn has been predicted to be with us in five years. Orientation planting, with every seed placed in the same position, gives better shading of the ground, so weeds are held back. Corn may be drilled in close rows, and harvested with ordinary combines. But such sweeping changes as this do not seem likely to be in general use in this decade. New planters will be "high-speed," and more use may be made of individual planting units which mount on the cultivator or tool bars.

Use of plant food is predicted to increase greatly, and refinements in present equipment will probably provide more accurate application of higher analysis material. Larger hoppers will also make for fewer refilling stops. And, of course, bulk fertilizer handling would further reduce the labor on the part of the farmer.

Cultivating could easily take on a different "look" in ten years. Chemical weed control is relatively new, but shows considerable promise. The cultipacking task could be made much easier by the use of **automatic steering,** which was announced some time ago. Although still experimental, it will work with power-steering tractors. Antennae out in front simply "feel" the row and follow it. This would take a lot of drudgery out of cultivating, and give more accurate driving than manual steering can. Of course this could also be adapted to plowing, and probably haying too, for driving along windrows.

Hay Handling

Handling of hay is in an almost explosive state right now, and **ten years could see a lot of pelleting and wafering right in the field.** Some machines are in use now, and major companies are hard at work. Smaller developers are at work too, and it seems just a matter of time. An important factor in speeding this new way of haying is the ease of mechanical handling of pelleted forage.

Of course, part of the forage will be cut for silage. The increase in the amount of silage fed in the last few years is considerable. Equipment for chopping silage is in a fairly high state of development, with big-capacity machines available in flywheel, reel-type, and flail-type units. Refinements may appear, such as crusher, to mash up particles more thoroughly, for quicker ensiling and a higher-quality silage. And as more storage facilities are needed, precision-built units are coming into use which seal tightly to prevent spoilage. It may well be that cost of spoilage may drive more and more people to some way of sealing silage storage units tightly.

Machines for harvesting are already in a high state of development—combines, corn pickers, etc.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Monkey Business

By GREG LESLIE

ONCE UPON a time, as an old Arabian legend has it, there were two cats who could not agree on a fair division of a chunk of tasty cheese. After a lot of argument, one said: "Let's go to the all-wise monkey and let him divide our cheese fairly."

So they went to the monkey and agreed to abide by his judicial decision. The monkey broke the cheese into two parts and put the pieces on his judicial scales.

He found that one piece was slightly heavier than the other, so he nibbled a piece of it and put it again on the scale. He then found that it was lighter than the other, so he shrewdly bit off a piece of the other, only to find that there was still an imbalance.

While the two anxious cats watched this judicial performance, the monkey kept biting off pieces of the cheese, first from one piece and then from the other, until, eventually, there were only two small pieces remaining.

"What is left," said the monkey, as he popped them into his mouth, "is just enough to pay my fee."

If the present rate of government taxation is allowed to continue and grow, careful observers can see a direct parallel between the record of taxation and this ancient parable of the trusting cats, the greedy monkey, and the tasty cheese.

If the government is to rule on the disposition of the earnings of individuals and industry, by taking bite after bite out of the shares of both, initiative will be stifled, industrial growth will be seriously impeded, and the strength of our vaunted free enterprise system will be seriously threatened.

Unless Americans become alert and articulate about the socialistic trends of our government, we shall find ourselves in the position of the two cats in the legend, when the monkey decides: "What's left is too small to divide."



"... As I was saying before the ice-cream truck came along ..."

MACHINERY OF THE 1960's

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Field shelling will probably become more common, along with facilities for drying. It will become more apparent that drying is good business because earlier harvest cuts losses, and as operations become larger, drying equipment is a better investment.

Whether the field-shelling is done with corn heads on combines or with corn shellers on pickers will depend somewhat on the operation. A farmer who doesn't need a combine for any other crop might cut costs with the less expensive picker-sheller, while one who needs both might find a combine with corn head a better investment.

One of the most important areas of change will be farmstead mechanization. Farmers move mountains of materials, and as it becomes increasingly easier and more economical to replace human labor with kilowatts of electric power, farmsteads will tend more and more to "run themselves." Mixing mills, automatic feeding, silage unloaders, barn cleaners, liquid handling of manure—every aspect of handling any kind of material will tend to become mechanized, because it will be profitable to do so. And ten years will see tremendous change in this area.

Agriculture is a fantastically diverse giant of a production facility—an industry, in fact, which is mechanizing rapidly because of economic necessity to cut costs per unit of goods produced. Some areas are well along this road—machines for use in the field, power units, etc. We can expect increased sizes, and added conveniences and refinements in this area. But other areas, such as materials handling, especially about the farmstead, have only recently begun to become mechanized. And the next decade should find great changes of this sort throughout the countryside.



If the smell of freshly-turned earth tells you that you're meant to be a farmer...

It's a part of you. Like new fallen snow waiting to register your footprints on a winter morning. Or the reassuring bark of the old watch dog. Or the newborn calf, still warm and moist from its mother's tongue.

Would you trade it for squirting slush, for the squawk of traffic? Would you trade it for sweltering nights on the fire escape? Would you trade it for the city?

Where but on the farm can a boy look forward to a free, full life and an independent future? Where else is a man's working room measured in acres instead of square feet? A mother's backyard bounded by the hedgerow across the hill instead of the nearest alley?

Here a man counts his worth, not by fleeting figures on a pay check, but by his solid investment in land and in the machines that bring it to yield.

Through his skill in employing modern farm machinery, the American farmer has multiplied himself. Today he creates more agricultural wealth with fewer man hours per acre than any other nation on earth. His hand is on the throttle of the "biggest business in America."

Farming is America's Biggest Business

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, COLDWATER, OHIO

Division AVCO Distributing Corp.

SPECIALIZED FARM EQUIPMENT SINCE 1899

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



COOPERATIVES COOPERATE

IT IS NOT too much to say that the meeting of the directors of the four big milk producers' cooperatives at Syracuse on September 6 was an historic occasion. We congratulate Jim Young of the Bargaining Agency, Stanley Benham of the Dairymen's League, Allen Ostrander of Eastern, and Dr. Kenneth Shaul of Mutual, also the members, officers and employees—every individual who had a part in the meeting. For a report on the results, see Page 10.

The fact that the fruits of the discussion, the meeting of minds, and the resulting action, will put more money in the pockets of dairymen in the New York-New Jersey market is welcome news to them.

But far more important is that as new problems come, as they surely will, these important groups have demonstrated that they can meet together, discuss, agree, and act! May this good work continue!

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY

ONE OF THE privileges of my job is to hop an airplane now and then to some distant place. Flying through the night recently, I gazed out the plane window at the pinpoints of light below. Flung across the landscape like stars in the sky, each light carried a message.

In my mind's eye, I could see folks sitting around the supper table re-reading a long letter from a homesick boy just beginning college. Others looked through nursery catalogs, trying to decide the best shrubs to put around the back steps. Still others enjoyed a "rootin-tootin" TV show. Each light, twinkling cheerfully in the velvet blackness, marked a spot where people lived, hoped, worked toward what they considered to be best.

What, I mused, would be the result if these people were denied the right and responsibility to make their own decisions? What would happen if our government were founded upon the theory that the "common people" were unable to make wise decisions regarding allocation of the resources which they helped create? As if in answer a giant cloud bank slid beneath the plane, and the lights disappeared —only an empty void remaining.

In the countries where our ancestors tilled the soil, a landed aristocracy once sought to maintain the status quo and prevent the peasantry from becoming independent. A new aristocracy is proposed for our nation by certain people based on a claim of intellectual superiority.

Briefly, their idea is that you and I, if left to our own devices, will fritter our money away on such frivolities as bigger tail fins for our cars. Saying this takes a lot of pages, but it all sugars off to the proposal that government tax away "excess income" from its people, since government planners (the persons promoting this idea) are more capable of constructively allocating resources than plain old John Doe.

It doesn't take long to see that taxation of this "excess income" would indeed make John Doe dependent on government planners, for he would no longer be able to send his kids to college, provide for his old age, pay his medical bills in later years, etc.

To me, the philosophy of this proposal is conceived by the mating of cynicism and arrogance. Cynicism, because it says that man, like a cow, should surrender his freedom for the planned security of a stanchion. Arrogance, because it implies that formal education automatically becomes wisdom, that the horny-handed farmer who didn't finish high school is incompetent to decide what is best for him and his family.

Our Christian heritage is one that respects the uniqueness of the individual and says that the progressive development of his capacities is the purpose of human life. It says that to grow he must accept responsibility for his decisions and express his duty to God and man by learning to make choices that are ultimately constructive. The intellectual aristocracy deny these beliefs, saying that the average man is better off to let the "smart guys" call the shots for him.

When the fog of political oratory clears, this issue stands sharp and clear. Do we want bigger government, or not? Are private enterprise and individual responsibility desirable—or are the goals we seek more attainable through turning over more and more responsibility to government?

This year's election **will** make the difference to all of us. Both major political parties contain proponents of "bigger government," but the official positions of the two parties differ considerably in viewpoint on the subject. Take a long look at the programs advocated by each party and each candidate—the choice is yours.

—G.L.C.

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POTATO FUTURES

ONION GROWERS finally succeeded in getting a law forbidding trading on onion futures. Their argument was that the crop is too perishable and too small a segment of our total economy to make futures trading operate satisfactorily and be a benefit rather than detriment to growers.

Some potato growers believe that the same situation applies to trading in potato futures. Briefly, such trading permits anyone, grower, dealer or speculator, to contract to buy or sell given quantities of potatoes at some future date at a specified price. If you can buy them now and later sell them for more than they cost you, you can show a profit without actually handling the potatoes.

But growers claim that "futures trading" is hurting the men who actually produce the "spuds." For example, I have been told some growers will sell futures on half the crop in the fall at a price below cost of production, hoping that they can make a reasonable profit on the other half that they store. Then, said my friend, they take the money that they get for the futures to over-plant the following spring. Selling futures at production cost or below tends to depress the market; over-planting hurts it the following fall.

If a substantial majority of you potato growers agree that trading in futures is undesirable, and if you will tell your congressman about it, you have a good chance to get the necessary legislation.

FOR NEW YORK VOTERS

WHEN NEW YORK voters go to the polls on Election Day, they will find, in addition to the names of the candidates, two propositions on which to vote.

One proposes to increase the yearly subsidy of $39 million to public housing by an additional $5 million a year.

This concerns an important issue. The eventual cost will total far more than the $5 million a year. I hope everyone will consider it, and vote according to his convictions. Personally, I can see no reason for the increase, or for any subsidized housing, and will vote No.

The second proposition proposes a $75 million bond sale, to be used by the State to purchase park and recreation lands.

I have mixed feelings about this. But with our increasing population I believe that parks are important, so my personal vote will be in the affirmative.

CLIMBING THE HEIGHTS

UNSELFISH MEN of good will can make any type of organization work. They can correct the valid criticisms of free enterprise; they can live and prosper under socialism. Even life under a benevolent and wise dictator (if such exists) would be rosy.

Look at a group of happy children and muse on the fact that, in a relatively few years, they and millions like them will be running the world.

And how can they develop into better men

(Continued on Page 26)

They Say - - - - -

The things that will destroy America are prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety first rather than duty first, the love of soft living, the get-rich-quick theory of life.

—Theodore Roosevelt

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

THE ''VOTERS' GUIDE BOOK'' IS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY THE CITIZENS PUBLIC EXPENDITURE SURVEY, INC., 100 STATE STREET, ALBANY 7, N. Y. It gives a wealth of information to New York voters about the coming election, and any New York State citizen can get a copy by writing to the above address.

UNITED MILK PRODUCERS OF NEW JERSEY IS ON RECORD AS FAVORING A MILK PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN. On September 14, the Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency endorsed the principle of the ''base-excess quota'' program of the National Milk Producers Federation. On Page 1 of the September 17 issue of American Agriculturist, Dr. Leland Spencer explained the proposal of a committee appointed by the N.M.P.F. Reprints of this article are available, without cost, from American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS PERMIT YOU TO TAKE AN EXTRA 20% WRITE-OFF ON FARM MACHINERY, including barn equipment, but not buildings or additions to them. Equipment must have estimated life of at least six years; extra 20% depreciation must be taken in the first year; value of ''trade-in'' must be deducted before 20% is figured. Purpose of regulation is to help farmers and small business men expand.

NEW ENGLAND HAS 311 DAIRY FARMS WITH OVER 100 COWS. Of these, 295 are privately owned, and 16 are institutional. An analysis of 144 New England dairy farms which in the past ten years have been leaders in the ''Green Pastures'' program shows relatively little variation in milk produced per man on one, two, three or four-men farms. Production per man was slightly higher on one-man farms; second on four-men; third on three-men, and last on two-men farms.

USDA YEARBOOK FOR 1960 IS CALLED ''POWER TO PRODUCE.'' Ask your congressman for a copy, or send $2.25 to Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

USDA REPORTS TESTS SHOWING THAT GIVING GROWING PULLETS 16 HOURS OF LIGHT from hatch to 20 weeks may actually delay and reduce egg production.

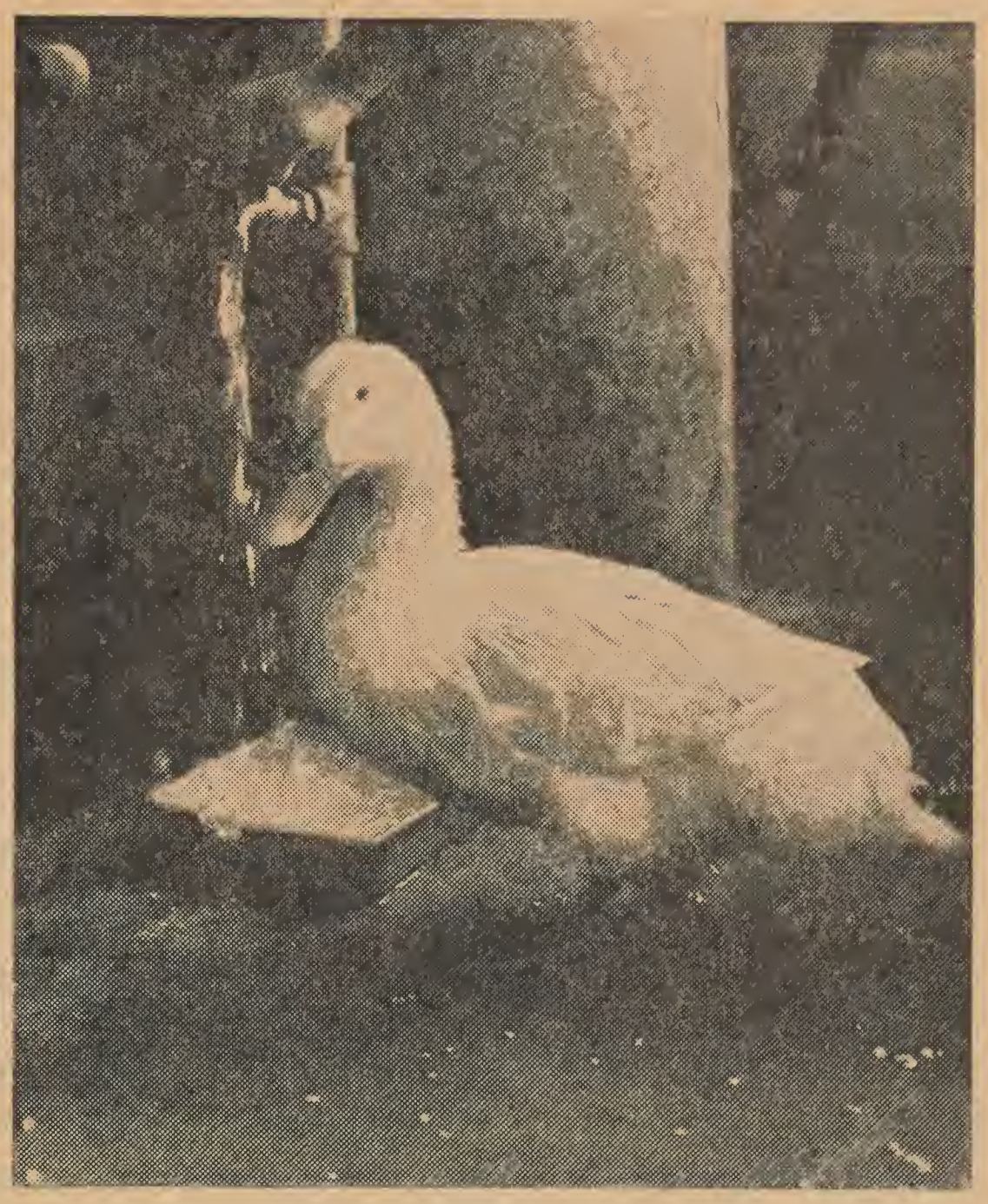
A HERBICIDE, CHLORO IPC, HAS RECENTLY BEEN CLEARED BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES FOR AEROSOL-TYPE APPLICATION TO STOP POTATOES FROM SPROUTING. It leaves no taste, odor, or color, but should not be used on seed potatoes.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MAN's commonest and worst disease has got my neighbor in its squeeze. The doctors have no name or cure, nor do they know its cause for sure. Its symptoms are a sour mood, a tendency to gripe and brood; in frowns the victim's face is froze, there's out-of-jointness in his nose; upon his shoulder rests a chip, and far down droops his lower lip. Whatever happenings transpire will set the sufferer on fire; to him the world has gone to pot, for nothing has he ever got a word that's kind, a smile that's bright, his outlook is as black as night.

My neighbor says he hates to work, yet gripes if any others shirk; if weather's dry, then he'll complain, but he's upset if it should rain. He smokes cigars box after box, and says they taste just like old socks; one day he growls that war's not right, the next he wants to start a fight. He hates the cold of wintertime and thinks that summer heat's a crime; with lots of money he is blessed, but it brings him no happiness. In other words, this guy, like me, might just as well loaf 'neath a tree; he'd be no worse, and after while my kind of life might make him smile.



Where's the pump?

You can't see it — you can't hear it

You hardly know there *is* a pump—yet water is as plentiful as in the city! The reason: a Goulds *submersible* water system.

A Goulds submersible runs *silent*, runs *deep* in the well. You can use it 24 hours a day without stopping, because motors are rated for safe, continuous operation. You can get water at rates up to 77 gallons per minute—depending on the size pump you need to get *enough* water for your farm.

How much is "enough" water? Here's a hint: a single milk cow on your farm needs up to 25 gallons per day to be truly productive. Milk cows that do get all the water they want produce from 10 to 22 percent more!

It's the same story with other livestock. To find out what the specific need for water is on your farm, get in touch with a Goulds dealer, talk it over.

Cost a small fortune? Nope! You can get a Goulds submersible water system for as little as $175! And you don't have to pay for it all at once—your Goulds dealer can arrange easy payment terms!

Get in touch with your nearest Goulds dealer soon. To get his name and more information, send coupon for free booklet.

GOULDS GP PUMPS

Send me my free copy of your new GUIDE TO WATER SYSTEMS and name of my nearby EASY TERMS Goulds Water Systems dealer.

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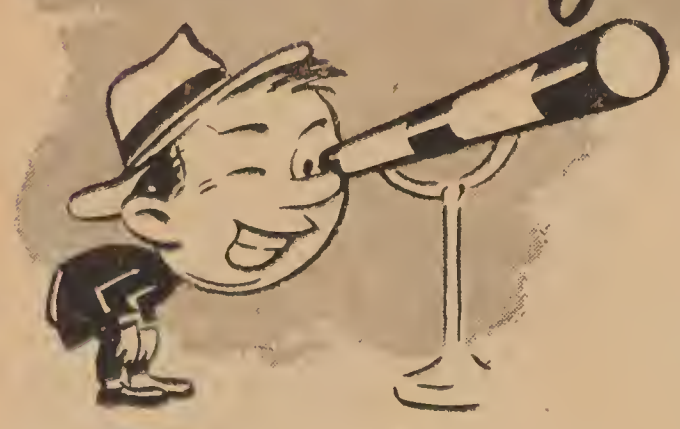
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A Brief Glance Into the Future



Farm Changes Bring Problems and Opportunities

By HUGH COSLINE

IN OUR LIFETIME, we have seen tremendous changes in farming. If you doubt this, just read what Tom Milliman has to say on Page 11 of this issue. Of one thing we can be sure, changes are not over; they will continue.

When trying to look into the future, there is always the temptation to let imagination run wild, and to picture the farmer sitting on the porch sipping a tall glass of lemonade and enjoying the cool breeze from an electric fan, meanwhile pushing various buttons to control farm operations by power.

But today let us leave the wild predictions to the fortune tellers, and take a close look at the near future. Let's pose a few questions facing young farmers.

Where will the capital needed to equip and operate a modern farm come from?

The time is already here when few young men can start from scratch and hope to earn and save sufficient capital to pay for and equip a modern farm.

In the future, we will see more father-and-son partnerships, with the younger generation gradually working into ownership of at least part of the land, equipment and stock.

Marrying the daughter of a prosperous farmer, particularly if he happens to be lacking sons, is still a good way to get a start, that is, if the wedding is backed by romance rather than pure economics!

Buying on contract is likely to increase, whereby a young couple agrees to pay a definite sum per month, but do not get a deed and give a mortgage until a substantial part of the purchase price has been paid.

This method has tax advantages for the seller, but considerable mutual trust is needed because the buyer could do damage far exceeding what had been paid in and then refuse to carry out his agreement.

But more and more I feel sure that farm capital will be borrowed on a long-time basis, with the operator worrying less than Dad or Grandpa did about "getting out of debt."

The use of more long-time capital will, I think, require some change in attitude on the part of lenders. First, less weight will be given to net worth and more to an appraisal of a young man's integrity and know-how, and to lending him more money on the latter. Second, bankers can no longer be frightened by the mere size of a farm loan if conditions are such as to warrant it. Of one thing we can be sure, good land will be worked and capital will be made available to those who can handle it.

Who will do the work on tomorrow's farm?

It is my opinion that the bulk of northeastern farms will continue to be operated by families. The trend toward some larger size will continue, and with it some further decrease in farm numbers. But I can see no trend toward huge corporation farms operated by hired labor.

This, of course, brings up the question of how big should a farm be? It depends on the available work force, that is, whether the farm is a one, two or even three-man operation. A farm should be large enough to keep the labor force profitably occupied using up-to-date equipment and knowledge. Beyond that, the advantages of size dwindle and the disadvantages increase.

The number of people whose living comes from a farm is a factor, too. I know of a relatively large farm where a father and three married sons are in partnership. To make for satisfactory living this must be a bigger farm than would prove satisfactory for two families.

The amount of debt is important. The man past middle-age, with no mortgage and whose children are married and flown the nest, can live comfortably on a smaller farm than a young man with a heavy indebtedness, and who is educating several children.

There will continue to be part-time farming, perhaps more than in the past. This is a two-way street. Some farmers whose income is unsatisfactory, and who for one of various reasons decide not to expand, will logically get jobs off the farm and continue to do some farming. On the other hand, some married couples, with the breadwinners punching a time clock, will have a burning desire to become farmers. They will buy a farm and do some part-time farming—and some of them will eventually leave the city jobs and return to the land.

How will this work be accomplished?

More and more the actual farm operations will be accomplished by mechanical power. Already some farms are close to one hundred percent mechanized, and none of the farm supplies or the food produced are handled by muscle. This trend will continue, and the man who refuses to recognize and follow it will find himself in trouble. Muscles cannot compete with gasoline and electricity.

It isn't essential that the farm be entirely mechanized in one year, but the man who is following the trend can profitably lay out a definite plan and take each step so that it will fit into the final setup.

Also, in discussing how the work will be done, new knowledge will continually be available. It would be tragic if it weren't so. But new knowledge brings change, and change always hurts someone temporarily, although in the long run every person is benefited. New knowledge is the basis for all progress.

In agriculture, we can confidently look for improved varieties and breeds of plants and animals, new chemicals for controlling pests, better methods of processing and marketing food. The farmer who ignores this information and refuses to use it to maintain better-than-average production will be unhappy about his bank account.

This is nothing new. It has always been so. Only the speed of change has been stepped up, making it even more essential to keep abreast of it.

Will management be more or less important?

The combination of somewhat larger size, greater mechanization (which brings increased cash costs) and new knowledge puts a tremendous premium on the ability to manage. Management covers a tremendous field. It is the factor which brings success to one man and failure to another man with apparently equal opportunities.

This also brings up the question of formal training in agriculture. A college degree will never guarantee success on the farm, but it is one good way to get the fundamentals, which must then be used to organize a farm operation plan using good old-fashioned horse sense, something which a college degree can never give.

Who will market farm products?

Buyers of farm products are becoming bigger and fewer. They compete with one another, and our present slight over-supply of farm products gives them the advantage in bargaining for price. I can see no solution to this dilemma other than to build farm bargaining power strong enough to meet buyer bargaining power.

This will mean larger cooperative marketing associations, better financed, better managed, and better supported by members.

Contract farming will, I believe, increase. I am not thinking of vertical integration, but of the contract between a producer and his buyer (either a cooperative of a corporation) whereby the producer agrees to furnish a certain volume of a certain quality product, and the buyer agrees on a definite price, or a price providing a premium above the going market price.

The time has passed when producers can expect to produce the quantity and quality of food they choose and then dump it on a cooperative and expect it to get a good price for them.

There will continue to be a few situations where an individual farmer can market his products locally to advantage, but while this may solve the problem for a few individuals, it cannot solve it for the bulk of our producers.

The time is also past when an individual farmer can sell his products to advantage in a wholesale terminal market.

How will government affect farming in the years to come?

I have no confidence that either political party will solve the farm price problem. As I see it, the question is this: What will government do **to** farmers rather than what will government do **for** farmers?

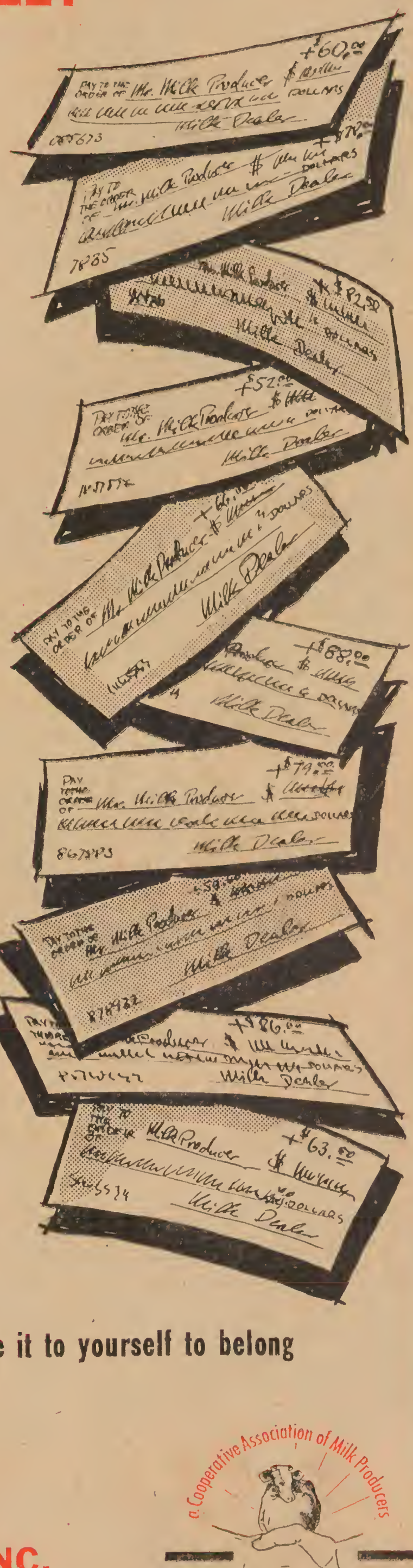
The most helpful thing which government could do is to stop encouraging production through reclamation of land, easy credit, and

(Continued on Page 21)

Over 2½ million dollars EXTRA in N. Y.-N. J. Milkshed dairymen's checks for October, November, December prove

METROPOLITAN MEMBERS MEET THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

WITH EFFECTIVE COOPERATIVE ACTION



PROBLEM:

Unusual weather conditions in the Milkshed increased production; cut fluid consumption; dropped dairymen's incomes substantially under last year's levels, in the face of higher costs of needed farmer purchases.

ACTION:

In July, Metropolitan directors joincd with the Dairymen's League to ask emergency price relief. The U. S. D. A. turned down the plea in August.

In September, Metropolitan joined in a historic first meeting of the joint boards of directors of all four major milkshed cooperative groups, joined in a united appeal, helped prove that COOPERATIVES **CAN** COOPERATE.

Metropolitan delegates met, and went to work vigorously to obtain support. Representatives of the Agency's 92 cooperatives made over 175 contacts with influential leaders urging their support of price relief action.

RESULTS:

1. The U.S.D.A. suspended the supply-demand factor of the Class 1 formula for October, November, and December.

2. This gives a 15 cent per hundredweight increase in the producer price for these months.

3. Based on estimated production for these months, this should result, according to the Market Administrator's figure, in $2,548,000 in EXTRA income for Metropolitan New York Milkshed dairymen. The average producer thus will receive a bonus of over $50 for effective action by his cooperatives. At the same time, President Eisenhower signed the bill to increase support prices, Action Agency delegatcs supported, increasing producer returns an estimated additional $843,000.

4. Consumers should pay no more for milk, as prices arc not jumped so drastically as to justify a dealer price increase. Yet consumers will benefit from the increased farmer income turning over many times in each milkshed community.

5. Here's dramatic proof that cooperatives can cooperate—and that **organized** producers working through organizations they own and control can bring extra income to all producers.

THANKS TO ALL WHO HELPED

HUNDREDS of cooperative officials, directors, delegates, members, and many outside people concerned with the well being of dairymen and our northeastern economy worked for a common purpose. It is difficult to single out individuals who deserve credit.

However, dairymen do owe special thanks to Governor Rockefeller, N.Y.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, Don J. Wickham, and the incumbents and candidates of both parties for every major office for their concern and action to help solve this urgent problem.

YES, dairymen can work together to MEET THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

If you're interested in your future in this milkshed you owe it to yourself to belong to - and work with - a cooperative affiliated with

MOVE AHEAD with a cooperative Association of Milk Producers — 92 cooperatives — 22,000 members — united for improved milk marketing.

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a Cooperative Association of Milk Producers

A Family Farm Grows Potatoes



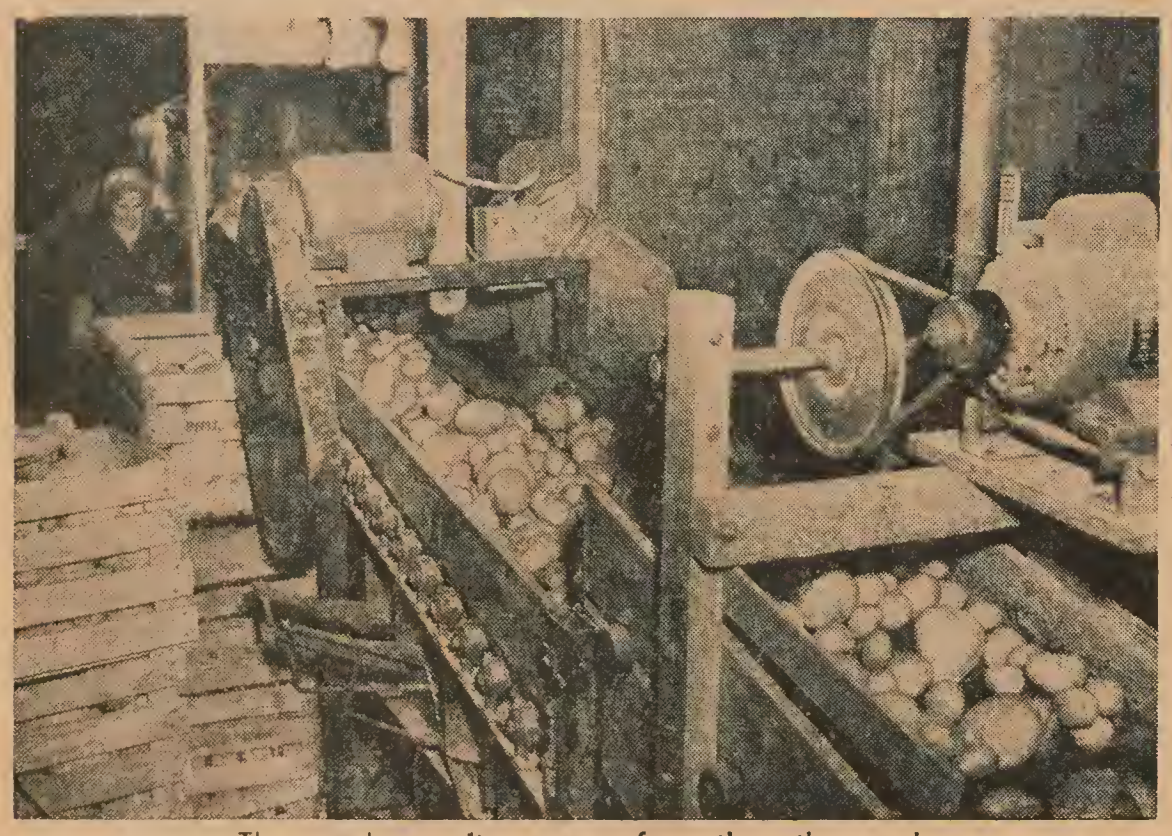
Phil dug these to check the yield.



A modern "potato harvester" on the Luke farm.



Phil (left) and Jack (center) watch the grading operation.



The grader as it appears from the other end.

THE LUKE potato farm near Fulton, N. Y., with fifty acres of "spuds", is big or little depending on your point of view. It is big enough to take advantage of modern methods and equipment; but it is a family farm operated by Phil Luke in partnership with his son Jack.

There are a number of practices on this farm that are a little different than I usually see. For example, Phil said to me: "It's important to take care of your soil. We never let any land go into the winter bare. We always have something growing on it.

Cover Crops

"After the potatoes are dug we sow rye. This is plowed under the following spring, and in some cases potatoes are planted year after year on the same land. But some fields are summer fallowed, and ryegrass is sown in the middle of the summer. We like ryegrass as a cover crop because it has a bigger root system and makes more growth than rye, but after the potatoes are harvested it is too late to seed it and get good results."

The soil on the Luke farm is a sandy loam, but it does have a rather heavy subsoil. The land is plowed 10 inches deep and is subsoiled another six inches.

"This subsoiling about doubles the power required," said Phil, "but we find it pays. This past year was the driest we have ever experienced here, yet yields are fairly good. It's due, I am sure, to the fact that subsoiling helped to conserve moisture and make it available to the crop."

Spray Program

On this farm potatoes are sprayed every week, beginning when they are four inches high. The first spray is dieldrin for flea beetles; then DDT for leafhoppers; and for the last half of the season thiodan, which handles both diseases and insects. As harvest time approaches, the vines are killed with a chemical, and then chewed up with a beater. But they are not dug for at least ten days.

"I am sure," said Phil, "that the growers who dig soon after the vines are killed sacrifice a lot in quality."

Chemicals are not commonly used for weed control. The potatoes are cultivated three times and then hilled. "This year we have more weeds than usual," Phil commented, "because the ground got too dry to cultivate."

When the potatoes are dug they lie on the ground for an hour or two until they are dry. Then a potato harvester picks them up and delivers them into a truck. Four people ride the harvester, picking out tops, weeds, and unsaleable potatoes. Then they are taken to the grader and packed in 5, 10, 15, or 25 lb. bags.

The sandy loam, which Phil says is some of the best potato land in the Northeast, is completely removed from the tubers during the grading process, making it unnecessary to wash the potatoes. This saves cost. And, anyway, according to Phil, washing tends to lessen the keeping quality in storage. The harvester and the grader are well padded with rubber, and bruising is far less, says Phil, than in former years when the tubers were handled more.

Most of the potatoes are sold at the farm. This year a considerable volume has been marketed on a brokerage basis through a potato co-op. About half of the crop is sold in the fall, and half stored on the farm. A considerable part of the acreage grows exceptionally fine seed potatoes.

While neighbors are hired to help with the harvest, this is decidedly a family farm. Meticulous attention is given to details such as weed control, control of diseases and pests, grading, and machinery upkeep.

Machinery Upkeep

After a machine is ready to be stored for winter, it is washed with water under pressure and tagged to show any needed repairs. During the winter each piece of equipment gets a thorough overhaul, and is ready to go in the spring.

You might easily conclude that with the production and marketing problems resulting from fifty acres of potatoes, Phil would be obliged to stay close to the farm. Actually, few men have given more time to farm problems and farm organizations.

I suspect one big reason why he can do this is that Jack, the junior partner, is there to see that things run smoothly. "Even so," says Phil, "I am approaching the age where meetings and travel appeal to me less, so I am slowing down and passing along my part of the responsibility to younger men."

Jack (the junior partner), and his family live in a nearby house. Three children make life exciting and interesting.

Yes, this farm is bigger than a family farm used to be, but it is still a family farm!—*H.L.C.*

The Need to Strengthen

Farm Organizations

ADEQUATE CREDIT

I CAN SEE no logic in having any government agency loan money to finance unneeded and unsound farm operations. It seems to me that men involved in lending agencies tend to think too much in institutional terms rather than in sound farm credit needs.



Jacob Blakeslee

I believe that sound loans are based on character and farm know-how, and that lending institutions — including the Farm Credit Administration — should have more actual operating farmers as directors, and should listen to them more carefully. The purpose of the Farm Credit Administration is not to build an institution but to furnish adequate credit for good farmers.

To get the service, and the type of directors who are farmers determining credit policies, I believe that they should get, in addition to their travel expenses, an adequate per diem payment to permit them to hire competent help while they are away from their farms. — *Jacob Blakeslee, Newton, N. J.*

NEED LOBBIES

AS I SEE IT, one thing that is wrong with the potato business is too much credit. In many cases inefficient growers who are practically broke are thus permitted to grow a crop, the excess production ruins the prices, and then they really are broke.

I cannot see that this easy credit is doing these growers any favor, and it certainly hurts the fellows who are on a sound basis where they will stay in business. For instance selling on the Mercantile Exchange in order to get financed. Another detrimental factor is the marketing of cull potatoes which is quite apt to establish a low price for the entire industry.

It seems to me that in some ways different farm groups are farther apart than the men in any other business. In this state we have groups according to what is produced, and then, of course, the interests of farmers in different states are not identical.

One thing I would like to see more of are representatives of state farm organizations at Washington, to work for good bills and to fight bad ones.

EASY CREDIT

THERE IS no question but that we need better farm organizations. The problem is, how to get them.

Farmers need a price for their products which will permit them to pay more for good hired help. However I am firmly opposed to price supports. As I see it, they never solve anything, and they do create a lot of problems.

I feel that some of our problems are caused by easy credit. I certainly don't want to see anyone fail in business, but easy credit from a government agency or from dealers helps keep some men temporarily producing potatoes (which is what I grow). If credit were tightened up some all along the line, I am sure it would cut production closer to demand.

I have some doubts as to the marketing results that will come from small cooperatives. In this area when the price was low one year, the growers agreed not to sell or give away any pickouts. They stuck to their agreement, and it helped the market. But the next year the crop was shorter, the price was good, and the growers decided to sell the poorer stuff that year.—*Arthur Foster, Savannah, N. Y.*

TRAINING NEEDED

I definitely feel that a young man with his sights set on farming in our complex day would be making a grave mistake if he did not at least consider college training in agriculture.

Why do I feel this way? As everyone knows, farming and farm organizations have changed a great deal even in the past decade. To be able to cope with these changes a farmer starting out today must have some sort of training, and have developed his ability to reason, in order to keep up with these changes, progress with them, and use them to his own advantage. Simply relying on your neighbors' experience is not a guarantee of success.

I was born and raised in farming. I chose to get a college education in agriculture because I felt too inadequately informed in too many essential fields, and I can safely say I would be lost today without this valuable training. True, book learning is the most important part of college training, but more than this, I learned how to get along with other people, to appreciate their problems, to have the opportunity to talk with well informed people on topics of vital importance to farmers, and most of all, to accept a broader outlook on the whole occupation and way of life. — *Joseph Peck, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.*



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Cooperative Dairy Action Brings Real Results

ON SEPTEMBER 6, the directors of four milk producers' cooperatives in the New York-New Jersey milkshed, met at Syracuse to consider ways of improving milk prices. As a result of this meeting, the four presidents of the cooperatives (Allen Ostrander of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association; Stanley H. Benham of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; James Young of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency; and Dr. Kenneth Shaul of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives) went to Washington on September 20 and asked Secretary of Agriculture Benson for three things.

There were two reasons for this action. First, production costs continued to climb, and second, predictions of prices in coming months were not favorable. Earlier in the summer, Administrator Blanford had predicted that for the last six months of 1960 the uniform price would average 19 cents below the previous year, but as the season progressed, the situation worsened, and the estimate was revised to an average of 27 cents per hundred below the comparable period last year.

At the Syracuse meeting, agreement was reached on three points:

1. To request President Eisenhower to sign the bill increasing the support price on manufactured products until April 1. This was done before the four dairy leaders went to Washington.
2. To ask postponement of the hearing, scheduled for October 3, to consider amending the fluid milk prices in northeastern markets. This was done, the new date set by Secretary Benson being December 6.
3. To request action by Secretary Benson to prevent some of the drop in prices to farmers otherwise certain to come.

The law increasing supports on manufactured products will not boost prices materially now, but is likely to lessen the decline in coming months.

Neither will the postponement of the October 3 hearing to December 6 have any immediate effect. But at least it will postpone any decline which might possibly result.

For the immediate future, suspension of the supply-demand factor in the Class I formula until January 1, which came as a result of the third request, will have most effect. For the month of October, this action will hold the drop in the Class I price to 11 cents lower than in October, 1959.

The supply-demand factor which is temporarily discontinued, says broadly that as supplies of milk increase to the point where higher and higher percentages are going into manufactured products, the Class I price is lowered, the idea being that this will tend to bring supply and demand back into balance.

The results secured by joint action of the cooperatives points up some further problems which also can well be tackled by joint action. The price which dairymen will receive above that which would have been obtained without action will be a welcome addition. It will not "bail out" dairymen who are in trouble because production costs are way above the average. In fact, no price likely to be secured will do that.

Looking ahead, we hear the prospect that sterile, concentrated milk, which does not need refrigeration, may before many months be found on the shelves of northeastern food stores. This will be stiff competition, and every dairyman can well ask, who will be the best able to meet this competition?

Joint action by the four group may well develop some ways of doing so.

But the bigger problem is this: If we will not permit prices to bring supply and demand into approximate balance, it seems logical to ask, what can be used to do this? This, again, is something that the four dairy groups can study. In fact, they indicated to Secretary Benson that they intend to do so.

This problem is something that dairymen too can study and discuss. One plan was presented by Dr. Leland Spencer on Page 1 of our September 17 issue. A considerable number of dairymen have given us their views, and these have been passed along to Dr. Spencer, who plans to discuss some of the points raised in a coming issue.

From the dairymen's point of view, two questions are asked most frequently. First, can a plan to control production, or even to control further expansion, be developed so that it will actually accomplish what it is supposed to do?

Second, if and when this is done, will dairymen be happy with it, or will they wish that they had turned "thumbs down" when it was first proposed?

These questions deserve the best thought of everyone who is concerned about the future of dairy farming.

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These Went Out

Some Farm Practices. Once Common and Good Now As Outmoded As the Horse and Buggy

By T. E. MILLIMAN

TAXES HAVE been coming out of my pocket on "Hayfields" for 35 years. A farm operation of modest size 15 miles southwest of Rochester, it is by no means as fully mechanized or automated as the farms of some of my neighbors and friends.

Here are a majority of the changes which have occurred **on this farm** during the present ownership. It seems simpler to list the changes on the basis of what went out rather than what came in. Really, I doubt my ability to recall them all. I doubt also that the next 35 years will see as much change. Here is my list:

Horses, harnesses, neckyokes, whiffletrees and horseshoeing.

Walking plows and horse tillage equipment generally.

Hay slings, ropes, barn tracks, grapple hooks, pulleys, etc., along with the disappearance of loose hay.

The one and two-row cultivator and two-row corn planter.

Grain binders and twine; corn binders and twine.

Hand corn husking, and machine corn stalk shredding.

The stationary ensilage cutter-blower.

Shocking or stooking bundles of grain in fields, bundles of corn for grain, and putting loose hay into cocks in fields.

Three-tined hand forks for hay in field or barn.

Field wagon loaders for loose hay.

Hand clipping of cows and horses.

Hand grass seeding.

Limespreading with farm equipment; also most fertilizer spreading.

Dump rakes for hay and straw.

Ice houses and milk tanks cooled by ice.

Hand manure shoveling and lifting.

Shoveling ear corn into cribs and boosting bales of hay into mows by hand.

Windmills, water storage tanks. windmill pumps with gasoline engine for auxiliary power.

Coal-fired water heaters in milkhouse.

Steel tires on wagons and all equipment.

The hand-operated air compressor or pump for tires.

Hand turned grindstones, or any stone grinder as such, with or without water.

Fanning mills, hand turned, for cleaning wheat, oats, barley, dry beans. No more cleaning of grain on farm.

Hand operated fly sprayers.

Kerosene lanterns and lamps, brooder stoves, etc., in any house or barn.

Using wood for fuel in houses.

Wire baling of hay and straw in favor of twine.

Home treating of seed oats with formaldehyde, etc. for control of smut and other diseases.

Woven wire fences.

Limiting cows to pasture only for their summer forage.

Milk cans (1960 elimination).

Feed bags (about 1955).

Fertilizer bags (mostly since 1950).

Hoeing and hand weed pulling almost entirely.

Guernsey cattle, on account of inadequate payment for butterfat. (About 1950). Crossbreds now.

Whole milk for raising baby calves (since 1950).

Hand milking (about 1930).

Hand pitching of silage out of two of our three silos.

Red clover (about 1930).

Alsike clover (since 1940).

Sweet clover (since 1940).

Ladino clover (since 1954).

Timothy, mostly, and then only late varieties (since 1957).

Orchard grass (since 1953).

Red Top (since 1935).

Land rolling as the last operation on seeded fields, in favor of cultipacking and seeding at same time.

Using local sced oats (since 1945).

Planting open-pollinated seed corn (since 1940).

Growing cabbage, for lack of storage (since 1939).

Growing potatoes on scabby or alfalfa soil (since 1939).

Growing dry beans. Pea beans do best, but fall rains discolor (since 1945).

Egg production from White Leghorn hens for many reasons (since 1940).

Hogs, reluctantly, for lack of facilities and availability of a man with experience (since 1939).

Leasing service bulls on account of the rise of artificial insemination.

Selling slaughter livestock to dealers in favor of community livestock auctions (about 1946).

Growing spring barley and buckwheat because of poor yields and low returns.

All fruit for home use. It just died off.

Growing rye for grain or straw, when straw could not be sold at a premium.

August seeding of alfalfa, in favor of 100% spring seeding.

Farm butchering of all kinds.

Pork curing. Repairing of a brick smokehouse 15 years ago was a pure waste of money.

Turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea hens for home consumption.

Home canning, mostly in favor of 30 cubic ft. freezer on the farm.

Apart from the omissions which won't come to mind, if I've made a misstatement here, it is very likely that, in my opinion, so many changes can't possibly occur in the next 35 years. We've had a revolution which still continues, but how can it be so complete for 3½ decades to come? Many of the changes were basic and appear to be permanent except for refinements.

But most of our barns are still old fashioned.



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PORTLANO — Brands Motor Company
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SPRING MILLS — Franklin Musser
YORK — Mark Garber

MARYLAND
CHURCH HILL — Ross Rhodes
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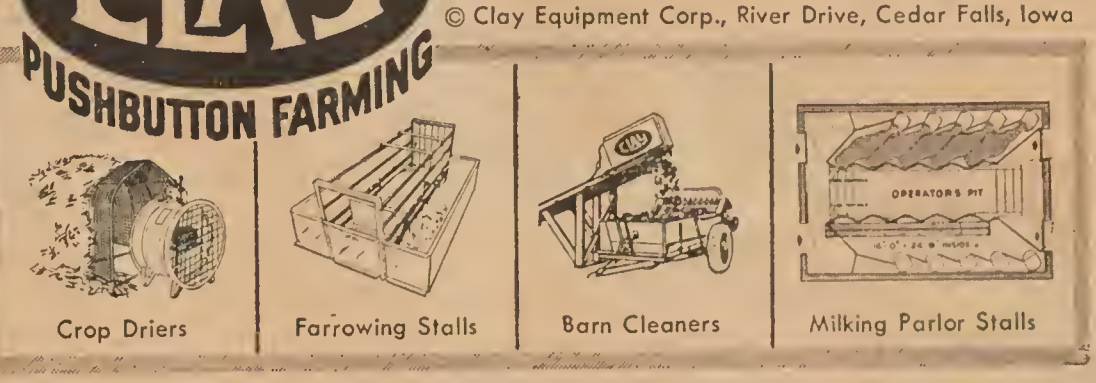
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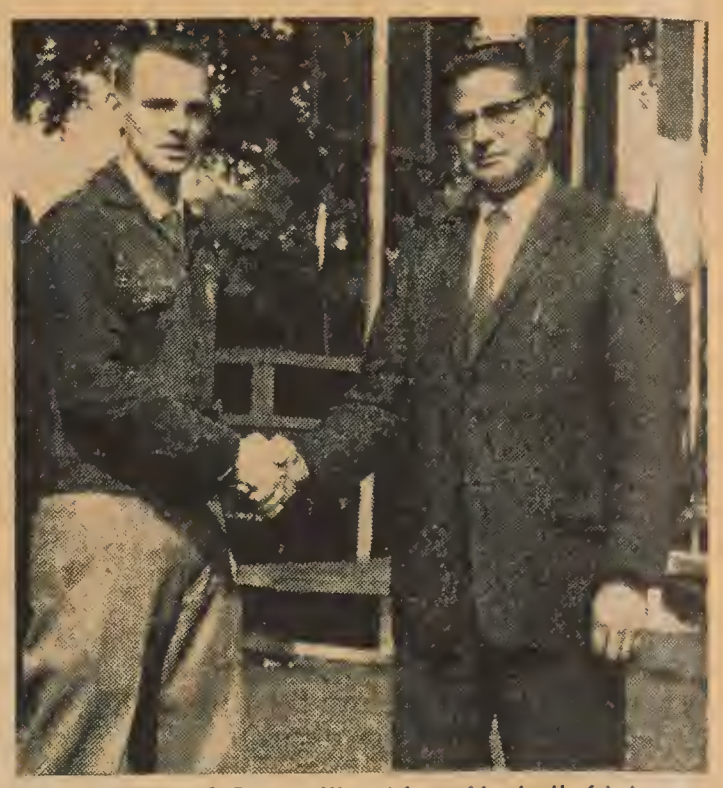
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FFA Members Look Ahead



Carl Joslin of Boonville, New York (left) is congratulated by Howard Teal, his Vo-ag Instructor, after winning the North Atlantic Regional FFA Speaking Contest at the Eastern States Exposition. Carl is president of the New York FFA Association. The winning talk was titled "Bovine Mastitis."

Carl, whose father died some years ago, has worked for four years on the dairy farm of Milton Wisniewski of Boonville, where he keeps all DHIC records and participates in management decisions. He is owner of two purebred Holsteins and is a junior member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

In October Carl is traveling to Kansas City to represent the Northeast in the National Contest.

RECOGNIZING that many of the farm leaders of tomorrow will come from the FFA ranks of today, your editors wrote to a number of them asking their opinions. The various state FFA organizations of the Northeast have different titles for their awards to outstanding members, but each person quoted earned some special recognition in his state.

Not long ago, American Agriculturist editor Hugh Cosline listened to a speech by Jim Thomas, a sophomore at the University of Georgia, and president of the national FFA organization. He spoke briefly of the wonderful team composed of vo-ag students, their instructors, and parents. Jim said there were three things his parents taught him that he would never forget:

First: Discipline and Courtesy. He was taught to exercise courtesy at all times.

Second: Learn from Mistakes. His parents never upheld him when he was wrong. He learned that he had to accept the consequences of his decisions.

Third: Work Habits. Jim learned from his father and mother that a person must work. But even more important, they taught him to **enjoy** work.

Going back to the FFA members in the Northeast, here are some comments on some questions about the future of farming:

MARKETING

How are farmers going to do a better job of marketing their products?

"I feel that the only way farmers are going to be able to meet the concentrated buying power of large purchasers successfully is by using the farm cooperatives. They give the farmer concentrated selling power to match the large purchasers.

"Farm organizations and cooperatives, rather than labor unions, would make the farmer equal to the power of big business. The definitions of a cooperative and union will help explain my reason for backing the farm co-ops.

"A cooperative is a business organization owned and controlled by its users for their benefits as users. This means that the cooperative for farmers is made up of, owned, and controlled by the farmers. Thus anything the cooperatives do is for the good of the farmer. The definition of a union is a 'voluntary' association of wage earners organized to further their rights and interests through collective bargaining with their employer.

"A laborer, such as a construction worker, would be able to vote in opposition to the farmer in this union. On such matters as the pricing of milk, the farmer would be working toward a higher price to the producers, while the construction worker would probably oppose this because he would be suspicious that the retail price of a quart of milk would be raised.

"I feel that sales promotion of farm products is very important and believe that, with an organized sales promotion program, much more fluid milk could be sold. The promotion of dairy products should be financed by both the producer and handler or marketing agency on a fifty-fifty basis."—**Lyndon Matteson, Jr., Belleville, N. Y.**

"Farmers are going to have to form large selling cooperatives with men at the top big enough and well paid enough to be able to handle the job. With only a few large buyers today we must have a product packaged to meet high standards, and co-ops strong enough to sell a quality product at a reasonable margin of profit.

In my opinion, individual farmers are not large enough to sell their products individually as they have in the past. Our buyers want large quantities of a uniform pack and individual farmers cannot furnish large enough quantities to meet the demand of the large chains.

"Promotion of farm products is important and should be financed by the producer. The distributor would rather promote brand names where the farmer is interested in promoting farm products."—**Alvin String, Jr., Harrisonville, N. J.**

GETTING A START

What are some of the current problems connected with getting started in farming?

"I hope to get a start in farming, through 4-H or FFA, by starting a dairy herd. Eventually, with a herd growing in size, I want to go into partnership with someone or work a tenant farm, until I have acquired stock and tools, then buy a farm.

"Becoming a full time farmer today is more difficult than 25 years ago. The cost of machinery, the size of a farm, and the capital needed to get started have all increased. The biggest problem in getting started in farming is the cost of getting established. A farm must be chosen that has land and buildings capable of handling the needs of the young farmer. A young farmer, in my opinion, should purchase only the machinery that is needed most urgently."—**Charles Couture, Nunda, N. Y.**

"I do not plan to become a full time farmer. Although I like farming and enjoy doing farm work, I am more interested in forestry and wildlife.

"The biggest problem faced by a young farmer trying to get started is the problem of capital. The farms of today, unlike the farms of 25 years ago, must be highly mechanized and carefully controlled if the owner is to make a profit. Most people cannot afford to pay cash for even the equipment necessary to start a farm today."—**Mike Rushworth, Chelsea, Vt.**

"I definitely plan to become a full-time farmer. New developments in the field of agriculture have made farming an interesting and worthwhile career; I can see many challenges in the future. These are the reasons why I want to become a full time farmer.

"Since my father is about to retire, I plan to buy his share of livestock and machinery. He will receive a certain percent of the income from the dairy as payment on the farm.

"The big problems for a young fellow starting in dairy farming are the amount of capital required and the shrinking profit margin per hundred pounds of milk sold. In order for a farmer to hold his own he has to have a larger operation. A larger operation requires more land, machinery and money."—**Roderick Prutsman, Troupsburg, N. Y.**

WHAT'S AHEAD?

What will farming be like 10 years from now?

"I think there will be more emphasis on better dairy breeding, with higher production and longer lasting cows, rather than on just size of farm. I predict an increase of about 5 to 10 cows in the average size of herd.

"I think more of the farmers with large businesses will hire someone else to grow their heifers and pullets. One-man farms will be as common ten years from now as today. Our farm, and the ones around us, are one-man farms because they were built years ago and today it takes so much capital to change them into large farms."—**Ryan Kilmer, Hamden, N. Y.**

"In my opinion, farms will not get much bigger in acres and man equivalent, but they will be farms that **produce more.** The output per farm worker will be greater due to scientific farming and better machinery.

"I think that farmers in my area during the next decade will use more fertilizer of a higher analysis in order to produce a bigger yield. I feel that each farmer will at least double his consumption of fertilizer.

"Turning to buildings, I feel that the pen stable will be the dairy barn of the future because in a pen stable you can handle more cows with fewer men and less hours of work. I feel that the conventional type dairy barn with a milking parlor will be the answer for the next ten to twenty years because the farmers won't feel that they can afford to switch to the pen stable. However, the conventional type barn will eventually disappear."

—**Michael Franklin, Homer, N. Y.**

"I believe that a farmer should be quite specialized. With the advances of science and technology, the farmers of the future will have difficulty utilizing the results of research presented to him. Specialization limits the fields in which he must know the answers.

"However, limited diversification — two main sources of income, for instance — should not be ruled out as it assures a more steady income. This is especially true with crops since they are dependent on the weather. I prefer such 'natural' type of insurance to government price supports. A guaranteed price takes the necessary incentive out of the industry. There is no longer the need or desire for efficiency and improvement when a yearly wage is set for the producer.

(Continued on Page 25)

Readers Discuss Getting Started

DETERMINATION ESSENTIAL

There is no question but that it's difficult for a young man without money to get to own a dairy farm these days. It never was easy but it's still possible for a young man who is determined to do it.


Henry Faryna

I think the formula is about like this. A young fellow should have 5 years experience on a good dairy farm, not necessarily a big one. In fact, a medium or a small one may be better because he gets to handle all the sides of the business. The second requirement is, that both he and his wife show that they can handle money.

As to finances, the couple should have saved a couple of thousand dollars while getting his experience. Also, they should have accumulated a car and some furniture.

Even so they need someone, a relative or someone who has confidence in their ability, to put up around $10,000, probably on a second mortgage. With this backing, he can get the additional financing he needs from the bank. This sounds like a tough program, and it is, but it can be done because I see young fellows doing it. In fact, I am much encouraged over the type of young farmer that I see getting started in this area.—*Henry Faryna, Perry, N. Y.*

GET A REPUTATION

It seems to me that it is more difficult for a young couple to get started in farming now than it was a generation ago. The chief reason for that is that it takes so much more capital and, of course, after you get started, conditions have changed to make it more difficult. For example, while I now grow mostly apples and grapes, I used to raise some tomatoes, strawberries and raspberries. The big reason I stopped those crops was the difficulty of getting local help, partly due to legislation which I feel sure is unwise.


Ernest Donahue

If a young fellow wants to get started in farming, he certainly must have a good character and a good reputation in the area. Banking is a business and a bank is not going to loan a young man money unless they feel he has what it takes to succeed.—*Ernest Donahue, Forestville, N. Y., Chautauqua County*

THREE WAYS TO GET GOING

There are three main ways to get started in farming: to go into partnership with Dad; to rent; or to buy (which takes a lot of credit these days). To get ahead on a farm requires high production per man, and that, in turn, means size and enough modern equipment.

In buying, the big problem is to get the credit. The Land Bank or a local bank will provide some credit to the man who has shown that he has integrity and the ability to manage a farm. But that isn't enough. It is practically essential for a young man to find someone with enough faith in him to loan money on a second mortgage. I bought this farm from my father-in-law, and he was the one who provided the capital above what Farm Credit would provide.

Incidentally, the chief aim of young farmers these days is not to pay off the mortgage at the earliest possible date. To be sure, they figure on increasing their net worth every year. But most business operates on a high percentage of borrowed capital, so why shouldn't a farmer do the same thing?

My sons and I (with some other family help and a Cornell student in summer) look after 100 head of stock, 70 of which are milking. This farm once had an orchard. We pulled it out, and now grow 70 acres of alfalfa. Eventually, we plan to have 80 to 90 acres.

I know that some men say a young man can't get started in farming under present conditions, but I still think that a man with the know-how on good land can make a go of it, if he can get the necessary capital.—*Parker Scoville, Goshen, N. Y.*

F.F.A. AND 4-H HELP

If I were a young man I would very much dislike to try to get started in farming on my own under present conditions. My grandfather got started here in 1850. He not only made a living for a family of five children, but he cleared a lot of land.

But it takes a lot more capital to get started nowadays, and credit is not always easy to get. However, I wouldn't say that getting started is impossible, because we do see some young fellows who are doing it. It's my own feeling that the step should be taken before a man is 30. After that age, I think it is just too late.

I'd like to mention two things that help: I have seen some students of

(Continued on Page 23)



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Government and Agriculture

Some Sound Principles to Guide Future Farm Legislation

By CHARLES SHUMAN

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

FOR APPROXIMATELY 30 years the Federal government has been trying to create farm prosperity through a variety of efforts to guarantee prices and ration the right to produce. Fortunately, these activities have been restricted to a relatively few commodities.

We have tried almost every political panacea imaginable — quotas, allotments, income payments, export subsidies, high price supports, two-price plans and other schemes to replace the market price system. The result in every case has been new problems. Market prices have proved to be the only satisfactory means of bringing about the adjustments that are constantly needed to balance production and consumption.



Charles B. Shuman

On the basis of past experience we recommend use of the following principles in determining what should be done in this area of public policy:

1 Farm production cannot be balanced with effective demand by legislation as long as increased production is being encouraged by government guarantees. Price-fixing programs of the past have failed to control production and have failed to protect farmers against reduced incomes.

2 We should move in the direction of eliminating government quota controls on agricultural commodities. Our experience in this regard clearly indicates that political determination of the right to produce is the road to low —not high—per family farm income.

3 Our farm plant is overexpanded in relation to current markets — including the extraordinary "markets" made possible by special export aids. Land retirement programs, such as the conservation reserve, are not a cure-all. Nevertheless, a sizeable land retirement program is urgently needed as a temporary measure to help farmers make the adjustments that must be made to correct the adverse results of past programs. To achieve the best results per dollar of public expenditure such a program should be voluntary and should permit the retirement of whole farms.

4 Where price support and production adjustment programs are used, they should be designed to facilitate orderly marketing rather than to fix prices. Price support levels should take account of competitive conditions, supply and demand, and market trends. They should not be based on formulas which ignore these factors nor be left completely to the discretion of any Secretary of Agriculture.

5 With less interference from government, the marketing system will be freer to operate effectively and efficiently. This will encourage the expansion of market outlets and the production of quality products in line with market demands. Thus, we can better meet competition at home and abroad.

6 Where special export pricing is necessary to regain or maintain foreign markets we should return to a one-price system as rapidly as possible.

7 Individual commodity programs must be in harmony with the interest of agriculture generally; however, these programs must also recognize the inherent differences among various farm commodities.

8 Congress should retain responsibility for determining major provisions of commodity programs as it is the only body which represents all the people affected by such programs. The assumption that producers of a commodity are the only people interested in programs for that commodity is fallacious.

The general public has a legitimate interest in any program which affects the nation's food supply, international relations, and Federal expenditures. All farmers are affected by individual commodity control programs. Such programs can and do shift resources from production of the controlled commodity to the production of other products. The livestock farmer obviously has an interest in the program for feed grains, and the feed grain producer has an equally direct interest in livestock programs.

9 We strongly oppose the establishment of maximums on price support loans, either in total or as applied to individual farmers. A ceiling on individual loans would not remove the basic causes of high program costs. More significantly it would tend to reduce the size of farm units and thus lower production efficiency.

10 The compensatory or direct production payment approach is unsound and dangerous to our economic and political system.

Regardless of the form in which it is presented, a direct payment program would be fantastically expensive. It would stimulate production, increase unit costs, depress market prices, and make farmers dependent on congressional appropriations for their net farm income and a part of their production costs as well.

The payment approach carries a "cheap" food philosophy; however, in actual practice it would encourage inefficiency and thereby result in high food and fiber costs.

The issue is clear! Are we going to have a government-planned, licensed and regimented agriculture run from Washington, or are we going to solve farm problems in a way that will preserve freedom and in-

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crease opportunity for farmers to earn and get high per family net income?

Farmers are in a price-cost squeeze because excessive production stimulated by government programs has depressed farm prices, while inflation stimulated by deficit spending and the special privileges permitted labor unions has been boosting farm costs. The facts are that gross farm income has gone up $2.5 billion since 1947—the peak year for realized net income—but production expenses have increased $8.9 billion in the same period.

Farmers want and deserve constuctive action to correct the squeeze on their incomes. This requires agreeable action on many fronts — but particularly on all factors affecting farmers' costs.

It is morally wrong to attempt to delude farmers into thinking that their long-time interests can be best served by policies which hold out the lure of bigger government farm program benefits. The delusion is especially cruel when offered to farmers in conjunction with other policies that inevitably would increase dramatically the cost of things farmers buy and at the same time jeopardize the future of the private competitive enterprise system by feeding the fires of inflation.

Farm Bureau is not interested in platitudes, slogans, or political panaceas. We are interested in CLEARING the roadblocks to higher per family net farm income by finding economic solutions to economic problems. Those who put their faith in government price-fixing, payments, and regimentation are pointing the way to peasantry — not the way to high per family farm income.

The Approaching Choice

THE Democrat and Republican parties have outlined the patterns on which they hope to shape the next four years of American history. Each party is campaigning hard to win voter support for its proposals.

The parties are agreed on general goals: national strength to face and defeat the Communist challenge; a better life for all Americans. They are agreed also that the way to accomplish these goals is through economic growth. Here agreement ends and sharp division arises on the best way to promote economic growth.

The Democratic platform calls for more federal spending programs, on the theory that this will stimulate more production. The Republicans place less emphasis on direct government action and more emphasis on encouraging free enterprise. They contend that this system has proved itself by building the greatest producing nation in the world.

Since the goals are the same, voters should carefully investigate the means. For in November it will be the voters who must decide which route to follow, and it will be the voters who must live with the results.



HITCH YOUR WAGON

Reflections of a Country Pastor



By ARTHUR MOODY

This One Thing

THIS ONE thing I do," declared Paul to his fellow Christians, "I press on toward the goal." His life was organized about a central purpose. That principle provided him with two necessities for a life of high usefulness:

A **single focus** brings everything into clear view and right perspective. Jesus had preceded Paul with his "Seek first the Kingdom of Righteousness," and **things** will take their proper place in importance, and be added unto you.

It's a tremendous temptation to put **things** first in our day. Emerson's "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind," is truer today than when he wrote it about 1835. The inner determination to put "right" in the center makes one's character strong in proportion to its practice.

More than strength is the effective **cutting edge** of any effort aligned with a central, ultimate objective. You easily trim away the non-essentials. Don't spend yourself floundering through brush when you might be traveling a clear trail. Are you easily led to take attractive detours? They delay, and might even destroy, the high objective. Let's declare it, and do it, "This one — upward — thing."



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Live better . . . farm better . . . electrically! NIAGARA MOHAWK

By GORDON CONKLIN,
Assistant Editor

Born in the city, without family capital, these brothers prove it's still the . . .

Land Of Opportunity



Paul Efthimiou rakes second cutting east of the farmstead near Spencer, N. Y.

WE ARE OFTEN told of the enormous obstacles blocking the way of a young man who wants to start farming. Cynics raise questions about the rewards of hard work and sacrifice. Without a farm background, the argument goes, a person should not try to become a farmer. On every side we are bombarded with pessimism about the "farm problem" and hear that vast new public programs are essential for the salvation of agriculture.

All this makes more memorable recent visits with young farmers who have, by their own sweat and ability, unflinchingly faced their problems and carved out a successful business. Two such farmers are the Efthimiou Brothers, Ralph and Paul, whose address is Spencer, N. Y.

City Born

Born in New York City, where their father worked in a restaurant, the boys came upstate in 1939; bought the Jim Swartout farm in Halsey Valley in 1948. Between these dates, they had 4 years of vo-ag training from L. R. Crane, formerly a teacher at Spencer. Paul says, "He was a fine teacher, ahead of his time, and had an indefinable plus that I call Christian character." Ralph adds, "Coming from the city, we didn't have a lot of things to 'unlearn'; we accepted Mr. Crane's latest information and put it to use. In some ways, it's an advantage **not** to have a farm background."

Enlarging from the 1948 farm enterprise of 1,500 hens, Ralph and Paul now have 80 head of cattle, (including 40 milkers), and 2,300 hens. Asked about the place of hens with dairy in this age of specialization, Paul comments, "With started pullets, automatic waterers, and bulk feed handling, it only takes about 2 hours a day to take care of them. We think our poultry is a profitable enterprise in combination with the dairy."

Most of the farm operation is geared to dairying, especially to provide roughage. Grass silage is taken early from some fields previously fertilized with 500 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre, then the same fields are plowed for corn. Two self-unloading wagons speed up the process of handling silage. As many as four cuttings of hay are taken from DuPuits alfalfa; seedings are tailored to fit the soils of a particular field.

Soils are predominantly Howard stony phase, well drained and naturally acid, tending to be drouthy. Since the farm lies between the Catatonk and Dean creeks, the Efthimious decided to buy a portable irrigation outfit. In the dry period of 1959, they put eight inches of water on their corn. As Ralph put it, "We had dry years in 1953 and '54; we sure got tired of doing a lot of work for nothing. If a farmer has land that is naturally productive, has a high crop response to extra water, and is drouthy—he should at least consider irrigation." Both brothers have studied the farm's soils and are thoroughly acquainted with them.

Both have also studied and pondered about ideas more abstract than their farm activities. Looking back over the road they have traveled and ahead to coming years, they have formed some definite conclusions about economic systems and life in general. Ralph's wife visited her parents in Finland last summer, giving the whole family close contact with the ways of a socialistic nation.

"Socialism kills incentive," says Ralph. "I think it's far better to have a country that offers equal opportunity, rather than attempting to guarantee an equal standard of living to all." Paul adds, "Lots of farmers have been leaving the farm over the past ten years. Sure, it's often temporarily tough on individuals involved, but we need people in agribusiness that have some idea of what farming is all about. If I were forced out of agriculture, I'd try to make a contribution to society at some other job—there are plenty of opportunities."

The phrase "contribution to society" holds a key to the attitude of these two farm families. Paul is a member of the local School Board, treasurer of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and a member of the Farm Bureau Policy Execution Committee. Ralph serves as a county Farm Bureau director and member of the Policy Development Committee, is also Sunday School Superintendent and a member of the church council.

Community service has reinforced their convictions gained from experience in building a successful farm business. As Ralph says, "Government should seek to maintain a climate where the individual can contribute and be rewarded according to his ability and ambition, rather than giving him handouts that make him continually dependent."

I thought about those words as I drove toward home and turned to take a final look across the valley where the Efthimious work with their animals and crops. Somehow, the opinion seemed to fit the beauty of the rugged hills and the memory of the hardy pioneers whose ringing axes had first carved this land from the brooding forests. Most things have changed since those days, I mused, but maybe human nature remains the same.



Ralph and proof of his corn growing ability.

A third silo has been added and the barn extended since the brothers began farming.





Paul, left, and Ralph work hard, but have lots of mechanical help. At left are bulk feed tubes; a silo unloader is transferred from one silo to another. Self unloading wagons, like the one here being used for hay, speed up silo filling.



Watching America Grow !

IF we as a nation have some disturbing symptoms right now, they constitute a combination of growing fear and perplexing doubt. At times we seem to be afraid of Russia, we seem to be afraid of atom and hydrogen bombs—of recessions and depressions—of cancer and heart disease—of old age . . . we are even afraid of not being liked.

This fear has so replaced our old-fashioned self-confidence and determination to take what comes, that we are often in doubt, too much on the defensive, too often worrying about what is going to happen to us next. . . .

Let's stop selling ourselves short. In the words of the old song, "Let's Ac-cent-tchu-ate the Positive."

When Russia launched its first Sputnik, we were told that the United States was reduced to a second-class power. Today, less than three years later, there are fifteen satellites in the sky. We put fourteen of the fifteen into orbit.

The survivors in outer space include our very first effort, Vanguard One, which was brushed off in some quarters as a grapefruit. This little grapefruit, while beep-beeping around our terrestial globe, among other things found out that our earth wasn't round at all but pear-shaped, like a certain, noisy world statesman.

Our satellites have photographed the earth's cloud cover, charted radiation belts, researched the weather, measured the earth's magnetic field, whirled out on a vast orbit beyond the sun and sent back valuable data from 24 million miles out in space.

From a submerged submarine, we have fired a Polaris missile on target eleven hundred miles downrange from Cape Canaveral. We have built a small community inside an Arctic glacier.

We have launched a ten-story high balloon off which we can bounce electronic signals, sent submarines under the polar ice cap, and the experimental X-15 plane to a height of 131 thousand feet.

Do these sound like the accomplishments of a second-class power?

What are the pluses on the right side of our business ledger?

I am a great believer in the fact that our greatest asset is people, and in the last twenty years, while our adult population was going up 20 percent, employment was increasing twice as fast.

Civilian employment for August, the last available figure, stood at 68,300,000—and the July figure of 68,689,000 was an all-time high.

For the first time in our business history the gross national product is running at an annual rate of more than 500 billion dollars—more than half a trillion dollars in goods and services.

National income is running at an annual rate of more than $400 billion—a record high. Factory pay is up 40 percent since World War II. If personal savings maintain their present level, they will top $25 billion.

Again I ask you, all this doesn't make you think of a second-class power, does it?—*Bennett S. Chapple, Jr., Administrative Vice President—Commercial — United States Steel Corporation*

Learning About Politics

SINCE February, 1959, more than 100,000 people have "graduated" from action courses in practical politics sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Locally, these courses are managed by local chambers of commerce, business firms, service clubs, in fact any community group, and the groups are small—usually from 12 to 20 persons.

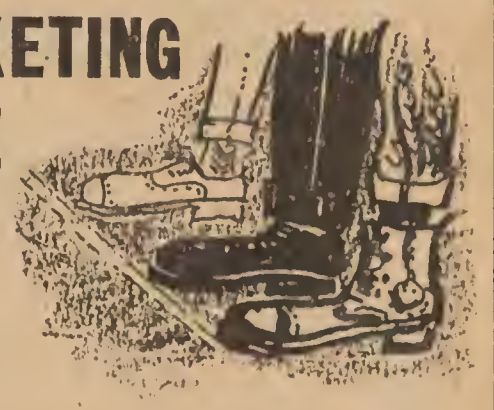
This is a good beginning in an effort to get more informed people to take an active part in government and to give them the information that will make their participation more effective. But while a start has been made, it is easy to realize that only the surface has been scratched when you consider the large number of voters whose interest is primarily selfish rather than patriotic.

However, the Chamber of Commerce already has a record of real results. In St. Paul, Minnesota, 400 graduates of such courses worked together to help elect a new mayor and four councilmen in what was considered a complete upset. In Kenedy, Texas, with a population of 4,300 action course graduates helped elect a mayor and two commissioners who were opposed by incumbents long entrenched.

Here, briefly, is how these courses operate. Those who sign up as students read a pamphlet before attending the class. Then a discussion leader handles the meeting to keep it moving constructively. The course covers nine sessions, and the following topics are studied: The Individual in Politics; Political Party Organization; The Political Precinct; The Political Campaign; Political Clubs; The Political Leader's Problems; Political Meetings; Businessmen in Politics. For the ninth session, local politicians visit the discussion group to answer questions and supply information.

For more detailed information on the Action Course in Practical Politics, write the Business Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D. C.

YOU'LL SEE SOME *REAL* CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN NEW YORK STATE



Now everybody "TOES THE LINE."

. . . Now that the U.S.D.A. has announced that the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act will apply to:

1. All livestock commission auction markets in this state doing business in interstate commerce.
2. Anyone who buys or sells livestock in interstate commerce.
3. Anyone who buys or sells livestock at a federally-posted market.
4. Anyone who purchases livestock in New York State, sells it to a packer or slaughtering establishment where the edible products are later sold in interstate commerce.

You'll See Some Changes, because P&S supervision will assure:

1. Adequate bonding of all dealers and livestock markets and others who come under this P & S Act.
2. Checking of livestock weighing devices by Federal Inspectors at "suitable intervals". False weighing referred to Department of Justice. Convictions carry heavy penalties.
3. Published commission rates which must be reasonable, just and non-discriminatory.
4. No discrimination, no favoritism to buyers or sellers.
5. No "kickbacks" to truckers bringing livestock to market.
6. Adequate records to "fully and correctly disclose all transactions".

These are practices which Empire Livestock Markets have followed voluntarily for 14 years because they benefit you. We welcome to New York State these new high standards now that ALL will have to comply.

Empire has always led the way in honest, dependable and available livestock marketing. When you have livestock to consign—think of Empire, New York's leading livestock auction markets and on-the-farm sales service.

All Empire livestock markets have been posted and bonded to comply with the regulations of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and the P & S Branch of the Livestock Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

Stockyards at

Bath • Bullville • Caledonia • Dryden • Gouverneur • Greene
Oneonta • Watertown • West Winfield • soon at Buffalo

Ask your neighbor about Empire—it's a good place to do business

For Eastern Feeders

It's DEKALB "all the Way"



4 DEKALB CORN "MUSTS" FOR NEW YORK FARMERS

DEKALB 59—Top performance under North East soil and climate conditions. Its size, vigor, high-grain yield and leafiness qualify it for either grain or silage.

DEKALB 222—Fairly tall variety; ears long and slender for early maturity. A heavy yielder. Won 1959 New York Official State Yield Contest.

DEKALB 414—A rugged, high-yielding variety, widely adapted. Ears, long and quick to mature; leaves, dark green. Recommended by its winnings in State trials.

DEKALB 423—Widely grown and thoroughly proved. Long ears, deep kernels, medium height stalks and rather low ear height. A favorite on farms of thousands of well-pleased growers.

DEKALB HYBRID SORGHUM

DUAL PURPOSE FS-1a—A superb hybrid developed for use as forage or silage. Normally produces more tonnage than corn. Also, when made into silage its heavy grain head makes the feed equal corn in nutritive value and far superior to Atlas Sorgo silage.

DEKALB HYBRID SORGHUM SUDAN GRASS

"SUDAX" SX-11—A cross between Sorghum and Sudan Grass. This heavy yielding, nutritious, palatable crop has the good qualities of Sudan Grass plus a stepped-up yielding capacity of 35 to 50 per cent over ordinary Sudan Grass.

DEKALB CORN AND SORGHUM ARE PLANTED BY MORE FARMERS THAN ANY OTHER BRAND...

Depend on DEKALB

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILL.

Commercial Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Sorghum



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DEER SCENT

Direct From My Deer Yard To You.

Bucks Big o. Small
DEER SCENT Gets Them All.

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"Deer hunting is a cinch when using DEER SCENT," says M.O. of N.Y., who has killed ten bucks in the last five years, prove deer are attracted by Smith's DEER SCENT.

DEER SCENT comes with free instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Send $2.00 for 1 bottle or $5.00 for 3 (Please no C.O.D.'s) to:

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Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotel SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

America-

Its Strengths and Weaknesses*

By HERBERT HOOVER

THE minds of thoughtful Americans today are greatly troubled. It is fitting that I speak bluntly of our difficulties, and try to give you some assurance of the fundamental strengths of America.

We are in the midst of six dangerous crises.

We have in the Communist nations implacable enemies, whose determination — despite their disguises of peaceful cooperation—is to destroy and dominate the free world. And they are succeeding at our very doorstep.



Herbert Hoover

We are not only plagued with their conspiracies but with the infection of Karl Marx in both the thinking of our people and the actions of our own governments.

We are in a crisis of inflation, which steadily saps the earnings and savings of our people.

We are in a crisis in our foreign trade — in which competition and an unfavorable trade balance cause the flight of our capital from fear of the stability of the dollar.

We are in a crisis of the domination of some labor unions by hoodlums; and the use of their gigantic funds to influence elections.

We are in the midst of an increasing moral slump as witness the increase in major known crimes.

* * *

I could dwell upon this half dozen tribulations at great length—but it is happier to convey some comfort to troubled minds by recalling some of the great strengths of America.

This republic is now 184 years old. It is older than any other great representative government in history. We have gone through seven wars, with a series of crises before and after each one. We have gone through three great inflations with crises before and after. We have gone through the inevitable depressions from these inflations, with accompanying crises. We have gone through a dozen crises of corruption in government.

Yet today we still possess most of the Bill of Rights, as handed down by the Founding Fathers 169 years ago. We are well fed, well clothed, fairly well housed, and we have the right to kick about any crisis.

This American way of life has proved to be pretty tough. But it needs to be even tougher right now.

* * *

I have lived a long life, and I have seen our nation rally, exert its strengths to surmount dangers as great as those which beset us today.

Among the signs of our moral and spiritual strength, I have witnessed the outpouring of compassion which saved the world from two gigantic famines that followed the two great wars. During 45 years we provided the necessary margins of food, medical care and clothing to 1.4 billion human beings — who would otherwise have perished. And included among them were millions of people in our implacable enemy — Communist Russia.

Within my span of years, I have seen our voluntary organizations and institutions — devoted to religious service, charity, education, and community welfare — increase by tens of thousands in numbers and by billions of dollars in support.

I have witnessed great discoveries from scientific research. With the advance of medical science, our youth are taller than their fathers, and the span of life has been greatly extended. . . .

But with all these evidences of the future strength of America, I cannot say to you that we may be without fear.

* * *

A major crisis I have mentioned is the slump in morals. From the pulpit you strive, hourly and daily, to mend these evils. But the nation is in need of something more.

It needs to awaken from apathy. It needs a great stir of conscience, that certain evils be ended.

Something is terrifyingly wrong in our law enforcement system when in 1958 there were 2,340,000 persons arrested for major crimes, and only 88,780 of them landed in state and federal prisons.

Another crisis which haunts us justifies a further word to the clergy of America. This also is within your particular concern.

That is the spread of the Karl Marx Virus. More leaders of the Christian faiths need to realize the ultimate end of this infection among us. The real meaning and purpose of socialism is the governmental operation of all commerce and industry, and the reduction of life to pure materialism.

This infection creeps through our nation by deluded and misled men and by disguised organizations, fronts and cults. These agents of infection are like hermit crabs which crawl into such terms as "liberal," "progressive," "public electric power," "managed economy," "the welfare state," and others.

Yet we have before our eyes—both in the preaching of Karl Marx and in the exhibits of government in one-third of the world—the fact that commerce and industry cannot be taken over from the people by the government without dictatorship and the destruction of all independent thought, including religions. They have ostentatiously proclaimed that "religion is the opiate of the people."

And how can this (America's) strength be sustained and expanded?

It must come from growth of religious faith; from our devotion to freedom of men; and from a determined staunch stand against the evils which beset us. With these forces in motion, there can be no decline or fall in this nation.

---

*From a talk given to the National Council of Presbyterian Men.

Readers Say

Marketing Importance Increases

CONTRACTS HAVE ADVANTAGES

SOME GROWERS say, and I think they are right, that without the National Grape Co-operative Association, grapes in the Chautauqua Belt would be selling for about half what we are now getting.



Hall Clothier

It is true that grapes are a very special product grown in a limited area, nevertheless, our experience in cooperative marketing has been very heartening. We were very fortunate in that Mr. Kaplan, who owned the Welch Grape Juice Company, has always treated us fair and square, and as you know, the Co-operative now owns the facilities.

Here are two of the things that I feel are essential in cooperative marketing:

First, capital is required, and I believe that farmers must supply part of it.

Second, farmers must have control and must provide competent management if the venture is going to be successful.

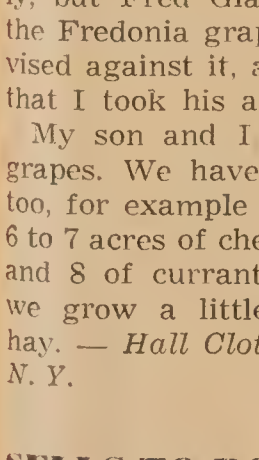
In the past, cooperative marketing co-ops have been wrecked because the growers insisted that the co-op handle all products regardless of quality. I believe that contracts are essential, and that they must be enforced. National has such a contract, and if members don't live up to it they are dropped from the membership roll. They don't like to have that happen, because grapes are the one bright spot in this area.

Back in the depression days I was tempted to get out of grapes entirely, but Fred Gladwin, who headed the Fredonia grape field station, advised against it, and now I am glad that I took his advice.

My son and I grew 70 acres of grapes. We have some other fruit, too, for example 15 acres of apples, 6 to 7 acres of cherries, 5 of peaches, and 8 of currants, and in addition we grow a little wheat, corn and hay. — *Hall Clothier, Silver Creek, N. Y.*

SELLS TO ROADSIDE STANDS

I GROW most kinds of fruit common to this area. I used to sell to chain stores but found one serious disadvantage. A store would want a small part of the crop in the early part of the week, then on Thursday and Friday they'd jump the order to handle the week-end trade. That was all right for the consumer and for the chain store, but it wasn't all right for me, because I couldn't shut off the ripening of the fruit over the weekend.



Don Shoemaker

So I finally developed another scheme, which is working out better. With the exception of some fruit that goes to processors, I am selling my entire production to roadside stands. Their business is a lot more uniform throughout the week, and the number of stands in this area is growing quite rapidly.

This plan is working out very well. It have the feeling that roadside selling is going to develop still further. The housewives in Rochester and other nearby cities and villages can save money getting a better-quality, and still return more to the producer. — *Don Shoemaker, Webster, N. Y.*

DIRECT TO CONSUMERS

BRIDGEHAMPTON is 100 miles from New York City, so our problem of selling milk at retail is no different from that of any location at a similar distance from our large cities.

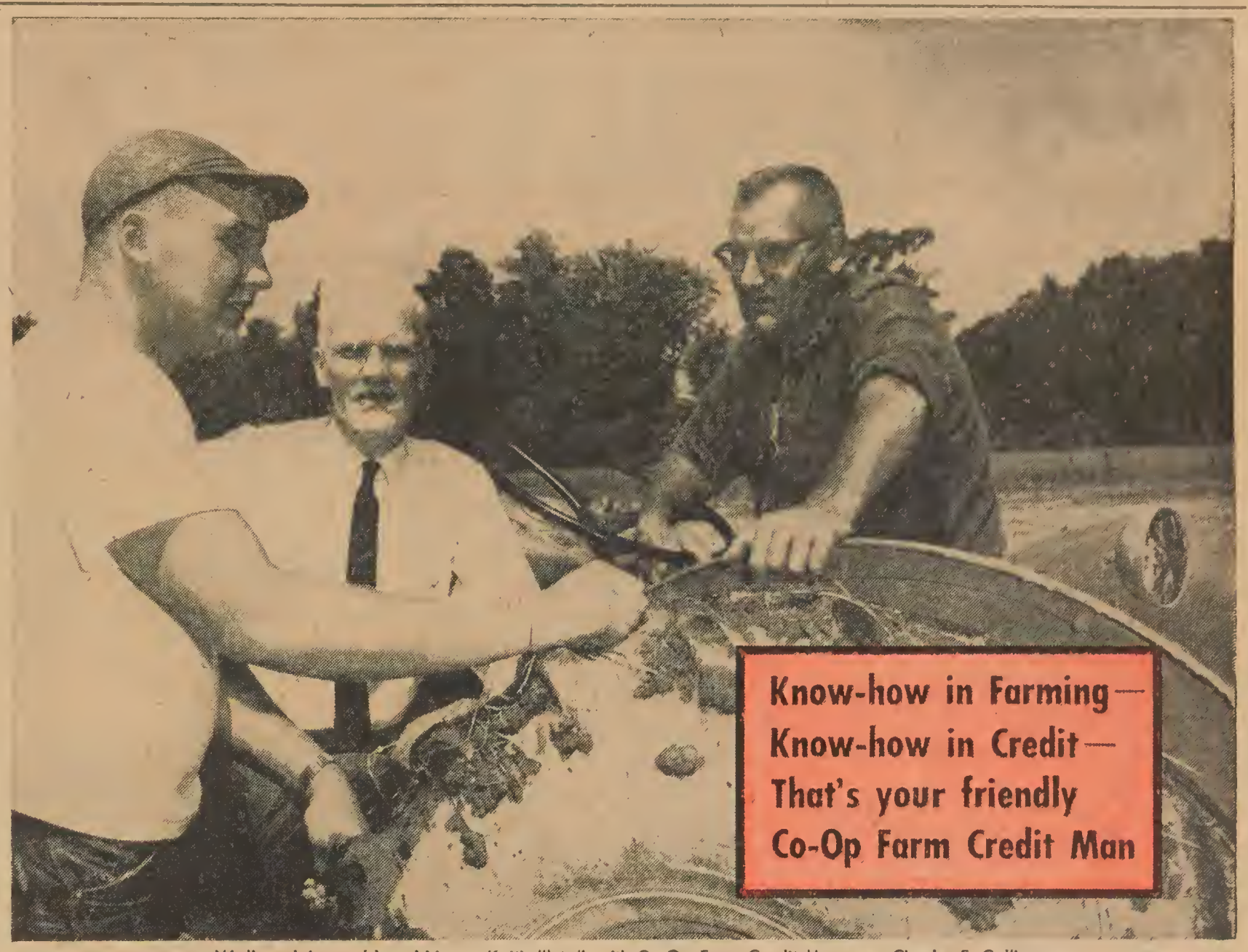
People still have to eat. They will eat what you produce if it is of good quality, attractive, and reasonably priced. But under today's conditions it is next to impossible to produce and sell wholesale in this area and pay your bills.

There is only one way to stay in farming, as I see it, under these conditions. If you grow it, sell it at retail; if your operation is too large, cut it down to what you and your help can handle at retail.

One does not have to be the largest farm in town or the most mechanized to be profitable. The last few pennies on each unit that we sell will make or break one today.

We are all salesmen; we must sell what we produce. Why pay taxes on the land for a year, plow, plant, fertilize, spray, gamble on a good crop with weather conditions, harvest, and then for the last week of your product give it to someone else to resell at a nice profit?

We in the Northeast have the greatest market area in the world at our doorstep. All customers like farm fresh products. If you give the customer quality from the farm you will have a repeat business, and that is the best. — *Richard Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.*



Wallace Johnson (r) and his son Keith (l) talk with Co-Op Farm Credit Manager, Charles F. Collins

Charles Collins Understands the Farmers' Needs

Charles Collins is Manager of the Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Associations of Central New York. He spends a lot of time with farmers like the Johnsons and so understands and respects their needs and problems.

The Johnsons own the 630-acre Quiet Valley Farm in Oneida, New York. They have a fine herd of 126 cows averaging 11,000 pounds of milk. Besides being successful farmers, the Johnsons are interested and take an active part in many community affairs. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Rotary, the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative, and a director of both his local Federal Land Bank Association and Production Credit Association. Son Keith, a graduate of the Cornell School of Agriculture, is active in extension work, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and has an important say in operating the farm.

When it comes to farming the Johnsons know their business, and when it comes to credit the Johnsons go to a man who knows his business. If credit is the solution, Charles Collins like all other Co-Op Farm Credit men has the ability and specialized knowledge to apply credit properly. For long range projects he can arrange Federal Land Bank Loans. For operating expenses or other farm and home needs, he can set up short term Production Credit Loans.

In your area there is a Co-Op Farm Credit man who understands a farmer's problems. He is always ready to help and give you the best in service when you need credit.

For complete, friendly credit service, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-135, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

FARM COOPERATIVE CREDIT

FEDERAL LAND BANK AND PRODUCTION CREDIT LOANS

through local farmer-owned associations

"WEATHER ROUNDUP"

On

NORTHEAST RADIO NETWORK

At

7:15 a.m.

every morning

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listen in your area!

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YOUR FORD TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT DEALER



The Champion 4-H Pen of 3 market lambs with the trophy won by Robert Hunt (left) of Ithaca was purchased by William B. Knight, Jr., Knight's Public Market, Ithaca, at $1.00 a pound. Helping to hold the champion lambs are the Fitzpatrick Brothers, Livingston County 4-H exhibitors. This was one of the highlights of the 11th Annual New York Meat Animal Show & Sale held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Friday, September 16.

Fat Stock Show





Walter Kelly (left) of Tobin Packing Company, Rochester, bought the Champion 4-H Hog. The animal, owned by David Oderkirk of Bergen (not shown) went on bid of $1.65 a pound to Tobin.

The grand champion 4-H Steer was this heavyweight Angus weighing 1,110 pounds. It was raised by 4-H member Steven Wolf, Holley, and was purchased by Fred Fulldauer of Star Harts Market, Rochester, for $1.10 a pound. A trophy was given by Empire.



Robert Bostwick (left) of J. M. Bostwick & Son, Caledonia, paid $2.50 a pound for this champion 4-H lamb. The exhibitor (right) was Sharon Hunt, Ithaca.

A Brief Glance Into the Future

(Continued from Page 6)

price supports far above market levels, thus helping to bring supply and demand more closely into balance. Unfortunately, there is small possibility that government will do this voluntarily.

Some things government can do include: Continue research to uncover new knowledge; administer and police the control of diseases and pests of animals and plants; lend some stability to markets by administering marketing orders and agreements where producers desire it.

Of one thing we can be sure, government will not discontinue its efforts to raise farm prices above the supply and demand level by artificial means. This is something that farmers must live with. They can live with it more easily if they expect little, meanwhile asking for less government subsidy and help, not only for agriculture but for all segments of our economy.

Will farm life in the future be pleasant?

It is often said that farming is no longer a way of life; it is now a business. I don't agree with all of this. True enough, farming is a business, but it can also continue to be a way of life. There is no better place to raise a family than on a farm; there is no more pleasant place to live.

Farming is still hard work; it always will be. But the stark drudgery of life in the country has been eliminated through power, chiefly gasoline and electricity. Rural non-farm residents add greatly to the possibilities of an interesting community life; schools are infinitely better than they once were; good roads make easy travel; radio and television permit close contact with national and world events.

Always we have the pessimists. Some worry that our grandchildren will go hungry. On the contrary, the food-producing potential of America is staggering. And in spite of the arguments that lower prices bring greater production, the way to encourage production is to boost prices. If consumers get even slightly hungry they will be willing and anxious to pay for more food, and the food will be produced.

Here in the Northeast it is my contention that if we needed it, and were willing to stimulate it by price, we could double milk production in the time that it would take to raise the necessary heifers. We have thousands of acres of land, not too good, but which clearing and liberal fertilization would make productive. The possibilities of irrigation have only been scratched; and new knowledge will continue to produce better varieties of crops and breeds of animals.

Talking of pessimism, read some of the dire predictions made one, two or three centuries ago and you would swear that they were written only yesterday. But agriculture, particularly in the Northeast, does have a future. Our good land will continue to be farmed by good people; the necessary capital will become available; good management will pay; and the young couple who like to farm, and who are prepared to meet change with change, definitely face the possibility of a life as rewarding as is available in any other field.

THE EFFECTS of INFLATION on $100 ANNUITY PAYMENT

YEAR	PAYMENT IN CONSTANT* DOLLARS	LOSS OF PURCHASING POWER*
1946	$100.00	---
1950	81.10	$18.90
1955	72.83	27.17
1958	67.53	32.47
1959	66.93	33.07

*In 1946 Dollars



This table illustrates the effect of inflation on pensions, annuities and other types of fixed income. If you retired in 1946 and have continued to depend on a fixed money income, you have fully experienced the unjust tax of inflation. If you had an annuity providing $100 a month in 1946, by 1959 it would have lost one-third of its value, says Tax Foundation, Inc.

The PIONEER 410 chain saw packs the power of a chesty 5.45 cubic inch displacement engine into an easy-to-handle, well-balanced unit. Like a compressed spring, this small package of precision is ready, whenever you are, to unleash a new kind of

compact power



There's never been a production saw to match the powerful Pioneer 410 for handling ease, versatility and capability. It's a simple saw, one that's easy to strip and service in the field. It's a smooth, compact saw. One that won't wear you down with weight and vibration. It's an efficiently designed, smooth-cutting saw, with a chain speed of only 1850 feet per minute. And it's economical. The Pioneer 410 delivers stamina and dependable performance that some saws costing far more can't match. For your work, switch to the compact power of a Pioneer 410 now. Try it at your Pioneer dealer's this week. He's listed in the Yellow Pages.

Pioneer 410. Exclusive Piston-Porting for more efficient operation. New Insto-Primer assures one-pull starts. Plus many more features designed and engineered by Outboard Marine Corporation.



PIONEER CHAIN SAWS

OMC ENGINES & EQUIPMENT DIVISION
Outboard Marine Corporation, Waukegan, Illinois

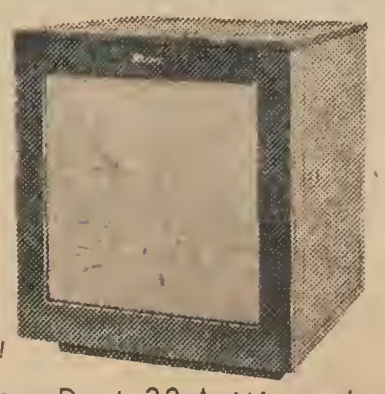
Also choose from Pioneer Chain Saws in high-production 600 series or Plunge Bow model for pulpwood cutting. Pioneer prices start as low as $165.00 with 12" bar and chain, fob Waukegan. Buy now and SAVE during your Pioneer dealer's UPFRONT promotion.

For fuel economy, convenience, comfort and performance you just can't beat modern

RITEWAY wood burning HEATERS

Enjoy the economy of wood with the convenience of gas or oil. Ritewoy's exclusive Complete Combustion principle, thermostatically controlled dual range draft system and extra lorge fuel magozines give engineered performance never before achieved with wood.

- *Amazing fuel savings of up to 80%!*
- *Fuel loads last ot least 12 hours!*
- *9 Models to choose from!*
- *Many burn coal with equal efficiency!*



Some dealerships available

RITEWAY Manufacturing Co Dept. 32-A, Waynesboro, Va.

Makers of Riteway wood ond coal Burning heoters and furnaces

Is Your Corn Picker Ready To Roll

YOUR CORN picker takes care of that all-important step — getting the crop into the wagon, for sale or cribbing. How well it can harvest your corn depends a great deal upon you, and how carefully you adjust and operate it. Harvesting losses can be considerable, and they eut into your profit fast. It will pay to go over your corn picker, making repairs and adjustments before you begin, so you won't lose valuable field time after the corn is ready.

Begin by getting out the manual for your picker. If you don't have one, ask your dealer if he can furnish a manual. After all, the manufacturer prepares the manuals to be of help, and they do more good in your hands than on a shelf.

Go over the manual thoroughly. This is part of doing the job better, easier. Refresh yourself completely about the maehine, how it works, and why. As you read, the job of pieking corn will gradually begin to "come baek" to you. After all, you've been thinking about dozens of other things for nearly a year.

Lubricate Carefully

Then go to the machine, and begin by **lubricating completely,** looking carefully as you go. Make a list of the repairs and adjustments that should be made. Check chains and sprockets for wear and tightness. See if bearings are sound.

Check the gathering chains. Are they in good condition, and set at the proper distanee from the ground for the condition of your eorn? Are they tightened properly — will the flight-tip move about one ineh, freely? Are gathering-point bottoms nearly level?

Are the snapping rolls in good condition? If not, new rolls can be a good investment. Your snapping rolls may have set screws to help do the job. Cheek them, and replace if neeessary. Don't use more than you need—they tend to eause shelling. Adjust the rolls properly, setting about as close as possible without touehing, for ordinary conditions. This will keep shelling to a minimum. See that they are **properly timed**—meshing somewhat as gears do, check your book about this. See that the pointshields properly shield the snapping roll points.

Check the husking bed, especially the rubber rolls. The spring tension should have been released before storage, and if this was not done, there may be flat spots on the rubber rolls. This will eut down their effectiveness considerably. Do the rubber rolls need to be replaced, or can you turn them end-for-end, and get a little more use out of them? Check the spring tension which provides the eompression between the rolls, setting it properly. **Don't use more than is necessary** as this only causes needless wear.

Check the elevator chains and drives. Is the drive chain in proper alignment, and tight enough? You should be able to easily tilt a conveyor flight about 45°. Be sure that chains on both sides are adjusted alike, so that the load is carried by both sides, or longest chain life. If you do remove links from both sides, be sure that they come from between the **same pair of flights,** to keep all flights straight.

Check Generally

In general, look for loose nuts and bolts, and worn-out or missing cotter keys. Tighten nuts, bolts — spread cotter keys, or install new ones. In checking chains and sprockets, you may find that some pairs of sprockets can be changed from right to left and vice versa, to get some use out of the other side of the teeth. However, if you've already done this, and the teeth are worn sort of hook-shaped, then you need new sprockets. When you install new chain, "wear-seat" it to the sprockets by running idle for five to six hours before field use. This allows it to carry the load easier, and lengthens chain life. Clean chains as recommended, and **lubricate regularly.** In certain conditions, chains are run dry, because lubricant only increases the wearing and "eutting action" of soil particles.

After the machine is lubricated and ehecked over, with necessary repairs and adjustments made, run it slowly for 15 minutes, listening carefully. Check moving parts for heating. If everything is satisfactory, start working, keeping the tractor throttle set to provide a pto speed of about the rated 535 rpm. Change the ground speed by **shifting gears** instead of throttling down, because the maehine was designed to operate at the rated speed.

Be especially careful when operating the corn picker. It is one of the **most dangerous machines** in use today. Your manufacturer has provided guards, shields, and signs—but he can't keep you from losing a finger, hand, arm, or your life.

Newest Member of the BIG RED Club...

SHUSH PUP



If your dog wanted to buy life insurance, chances are 2 to 1 that he couldn't pass the exam. The reason is that most dogs are undernourished. Not underfed — because most owners make sure their pets don't go hungry—but undernourished. Even though a dog gets plenty to eat, he can't be healthy unless his diet is balanced.

Now—with Shush Pup in the Big Red club—you can choose from 2 complete, balanced formulas at your local G.L.F. store.

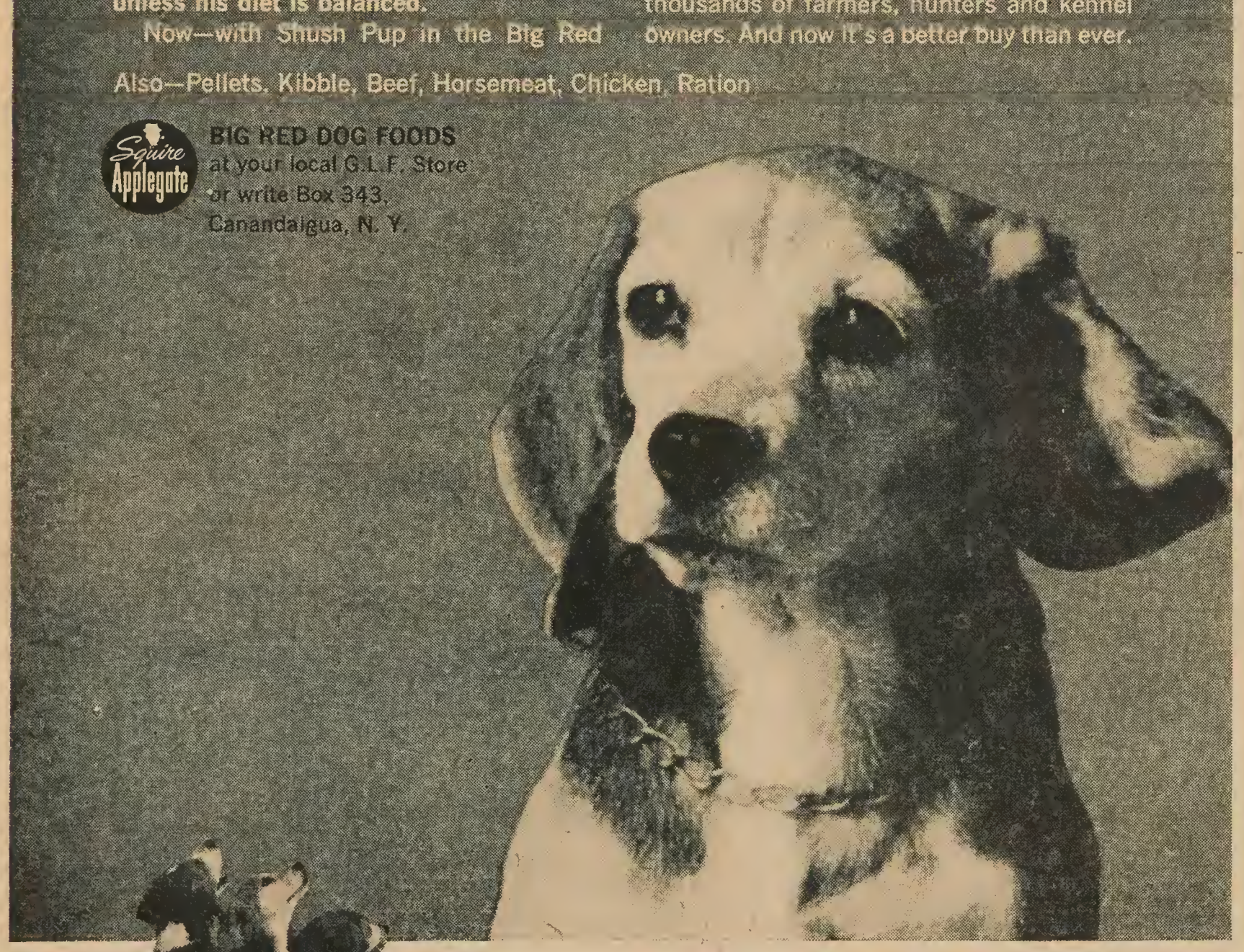
Shush Pup is a new form of Big Red . . . tasty, crunchy pells of goodness . . . feed wet or dry . . . any age, any breed . . . sure to keep your dog happy and healthy.

Big Red Meal is an old standby for thousands of farmers, hunters and kennel owners. And now it's a better buy than ever.

Also—Pellets, Kibble, Beef, Horsemeat, Chicken, Ration

Squire Applegate

BIG RED DOG FOODS
at your local G.L.F. Store
or write Box 343,
Canandaigua, N. Y.





INTRODUCTORY OFFER—Limited Time only!

Free—Dog Collar
with 25 lb. Shush Pup
- 17 inch, adjustable
- top grain bridle leather
- nickel plated buckle, ring and name plate



Free—Doggie Chooz
with 10 lb. Shush Pup
- Dogs love it
- Cured beef hide
- Completely digestible



F.F.A. AND 4-H HELP

(Continued from Page 13)

vocational agriculture and 4-H members accumulate quite a bit of livestock while in school. In some cases they keep the milk separated from that of the family herd, and get paid for what is left after costs are deducted.

The other procedure is to buy on contract, which often makes it possible to get started at a younger age. There are few perfect solutions to any problem, and this one isn't perfect. Often the man who sells wants to continue to live on the farm, but the business isn't big enough to support two families. Nevertheless, it does offer possibilities.

When it comes to borrowing, which is always necessary in getting started in farming, the banks want to loan to a person of good character, one who has shown that he can accumulate a little capital and has the ability to manage money.

Naturally, the easiest way to get into farming is to go into partnership with the father on the home farm.

Sometimes the home farm is too small to support two families. n this event, the young man might better go out to work for some other good farmer who is able to pay good wages, get a little capital laid away, and at the same time get a lot of good, first-hand knowledge of farming. Then at the time of his father's retirement he is ready to take over.

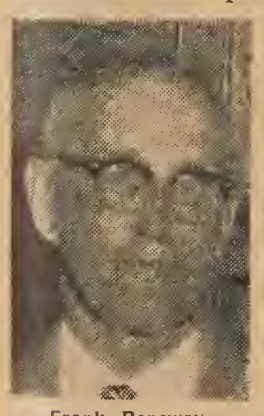
But in spite of difficulties, some young men have the determination to start from scratch and eventually own good farms of their own.

—E. R. Page, Susquehanna, Pa.

LOVE OF LAND

The time will, I believe, soon come again in America when young people can hopefully get started in farming.

The first requisite is an inherent love for the land, and the basic aspirations and character of farm people. To more fully illustrate this point, I want to tell about a boy I knew long years ago who had a good job in a city machine shop. This young man often looked in the glass at his pale features. He also looked at his hands, which were often cut and infected from working on steel cutting lathes.



Frank Beneway

One weekend, around the fourth of July, he went to his uncle's farm near the city and tried his hand at cultivating corn with a good horse. The rows were long and straight. The corn and soil were odorful, and the fresh smells induced him to take off his shoes and stockings to feel the fresh, clean soil as he walked back and forth, and the muscled horse carried forward both boy and cultivator.

Although the pay was only half that he received in the machine shop the boy never went back to the factory. He later went to Cornell and became a very successful farmer. That is what I mean by inherent love for the land.

I think that the best way for young people to start in farming is through partnership with older people under a well-planned, written contract. The older people soon grow older, and the savings of the younger people soon allow them to take over the farm business. One has to save on a farm in order to buy the equipment to do the work. Partnerships are good arrangements, because they teach one how to get along with people.

If one does not like a partnership, the next best arrangement is to establish credit for a large volume farm business. It is more risky, but can be done with extra good management.—*F. W. Beneway, Ontario, N. Y.*

FOR WELL ROUNDED LIFE

Does a young man headed for farming need a college training?

I hold a strong feeling on the above question. Why shouldn't a young man planning to be a farmer have the same privilege of a college education as one headed for any other vocation?

All of my life from time to time I've heard the remark, "Why should so and so go to college? He's not planning to do anything but farm."

"Anything but farm!" What bigger job or more worthwhile vocation could he go into than farming? He should have an education to become a better farmer, to be able to get more out of life, to appreciate good literature and worthwhile music, to have a well-rounded, intelligent outlook on life, to aspire to have comforts and conveniences for his family, to have a home he'll be proud of.

Of course, it's possible to have those things without the broadening of college training, but not so likely. Too, a young man could go to college and then be a poor farmer, or a flop in any vocation, if he didn't take advantage of the college years. But if he's a normal American boy, college training will give him the added incentive to become the best of farmers. — *Mrs. W. B. Jolly, Taylorsville, Ga.*



Gordon Cameron

Gordon Cameron of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, has been chosen as president of the Farm Credit Banks of Springfield, to succeed Myron C. Peabody, who retired as president on September 30.

Mr. Cameron joined the Federal Land Bank staff in 1933, and after holding various positions, was elected executive vice president of the Federal Land Bank in November of 1954.

Mr. Peabody, who has been connected with the Land Bank for 37 years, held the position of executive vice president of the Federal Land Bank from 1949-1952, at which time he was chosen president of the System. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody will make their home at East Longmeadow, Massachusetts.



penetrates egg production barriers

Chances are you're looking high and low for ways to boost profits through greater flock efficiency. Well, don't look any further. Take a tip from many of the nation's most successful commercial egg producers. They've learned that no other single feed additive does so much to improve production efficiency as Dr. Salsbury's 3-Nitro Powder. Their records indicate that 3-Nitro-fed flocks lay up to a dozen extra eggs per hen per year—*on ¼ lb. less feed per dozen eggs.* They've cut flock depletion costs sharply—more birds live and lay. Yet all these benefits cost only pennies per layer per year—because 3-Nitro is used at the rate of only 1 lb. per ton of an all-mash ration. Try 3-Nitro to help your flock maintain a high rate of lay on lowered feed costs.

Your birds, too, can break through present egg production barriers! Ask your feed supplier for Dr. Salsbury's 3-Nitro in your egg mash. If it's unavailable, write direct.

Dr. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City Iowa

NATIONWIDE SERVICE TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

SAVE 50 TO 75% ON FUEL COSTS!



OVER 3,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD FROM ONE CITY

SAY MANY USERS

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24 HOUR THERMOSTATIC DOWNDRAFT

WOOD HEATERS

HOMES - SCHOOLS - STORES - APARTMENTS

Build only one fire a season, refueling on an average of once every 12 hours and remove ashes 3 times monthly. Any wood burns clean . . . less soot and grime. You are assured of safe, 'round-the-clock' heat at a minimum of expense and effort. See your Ashley dealer today.

SEE YOUR DEALER FOR PROOF . . .



BLOWER NOW AVAILABLE



Only ASHLEY Offers These Exclusive Features:
1. Patented Built-in Down-draft System
2. Patented Radiant Heat Controlled Thermostat
3. Patented Secondary Air Intake
4. Choice of Four Decorator Colors

If there is no dealer near you, write us for free details on the Ashley Automatic Wood Stove.

(SOME DEALERSHIPS AVAILABLE . . . WRITE US FOR DETAILS.)

ASHLEY AUTOMATIC STOVE CO., Inc.
Box AA 4
Columbia, South Carolina

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



Dairymen—chances are good that one or several of your cows will suffer from mastitis in the next 6 months. The mastitis season is here

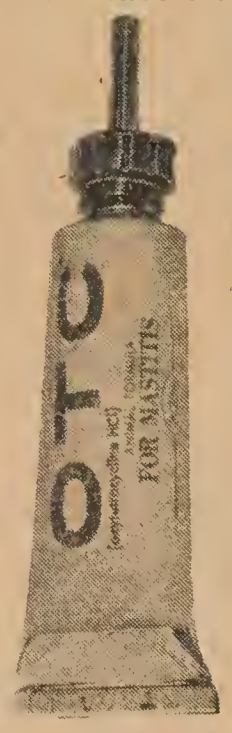
MASTITIS vs MANAGEMENT

Mastitis, first of all, is a management problem. But I get a little impatient with some dairy authorities that heap scorn on the dairyman who has a little trouble with mastitis, because the simple fact is that you just can't keep a herd of working cows wrapped in gauze and protected from every conceivable source of injury and stress.

By all means, do whatever you can to protect your cows and those tender udders . . . but when mastitis strikes, as it will, be thankful that science has developed a treatment that is wonderfully effective.

WATKINS (Liquid) OTC MASTITIS TREATMENT

This is Watkins OTC Mastitis Treatment. It contains a powerful antibiotic, oxytetracycline. Since it's a liquid instead of a goo, it disperses instantly throughout the quarter, and milks out completely. It will clear up most ordinary cases in 24 to 48 hours. You'll find you have fewer half-cured cases, fewer flare-ups because Watkins Liquid OTC reaches all through the udder tissue, into the hard to get at pockets of mastitis infection



A STITCH IN TIME

It's mighty important for you to be prepared for mastitis when it strikes. You should have Watkins OTC Mastitis Treatment *on hand*, ready to go . . because you're more likely to get a fast, complete cure if you treat immediately. And you may save a quarter (or the whole cow) that you might lose if you neglect treatment.

SPECIAL OFFER—Save $1.00

Since it's almost certain your cows will have mastitis this season and you'll need Watkins OTC Mastitis Treatment, your Watkins Dealer is making a special offer to encourage you to stock up now

Clip and save the coupon below. It entitles you to a $1 discount off the regular list price of a carton of 10 tubes . . . a saving of 10¢ per tube, $1 per carton.

CLIP AND SAVE

This coupon Good for $1 Discount on 10 tube carton of

WATKINS (Liquid) OTC MASTITIS TREATMENT

When purchased from Watkins Dealer
(Limit, 1 per customer)

Void where prohibited, taxed or regulated

Offer expires: Dec. 31, 1960 — Available only in continental U S A

Watkins Products, Inc., Newark, N. J.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

BOTTOMLESS PIT

I read the article "Woodlot Harvest" written by Jim Pond in your September 3rd issue. Mr. Pond appears to have the same views on taxation laws that I have, and I know there are many others who will agree that the tax laws now in existence and in force are worse than those imposed by England when we were colonies. Government for and by the people appears to be something of a matter of history. The veterans of '76 would turn over in their graves and wonder why they fought at Valley Forge!

I am in business, and I cannot afford to hire a secretary and an accountant to figure my taxes. If we do not comply with the tax laws we cannot continue in business, and if we have the educational ability (I am a college graduate) to figure our taxes we must use practically all our time to keep records imposed upon us by the government.

The real small business man and the farmer aren't making enough money to hire an accountant to figure out taxes. The days of free enterprise are past. This nation, founded by honest Christian farmers, appears to have lost its belief in the Bible and its teachings. Politicians are out to make good jobs for themselves; government agencies are now so powerful that we will soon find it even more difficult to operate as free men.

It is quite impossible for us to ignore this issue without breaking faith with the thousands of dead who fought that we might have freedom. Our children and countless unborn generations of Americans will inherit the debts of those in power who cannot or will not use sanity in their spending. Our money is being poured into a bottomless pit.

Perhaps there are many who will feel that I have expressed in too strong terms. Many may say that I am not patriotic. To this I say that I am a veteran of World War I, and my only son is a veteran of World War II. I feel that while we still have the right to free speech we should use that right.—*R. E. Newell, Franklin, Mass.*

MAIL BOX HEIGHT

After reading the item on the Service Bureau page in your September 17th issue entitled "How High?", my postmaster and I looked through the postal regulations and can find nowhere that the exact inches are stated. It used to be 42", but with a majority of the carriers using the lower cars, our Association got it changed so they can be lower if the carrier has a new car.

My last three cars (1947 Ford, 1958 Pontiac and 1960 Chevrolet) are all 39" from the ground to the bottom of the window. And I insist that all new boxes be 39" from the ground to the bottom of box. Everyone, even the older patrons, have cooperated except three or four. This type of person never does anything to help a carrier anyway.

If you care to prove this, take a new low car and put some papers on the right hand side of the car. Drive up to a right hand side of the road box 42" or higher (as some still are). First place a letter flat with 4 pennies on it loose two or three inches inside of box. Then see if you can reach it from the center of the driver's seat where we have to sit. Also put the flag down. I think you will see what we carriers mean when we want boxes down below this 42" that you have quoted.

A paper as widely read as yours among rural patrons can do much to correct this misunderstanding among patrons as to why we want the boxes **lower.** — *John T. Jones, Pattersonville, N. Y.*

DETOUR?

Sure, I'll express part of my opinions on your editorial "Opinions Wanted" September 17th issue.

If we are to receive the good, the better, and the best true values of life, our actions and thoughts must be of the best! In other words, but with the same precious meaning, "In all avenues to the smallest pathways of life cultivate virtues—cull vices!"

If a young man is headed for farming, he can be a happy success without taking the college detour. Going to college does not insure that he will be very good to a wife and family, or that he will produce worthy products with true joys of both mind and soul in bringing them forth!—*Donald A. Wise, Fredonia, N. Y.*

"SQUEEZE"

Every farmer is caught in the cost-price squeeze. Many of the items he buys are kept high as a result of the government support program, and he sells his produce on a highly competitive market. Some sort of cooperative program should be established whereby a farmer can buy and sell on the same basis. If he buys cooperatively, he ought to be able to sell cooperatively. He can benefit from the entire program by keeping his initial investment costs down. — *Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., Pomfret, Conn.*

LARGER FARMS

It is a hard job for a young farmer to start in farming, and farms are going to get larger and larger because of the price squeeze. Farmers will need larger farms to make a decent living.—*Kenneth Bosworth, Pomfret, Conn.*

FAMILY FARM WILL ENDURE

I think that the family-sized farm will stay with us for 25 years or more. It has been the backbone of American agriculture for a long, long time. One of the reasons that I think it will stay with us is that the cost of man labor is so high and will continue to be so high that the farmers will not be able to hire much, and make a profit on it.

The only way that a farmer can make a profit on the farm 25 years from now will be for him and his family to do most of the work. The size of the operation will be larger.

I do not think that vertical integration is going to take over, nor do I think that the government will be running American farms 25 years hence.

With population increasing as fast as it is, and with the demand for food increasing so fast, I think that the outlook is good for the efficient family farm operation 25 years from now.—*Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.*

JUST ONE VOTE

FROM NOW until Election Day, November 8, you'll be reading and hearing more and more pleas for you to register and vote. But some of us shrug it all off with a "What good will one vote do?"

The Citizen's Public Expenditure Survey, a non-partisan tax research organization, reminds us that it was by a margin of just one vote in the electoral college that made Thomas Jefferson President. The same holds true for John Quincy Adams. Grover Cleveland just nosed out James G. Blaine in 1884 by less than one vote per precinct and took New York and the presidency.

Remember, 1954? Averill Harriman became Governor of New York by a margin of 11,125 votes out of more than five million. Both the Democrats and the Republicans point out to their party workers that if just one more voter in each election district had voted for Senator Irving Ives, he would have been Governor.

Just one vote—sure, that's all any of us have. But it counts.



Rod Guichard

Rod Guichard, who for nine years has represented AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as a fieldman, is a candidate for State senator at the coming election, on the Democratic ticket.

Rod is well known both in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. He has been active as a member of the Elks, the Randolph Junior Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member and past president of the Randolph Booster Club.

In World War II he served as a paratrooper in the 17th Airborne Division, participated in the Battle of the Bulge, and in 1945 was wounded in the airborne invasion crossing of the Rhine River. Rod is the proud possessor of the Bronze Star medal, the Purple Heart, and three bronze battle stars.

The staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always encouraged all employees to participate in civic affairs, including service as elected officials.

FFA Members Look Ahead

(Continued from Page 12)

"Certain areas today are following a trend toward greater cow herds without the necessary crop production handled by a farmer specializing in that work. It is logical that this farmer's undivided attention on the production of a single crop could produce a better crop than the ordinary farmer could. I believe, however, that this plan has limited application and will not develop very rapidly in the Northeast.

"I believe that one man farms will be common ten years from now. With more modern machinery, one man can do much more than at present. When one man is responsible for his animals and crops, pride and desire create a better product. The whole question is one of efficiency, and I believe that the efficient job of tomorrow will be done by a large but one man operation."—*Wayne L. Thurston, Norway, Maine*

"Under the topic of equipment, I believe the biggest change in farming in the next ten years will be the way we put in our crops. Each year new ways are coming out so that we can get our crops in faster, earlier and cheaper. At the present, though, I think hay driers and bale throwers are the most needed equipment in my area.

"I think farms will get bigger; one man will probably manage five or six farms as we know them today. My prediction is that the output per farm worker will double in the next decade. Part of this will come from better fertilization, especially of hay land, plus more plowing under of green manure crops.

"Concerning buildings, I feel that the pen stable will be the dairy barn of the future. I don't feel that a stanchion barn plus a milking parlor will go together, mainly because of the time involved each morning cleaning out a stanchion barn. Cows are more contented when they are out and it is much easier to watch the cows than when they are in stanchions. We have had a pen stable for 15 years and wouldn't change to stanchions for anything."—*Dale Stoner, King Ferry, N. Y.*

"I believe the trend toward fewer and larger farms will continue. The output per farm worker will also continue to increase due to new and better machinery.

"In my area, use of more nitrogen will be the biggest change in fertilization during the next decade. Hay drying equipment is needed in my area and will increase in number.

"As for dairy barns, I feel that pen stables will gain in popularity with those who want to produce more milk, but don't care so much about the type of cows. The stanchion barn plus the milking parlor will be preferred by cattlemen having purebred herds."—*Robert Kimball, Concord, N. H.*



How to meet the

Challenge of Change

from can to bulk handling

Every dairyman and dairy cooperative is challenged by the changes stemming from bulk milk handling. A challenge that can be met in one of three ways. Yet only one of these ways will guarantee the continued enjoyment of bulk economics over the years. And only one will assure a continued market for milk should you stay with cans.

Consider The Three Possibilities

If you put in a bulk tank where your cooperative doesn't furnish bulk pick-up service, you're in the hands of a dealer. He'll pay you a premium for bulk milk all right. At least until the supply catches up with the demand. When enough farms go bulk, he may reduce your premium, pocket all of the bulk savings himself, or share them with his customers.

Economic Laws Can Be Heartless, Too

If your cooperative arranges for bulk pick-up, but you stay with cans, you're at the mercy of economic laws. Bulk milk, you see, can be hauled farther, faster and cheaper . . . not just up to 10 o'clock in the morning, but all day long. It will bypass your can plant. Can volume will drop, can plant costs will skyrocket. Soon your milk will be compelled to travel a greater distance . . . to some centralized plant where can milk from a larger area may be concentrated. You'll pay the cost of the longer haul.

Affiliated-Cooperative Milk Handling Is the Better Way

This way is offered to cooperatives by the Dairymen's League . . . the only farm organization with bulk routes throughout the milkshed. The League realizes that country plants are suffering from the loss of can volume to bulk handling. It realizes, too, that bulk handling on some routes is under control of non-farm people. To keep the country movement of milk in farm hands, the League is offering to work with other cooperatives on an affiliated bulk-handling plan. A plan that guarantees dairymen the benefits of bulk-handling savings both now and in the future. And a plan that can be enjoyed without changing your cooperative membership . . . or without endangering the market of any dairyman who wants to stay with cans.

For facts about this unusual plan, write or telephone the nearest League Division Office.

Ask These Cooperatives About the League's Affiliated Milk-Handling Plan

Farmer's Cooperative Milk Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Philadelphia Milk Producers Cooperative Ass'n., Philadelphia, N. Y.
Portville Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Portville, N. Y.
Midland Producers Cooperative, Cortland, N. Y.
Laurel Cooperative, McVeytown, Pa.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE
Cooperative Association Inc.



One year's growth of quackgrass from a single node had a total length of 458 feet.

Quackgrass Control Is Tough Problem

QUACKGRASS rates as noxious weed No. 1 in the Northeast. Power tillage tools have loosed its grip on some areas, but farmers having infested fields are not deceived. Given any opportunity, this plague will monopolize available plant food and moisture supplies. Besides, it produces a substance which slows the growth of cultivated crops.

The vigor of quackgrass is proverbial. Individual nodes placed in well-manured soil in the fall of 1958 were examined on May 27, 1959. At this time 3 plants had 2 rhizomes each; 3 plants had 3 rhizomes; and 1 plant had 5 rhizomes, the average length of the lot being 9.7 inches. The end of each rhizome was marked with a wire and measurements showed an average elongation of an inch a day for three weeks when the majority of the rhizomes turned up to produce new plants.

Eleven Foot Spread.—On September 9, 1959, when one of the original plants was dug up, the spread of the rhizomes was almost 11 feet. Where 3 rhizomes had started in May, there now were 14, having a total length of 458 feet. New plants arising from the rhizomes numbered 206 plus 236 growing points which had not yet reached the surface, a total of 440 branches arising from the parent plant. Fifteen seed spikes were produced, the tallest of which was 29 inches in height.

Apparently quackgrass appears in many sub-species or varieties. That may be one reason why it is so hard to completely kill out of an infested field and why usual methods of eradication are undependable. Much variation has been observed in different plants in height, manner of growth, leaf type, color, and disease susceptibility.

Of five Pennsylvania clones grown under similar conditions, No.'s 1 and 2 were about 36 inches tall, No. 2 being more upright; No. 3 was generally prostrate in growth, and its tallest stalks measured 16 inches; No. 4 was the tallest attaining a growth of 43 inches; and No. 5 grew to a height of 36 inches. Field selected plants from Vermont grew to heights of 30 to 36 inches, but West Virginia plants, lower and more variable, were from 22 to 34 inches tall.

Aminotriazole Approved. — This pestiferous grass can be controlled to a high degree with certain chemicals which temporarily sterilize the soil. Most of these materials still are in the experimental stage. Aminotriazole may be legally used if applied to quackgrass 10 to 14 days before corn is planted. Atrazine also may be used on corn in pre-emergence applications. Dalapon may be applied to potato fields at rates of 7 to 9 pounds per acre. Plow and plant 7 to 9 days after treatment. Applications of certain of the commoner herbicides have killed quackgrass occasionally, but in general they have not been dependably effective.

By S. M. Raleigh*

*Professor of Agronomy, Pennsylvania State University.

EDITORIALS (Continued from Page 4)

and women to run a better world—and what are the chances that they will?

I am a staunch defender of the best possible educational opportunities for all, but these alone will not guarantee that good boys and girls will become great men and women. Research, the finding of new facts, is essential, but it can never cause a soul to grow. Mechanical power can make life easier, but such power can be used to kill as well as to cure.

What, then, is the answer? Only by developing the spirit can man reach the height of his possibilities. Help in attaining that end should be the chief aim of all organized groups—including all churches—which are built on firm moral and spiritual foundations.

IMPORTANT FARMING

ANY IDEA that farming is decreasing in importance is far from the truth. While the number of business farms has decreased, each farm produces more, and in addition to that, many jobs incident to producing and marketing food which were once done on the farm are now considered a part of industry.

In fact, Dr. C. P. Wilson, Director of the Kansas State School of Agriculture, points out that there are twice as many jobs in industry that serve farmers as there actually are in farming. Dr. Wilson goes on to say:

> **"Agriculture is the biggest buyer, seller and borrower in the United States. The inventory of farm machinery alone is greater than the assets of the American steel industry, and five times that of the automobile industry.**
> **Agriculture uses 6½ million tons of finished steel a year—more than is used in a year's output of passenger cars. It consumes 17½ billion gallons of crude petroleum — more than is used by any other industry — and 285 million pounds of raw rubber — enough to make tires for 6 million motor cars. Agriculture takes 22 billion kilowatt hours of electric power, more than enough to serve Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore and Houston for a year.**
> **Each year farmers purchase farm supplies worth about $16 billion.**
> **The agricultural plant each year increases its use of capital, of science and technology, of management and research.**

Surely these figures indicate that farming is a tremendously important part of our national economy!

BUSTLES AND "FALSIES"

I'M ALL FOR healthy, vigorous growth, the kind that comes to babies as the result of loving care backed by fresh air and nourishing food. Tacking artificial gadgets to various parts of the human anatomy may cater to a passing fad, but such action is unlikely permanently to improve the physique of anyone.

Economic growth is also "desirable", but there is a similarity, I think, between bustles and government attempts to stimulate business by pumping money — taxed or borrowed —into the veins of commerce. Neither can result in permanent good.

The healthy, natural way for our economy to grow is through investment in new machines and new buildings, made possible by the thrift and saving of countless ordinary citizens like you and me.

HALF FREE

MOST FARMERS with whom I talk argue that one of two things must happen, either farm subsidies must be kept and perhaps increased, or subsidies to non-farm groups must be drastically reduced, if not eventually entirely eliminated. In effect they are saying that farming cannot survive under a "half slave—half free" economy. The farm sector of the economy cannot alone go back to free markets.

Starting from that point, many say, "Cutting subsidies to other groups is impossible, therefore we must fight to keep farm price supports or some other government help." But at least one farmer, Frank Beneway of Ontario, New York, disagrees with this viewpoint.

"Price supports of all kinds have hurt us by causing inflationary high prices and taxes," he says, "and rather than keep them I believe it would be far better for everyone gradually to reduce all government subsidies. I believe also that if a substantial majority of farmers would write to congressmen demanding such action, definite results could be secured. Furthermore, we might well get support from other groups. Everyone is a consumer, and subsidies increase the price of everything we buy."

Frank's suggestion makes sense. I maintain that voters can still get the action they want if they will agree on what they want and demand it. A gradual "tapering off" of all government subsidies would eventually help everyone!

RIGHT HAND—LEFT HAND

THE CITIZENS Public Expenditure Survey of Albany, N.Y., comes up with some interesting figures. Commenting on the recently passed Federal medical aid to the needy bill, the organization tells us that it will cost Empire State taxpayers over $27 million in taxes to get back $19.3 million as the State's share of the first year total cost of $202 million!

For New York, at least, it looks like a poor bargain.

About This Issue's Cover

YOUR editors decided long ago to have the theme of this year's Forum Issue concerned with "The Challenge of Change." The cover pictures symbolize some of the aspects of business and agriculture that have been, and will be, changing rapidly.

Beginning with the picture at top left and going in a clockwise direction, here are some comments about each:

EDUCATION — As farming becomes more and more complicated, specialized training becomes more important. The young man who plans to farm needs basic information about production, including soils, control of weeds, insects and diseases, commercial fertilizers, equipment, and many other things. Here we see a class in vocational agriculture out in the field studying farm equipment.

Many farm boys will not choose farming as a career, but they too need education to take a useful place in "agri-business" or other branches of industry. There are a host of non-farm opportunities for capable young men with a farm background; the evidence is that demand exceeds supply.

PRODUCTION — This mechanical snap bean harvester illustrates the trend toward cutting production costs. Emphasis will continue on the best varieties of crops, the best animals for production, growing the quality which consumers want, using equipment to replace muscle, and in all ways lowering the unit cost of food production.

Our highly industrialized economy is possible because so few farmers produce so much food for so many people. In 1960, each farm worker is producing food and fiber for himself and 23 others—freeing most of the labor force for creation of industrial goods.

COMMUNICATIONS — Roads are becoming increasingly important. They are essential, but many times they remove good farm land from production. Other elements of communication that are being developed to serve agriculture include more telephones in barns to save steps; walky-talkies for communication at distant parts of the farm; improved television services to all farmers.

Communications are vitally important to farmers through bringing the latest information on production, marketing and public problems, and in presenting the true farm picture to consumers.

The printed page remains one of the most important means of communication. Your editors pledge themselves to continue providing you with helpful information about meeting "the challenge of change."

FARM ORGANIZATIONS — This Farm Bureau Kitchen Konference group is discussing some important farm problem of production, marketing or policy. As farmers become a smaller and smaller minority, the importance of group action and solidarity increases. If farming is to prosper, organizations must be strengthened by greater membership and more individual participation.

Farm organizations and business alike will more fully recognize the fact that they have mutual interests and interdependence.

MANAGEMENT — In most cases, whether a farm or industry, the difference between black and red ink lies in management. This "electric brain" is a far cry from keeping records on a blackboard in the stable, a calendar in the kitchen, or even books in a farm office. Already Dairy Herd Improvement records are being analyzed by such computers, baby chick hatcheries are using them to figure out better breeding programs, and undoubtedly their farm use will grow.

MARKETING — In addition to increasing bargaining power, farmers will emphasize producing to meet market needs, and moving farm produce to market quickly and by methods which will maintain quality. Here we see two bulk milk tanks riding piggy-back on a railroad flatcar.

As consumers ask for more processing of foods, the non-farm services become an increasingly important part of the final price of food items. It will be even more essential to process, as well as produce, in terms of consumer demand.

FARM SUPPLIES — The business of furnishing farmers with equipment and supplies for production is tremendous. Here we see tanks containing nitrogen fertilizer for increasing crop production. A complete liquid fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash will become common.

Other essential farm chemicals include those controlling weeds, diseases, and insects, as well as remedies for parasites and diseases of animals.

MATERIALS HANDLING — Lifting is becoming obsolete on farms. Bulk fertilizer and lime are loaded on trucks and spread on the fields. Livestock and poultry feeds are elevated into storage bins and brought to animals by gravity, self-feeding silos are growing in numbers, and self-unloading wagons are delivering chopped grass to silos or feed bunks.

The farmstead has lagged behind in the rush of mechanization, when compared to field machines. This will change rapidly in the next decade.

Farm records prove it...



BEACON'S HI-SPEED DAIRY PROGRAM

increases income over feed cost

Are you feeding out all of the milk producing *potential* inherited by your cows? So often herds with outstanding production capabilities just don't deliver when it comes to figuring net profit per cow. Many low producers are overfed—and valuable feed is wasted. Other cows—with high potential—are underfed which prevents them from producing to *capacity*.

Beacon's Hi-Speed Dairy Program matches the feed to the cow's *need* and does away with rigid grain to milk ratios. This scientific *feed programming* has been tested at the Beacon Dairy Research Farm, and proved by hundreds of successful Eastern dairymen who find that returns over feed cost are consistently *increased*.

Let's look at the records

The "proof of the pudding" is in these summaries of D.H.I.A. herds which changed over to the Beacon Program. The following tables clearly show consistent *increased* production, *increased* butterfat, *increased* income over feed cost. These D.H.I.A. figures have been accumulated since the 1956-57 test year and include 1959-60 results.

FIRST YEAR ON BEACON
Average Increases for 1,476 Cows in 36 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
Total 1-Yr. Increase	724	26.9	$16.47

TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS ON BEACON
Average Increases for 773 Cows in 20 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
1st yr.	610	22.7	$16.54
2nd yr.	706	33.1	$27.60
Total 2-Yr. Increase	1,316	55.8	$44.14

THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS ON BEACON
Average Increases for 250 Cows in 7 Herds

	Milk (lbs.)	Fat (lbs.)	Income Over Feed Cost
1st yr.	488	20.0	$ 5.56
2nd yr.	807	26.5	$31.14
3rd yr.	1,004	40.1	$20.01
Total 3-Yr. Increase	2,299	86.6	$56.71

Call in your Beacon Advisor

He can help evaluate production capacity and roughage quality, help you feed out the extra profit making ability inherited by your cows—for more milk, greater return over feed cost. Ask your Beacon Advisor about this real money maker for dairymen today.

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Down . . . Down . . . down to size.

Paid to Sept. 1, 1960: $2,080,000 to 5236 policyholders.

TYPICAL PAYMENTS:

Twin incubator babies draw $825.40 from G.L.F. health insurance fund.

$8,000 extra paid in July for two Members' accidental deaths.

46-year-old Member aided by $1,697 in recovery from May heart attack.

Wife draws $695, husband $675 for separate illnesses.

62 Members' June babies thrive after $10,160 G.L.F. maternity payments.

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Address .....

My G.L.F. Service Agency .....

Premium payments may be handled by milk check deductions.



Gerald Stoddard (left) congratulates Nathan "Bill" Morris of Turner, Maine, for winning the sweepstakes award in the 1960 New England Green Pastures Contest. The Stoddard Farm at North Haverhill, N. H., was a close second. The award was made at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass.

Eastern States Winners

Championships in the various breeds at the 1960 Eastern States Exposition were announced as follows:

AYRSHIRE

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Lippitt Wonder, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

Reserve Grand Champion — Meredith Daffodil, Meredith Farm. Topsfield, Mass.

Junior Champion — Lippitt Hi Lass, Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Village Brook Diamond High, Village Brook Farm, South Onondaga, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Lippitt Paulus, Lippitt Farm. Hope, R. I.

Junior Champion — Meadowcroft Fashion Supreme, Kenneth & Richard Hatch, Granby, Mass.

BROWN SWISS

Females:

Grand Champion —Concord's Rosebud Concentration, Concord Farms, Woodbourne, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — J. B. Supreme's Chenny, Judd's Bridge Farm New Milford, Conn.

Senior Champion — Norvic Mistress Lavanda, C/B Farms, Litchfield, Conn.

Junior Champion — Bryn Coron Juliette D. J., Bryn Coron Farm, Princeton, Mass.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion —Hycrest Royal Jester, Bryn Coron Farm, Princeton, Mass.

Reserve Grand Champion — Ethan Allen Philosopher, Kilravock Farm, Litchfield, Conn.

Junior Champion — Shelburne Endeavor's Ideal, Shelburne Farms, Shelburne, Vt.

GUERNSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Arcthusa Wally, A. Benjamin and Arthur Webster, Jr., Litchfield, Conn.

Reserve Grand Champion — Ollasses Prediction Pansy, Dewan Farms, Oneida, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Greystone Actorine's Nancy, Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Miss Lily's Neptune, Dewan Farms, Oneida, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Chedco Promoter, Brigeen Farms, Turner, Maine.

Junior Champion — Green Meads Traveler's Ajax, Darwin Morse, Richmond, Mass.

HOLSTEIN

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Maroy Model Abbekerk, R. Peter Heffering, Cayuga, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Tum-A-Lum Ivanhoe Misty, Aldo Panciera, Westerly, R. I.

Junior Champion — Ken-Ray Model Cora Sue, Kenneth and Raymond Vail, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Freebaer Alcartra Lad, Freebaer Farms, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion— Pineyhill Macimilian, Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, Allentown, Penna.

JERSEY

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — May Lad's Wallflower, Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Reserve Grand Champion — Brampton Gareth Carom, Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Junior Champion — Butternut Teffia Sample, Butternut Brook Farm, Litchfield, Conn.

Bulls:

Grand Champion — Farmer in the Dell, Pionecr Farm, Old Lyme, Conn.

Senior Champion — Design's Farmer Boy, Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion— Golden Scepter, Pioneer Farm, Old Lyme, Conn.

MILKING SHORTHORN

Females:

Senior and Grand Champion — Mystery Purity Dodgney, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I.

Reserve Grand Champion — Patten Hill Julie, D. T. Barnard and Son, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Junior Champion — Last Chance Van Berg 28th, Roger Bacon, Brookfield, Mass.

Bulls:

Senior and Grand Champion — Newstead Scarlet Pimpernel, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I

Junior Champion — Mystery Byron Clay 264296, D. T. Barnard and Son, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

ANGUS

Females:

Junior and Grand Champion — Moles Hill Blackcap 2118, Moles Hill Farm, Sharon, Conn.

Senior and Reserve Grand Champion— Hedgerows Royal Lady 2, Hedgerows Farm, West Cornwall, Conn.

Bulls:

Junior and Grand Champion — Moles Hill Maximilian 1160, Moles Hill Farm, Sharon, Conn.

Reserve Grand Champion — Questor of Meadow Lane, Meadow Lane Farm, North Salem, N. Y.

Senior Champion — Eileenmere A B 5114, George Allen and B. G. Byars. Gettysburg, Penna.

HEREFORD

Females:

Champion — UC Mixer Queen, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

Reserve Champion — HRF Lady Domino 80th, Hidden River Farms, Woodstock, Va.

Bulls:

Champion — Rozato Heir 921, Rose Hill Farm, Cecilton, Md.

Reserve Champion — Rozato Heir 952, Rose Hill Farm, Cecilton, Md.

(Continued on Page 35)

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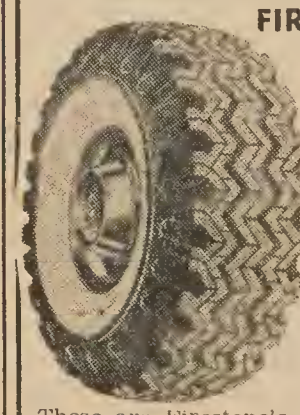
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760-15	22.80	24.65	29.70
800-15		27.35	32.90
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800-14		22.55	27.10
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Al Seymour grows 70 acres of certified seed potatoes near Malone, N. Y. Growing spuds for seed is an exacting business.

Potato Grower Says N. Y. State Needs A Foundation Seed Farm

By AL SEYMOUR

AGRICULTURE is a huge industry in New York State. No small part of this industry is the production of one of our basic and vital foods — potatoes, both table stock and certified seed. According to USDA figures, the value of the 1959 New York State potato crop was $33,378,000. New York is the fourth largest potato producing state in the nation, and the second largest seed producing state in the Northeast.

Industry does not stand still. It either moves forward or backward. I believe that this applies to the potato industry of the Empire State, particularly to the production of certified seed. We have not moved ahead as other major seed producing areas have done. This places New York growers at a disadvantage, for all are competing in the same markets. Foremost in our lack of progress has been the failure to establish a foundation seed farm, as has been done in the states of Maine and Wisconsin.

Maine Farm

I recently visited Aroostook County in Maine and their State seed farm. In talking with growers and others connected with the industry, I found them very quick to point out that their foundation seed farm is the potato industry's right arm. Their foundation seed program has been in full operation for about ten years. It was established by a loan from State funds, and today 65% of those funds have been repaid. In a few more years the entire loan will be paid back and the State will continue to own the seed farm. Their entire potato program has been greatly improved and the seed farm has been a tremendous factor in enabling the growers to meet and compete in a very strong manner in all of the seed markets. It has been a major factor in improving the agricultural economy of the entire State.

Practically all certified seed and table stock growers of New York State are in agreement that we have a definite need for a State foundation seed farm. This is absolutely necessary in order annually to have superior tuber lines free from ring rot and virus. We must produce such super foundation stock ourselves, as it cannot be purchased directly from any other state. The states that do produce this foundation seed stock do so for their own growers only. The foundation grower multiplies this stock and supplies top quality seed for the certified seed grower. The certified seed grower is in turn the supplier of a greatly improved seed to the table stock grower. The final results are increased yields for the table stock grower, and a better product to the consumer.

In potato production the costs are on a per acre basis. When yields are increased, per unit costs are lowered. The better the seed, the better the yield. Increased yields result in more efficient production. This should result in improving the economy of not only the potato producers, but all allied industries, making a substantial contribution to the State's entire economy. Furthermore, by increasing the efficiency of potato production, it is likely that this efficiency will be passed on to the consumer along with a better pack. It is a proven fact that producers have been able to retain only a small profit from their increased efficiency. The greater part of the benefit has always been passed on to the consuming public in the form of lower prices.

We have discussed the major function of a state seed farm as a producer of super foundation seed stock. But another very important function of a state seed farm is the multiplication of new varieties in a virus free environment, as well as to clean up the disease of some of the older accepted commercial varieties, and have them re-introduced.

The Cornell University potato breeding program is constantly working to develop new varieties resistant to certain diseases, notably golden nematode, black spot and scab. It has been found possible, in the Cornell breeding program, to produce varieties with these characteristics and it remains only to select the varieties which have the requisite horticultural characteristics to make acceptable commercial varieties.

Leaf Roll Problem

Unfortunately, the Ithaca environment has proved an unfavorable one in which to multiply these varieties because of rapid spread of leaf roll. In 1959 some of the most promising potential varieties were lost through 100% infection, and other selections were reduced some 50%. This means that these selections cannot be tested adequately in 1960, and if a similar outbreak occurs in 1961, another year will be lost. If a few of the most promising selections could have been maintained on a state seed farm in a virus-free condition, seed would now be available for adequate testing and final selection. The selected variety or varieties could have been multiplied in 1961 and placed in the hands of New York seed growers for further multiplication in 1962.

New York State has an area in its northern counties where a foundation seed farm could be located. This area, with its cool climate, higher elevations and its extensive forests provides ideal isolation, making it one of the outstanding seed producing areas in the nation.

Not only do we have the area to produce super foundation stock, but we have the resources of highly qualified, competent and dedicated men at Cornell University. Furthermore, we have qualified foundation growers with suitable land on which to multiply this stock for the benefit of all our people. All that we need to make a New York State foundation seed farm a reality is a helping hand—a loan of necessary funds from the State of New York. When this foundation seed farm is well established, these funds will be repaid and both growers and consumers of the State of New York will continue to receive the benefits of this program for many years.



Picture of a modern farmer

His dairy herd begins at 40 cows.

He cultivates and manages over 200 acres.

He is constantly learning and broadening horizons.

He's an agronomist, biologist, engineer, accountant, a many-sided expert.

His business is in a state of growth, change and expansion, and he has to move with the times to stay in business and make a profit.

In Upstate New York, he is one of the most important members of the community; his purchases contribute importantly to local economies.

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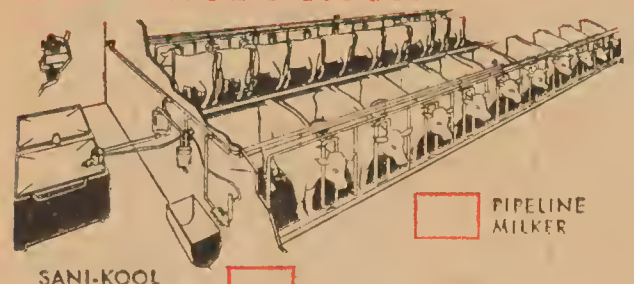
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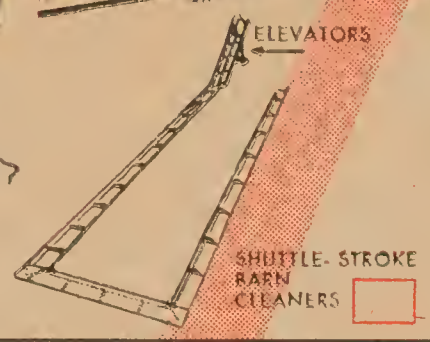


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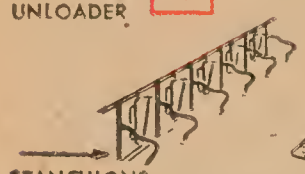


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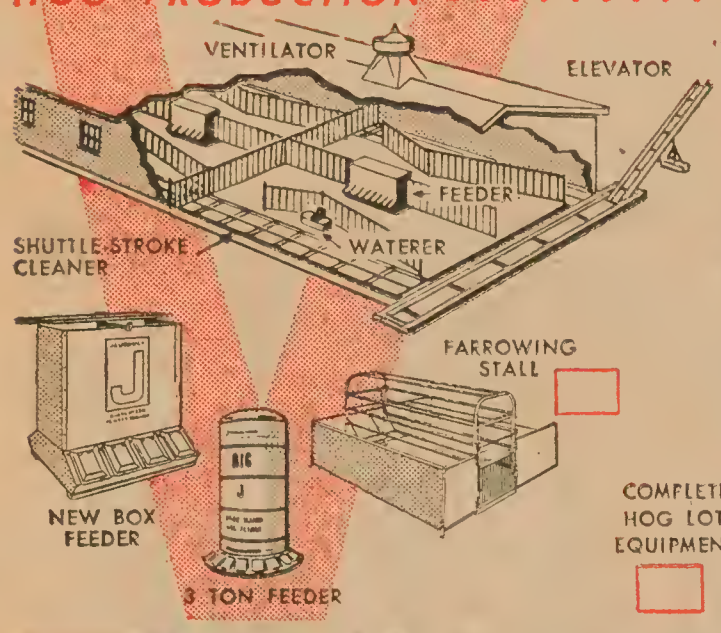
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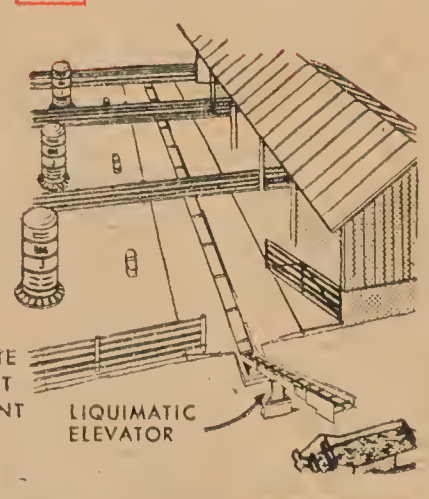
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Mechanical tomato harvester in action at a California farm.

Research Still Essential to AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH is never-ending. Those engaged in it divide it roughly into two areas: **pure researeh,** which is concerned with the discovery of new facts, with no relation to their possible use; and **applied research,** which takes all of these facts, sometimes combining them, to develop useful practices or products.

The uninformed or uninterested person might wonder what there is yet to discover, but actually every new discovery opens up new areas for further investigation.

Let's look at just a few of the developments now underway or contemplated which have some effect on farming and related businesses:

Motor Vehicles and Roads

Ralph Isbrandt, director of automotive engineering and research for American Motors Corporation, lists some of the probable car improvements as follows:

Improved efficiency of operation from a cost standpoint; expanding maximum braking efficiency to a greater portion of the life of the car; over-all reduction in the size of the vehicle; improved steering, handling and riding qualities, visibility, and automatic transmission.

Dr. John Street of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, in discussing tires, says:

"The tire engineer is striving to attain a product which has greater durability for wear; increased ability to stand up under road hazards which might cause injury to cord body or separation in the tire components; a product having still better performance under long, hot high-speeding operating conditions. He must keep traction or road holding ability very prominently in mind. He is also trying, particularly in passenger car tires, to reduce the transmission by the tire of impacts due to occasional road irregularities, such as expansion joints, bumps, chuck holes or just plain rough road surfaces to the spring mechanism of the car and to the passengers."

Speaking of roads, Dr. W. J. Sweeney, vice president of the Esso Research and Engineering Company, predicts constant improvement in asphalt pavement and possible development of roadway applications for a new family of thermo plastic. He predicts "cloverleafs paved in various colors to define correct roads, to avoid frustrations of motorists in unfamiliar surroundings, a continued increase in octane ratings of motor fuels."

Turning more directly to farming, Professor Arden Sherf of Cornell looks ahead to an easier day in vegetable disease control. Within ten years, he says, vegetable growers will be using radically new methods of handling vegetable disease. Among these he sees varieties with high resistance or immunity to disease, systemic fungicides applied to the soil and taken up by the plant to control disease, or perhaps a chemical in which the seed can be soaked to prevent disease.

We may even see a single concentrated fungicide-insecticide to control all diseases and insects on a particular crop.

New methods of applying fungicides and insecticides might include putting them in irrigating water, and certainly more extensive use of aircraft. New information may make it possible to predict plant disease outbreaks, thus saving money by making it necessary to control only when the danger actually threatens.

Milking

W. T. McAllister, farm management specialist at the University of Delaware, lets his imagination wander around milking methods as follows:

"By just using some of the scientific facts we already know and simply applying them to dairying, it is technically possible to design a series of electronic and mechanical devices to select the individual cow, guide her into the milking stall, wash the udder and dry it with a blast of warm air, release a feed mixture accurately measured according to milk production, and record the amount of milk produced.

In this dream, I could see that each inflation on the milking machine was controlled independently, and each teat-cup stopped pulsating when the milk flow stopped. When all four stopped, a bell sounded and the machine was removed. After all cows had been milked, the entire system was automatically flushed and sterilized."

Atoms for Agriculture

What about the atom? Will it find a place in agriculture? Dr. Cyril Comar of Cornell suggests a number of possibilities. First is the use of atomic energy in producing electronic power. So far as agriculture is concerned, Dr. Comar believes this will be of least importance in the near future. He suggests these possibilities:

The use of radiation to control in-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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RESEARCH - - -

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sect infestation of grain and the preservation of food; inhibiting the sprouting of root crops in storage; and the eradication of insects by sterilization of males by radiation.

Radiation has possibilities in developing better plant varieties through mutations caused by x-rays. Radioactive isotopes, sometimes called "tags", are being used to follow the path of fertilizers from soil to plant, of animal feeds from bin to milk or meat, and in other similar ways.

Family Farms

Discussing agriculture in general, Dr. Tyrus R. Timm of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation says:

"There will be further commercialization of agriculture with units getting larger; investments and operating expenses bigger. There is little evidence of a great movement to large, corporation farming or ranching, generally."

Recently, at the Thor Research Center for Better Farm Living at Marengo, Illinois, visitors saw closed circuit TV installations permitting a farmer to watch developments any place on the farm where cameras are spotted. For example, a moveable camera located on rails in a barn permits the owner to keep an eye on sick animals; automatic feeding operations can be checked; and a camera at the pool permits parents to watch youngsters in swimming.

Visitors also saw a 12x20x8-foot incubator where carefully controlled climatic conditions changed oat grains into "grass" six to eight inches high for feeding livestock at the rate of an inch or more a day.

Needed Facts

Available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture is a 26-page bulletin, No. 221, titled "An Appraisal of Agricultural Research." It lists problems now being explored or in need of solution in sufficient volume to keep researchers busy for years, such as:

The development of safer but effective chemicals that will be non-poisonous to animals as well as to plants and soils; the development of equipment for mechanization of the harvesting of crops that are still picked by hand; developing more uses for farm products in industry; developing low-cost, high-quality processed food products that are convenient to prepare and serve, and which do not require refrigeration or packaging.

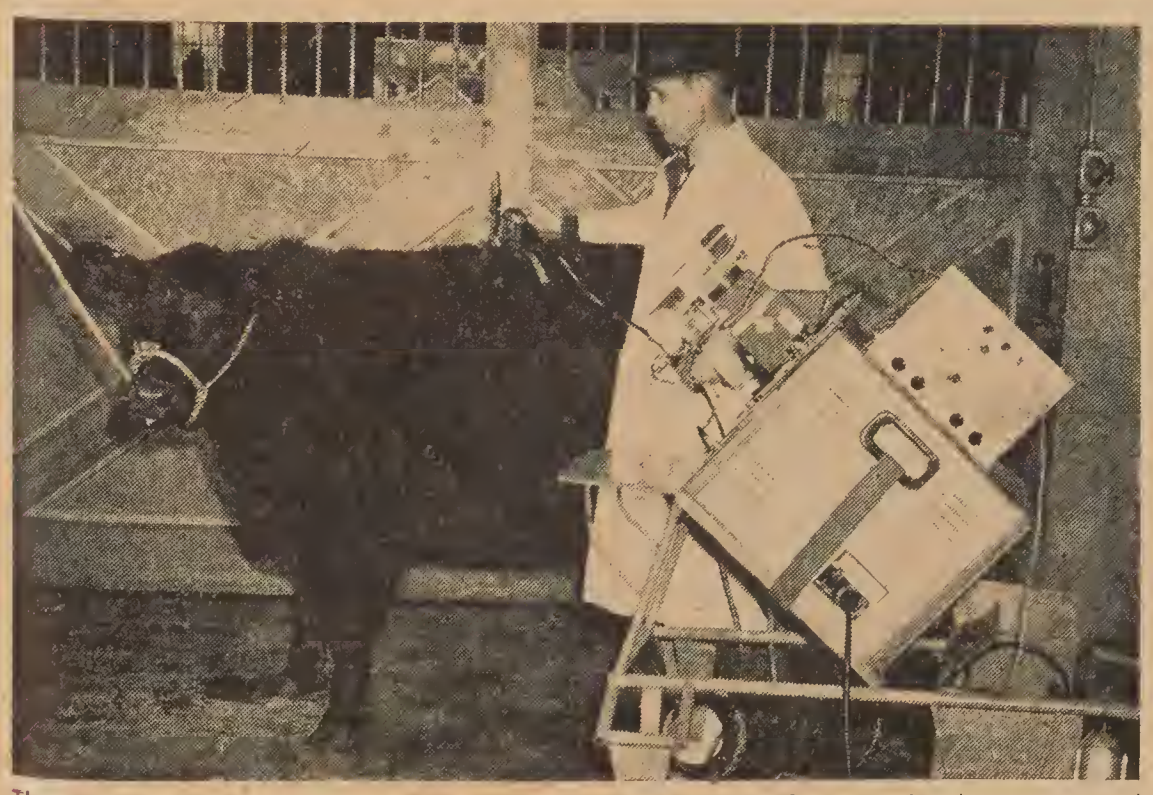
With all of these developments, some fear has been expressed as to the place that agriculture will maintain in our economy in years to come. Quite facetiously one professor points out that if the present rate of reduction of farm numbers continues he could tell us exactly when we will have no farms at all! It is true, of course, that for years men with over-developed imaginations have predicted the date when our food will be produced chemically and all that we will need to do to get the nutrients and vitamins and chemicals needed for the human body will be to swallow a pill occasionally.

Feeding Hens

Dr. J. M. Snyder of Beacon Milling Company, in discussing poultry feeds for tomorrow, suggests a complete feed rather than mash and grain; different feeds for males and females, for birds of different ages and for different seasons of the year. They may even be different, says Dr. Snyder, for different regions of the country. We are likely to see special feeds for special needs, for example, high level feeds during disease outbreaks, special feeds for molting layers, and pre-breeding feed for turkeys.

Dr. Snyder also predicts an increase in the use of electronic computers to take the guesswork out of formulating rations. These computors are already being used to process records of Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperatives, and by leading baby chick hatcheries in their breeding programs. Undoubtedly, further uses will be discovered for them.

And so we could go on endlessly, for so far we have touched on only those few of the agricultural enterprises common to the Northeast that have come to our particular attention in recent weeks.



The use of ultrasonics in measuring the beefiness of cattle is demonstrated above by J. R. Stouffer of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Ultrasonics, a term applied to sound waves of higher frequency than can be heard by humans, is used to measure the size of a beef animal's "rib-eye". It is the same principle used for submarine detection by ships. The sound waves are passed over the rib area and scan it and a camera is used to record the scan of the cross-section of the rib and this enables the operator to reproduce the size and shape of the fat and the lean.

Although the technique is still in the development stage, it could become an important factor in selecting beef animals of heavy muscling.



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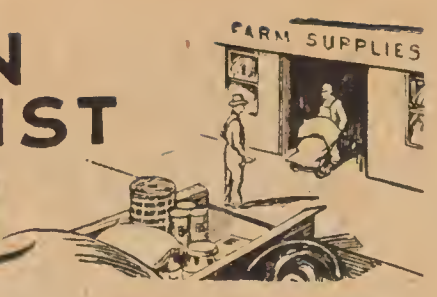
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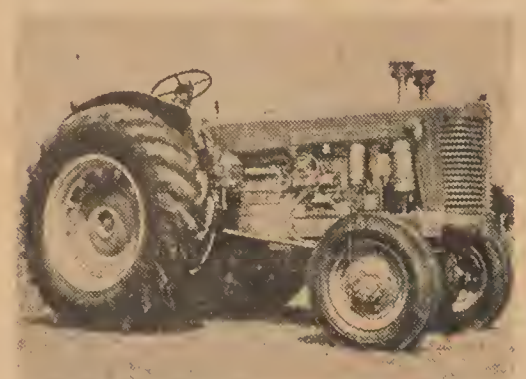
LIBRADOL - A HIGHLY MEDICATED plaster for ADULT USE that has been used and prescribed by DOCTORS for many years, for MORE EFFECTIVE RELIEF of chest congestion due to colds.

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TO RELIEVE PAIN and REDUCE SWELLING of Sprains, Strains, Bruises and Localized Muscular Congestion and Soreness. WITHOUT that uncomfortable HOT SENSATION.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers





Biggest and most powerful of MASSEY-FERGUSON'S tractor line—the new M-F 98 diesel delivers a maximum belt horsepower of 88.46 and a maximum draw bar horsepower of 81.20, according to Nebraska tractor tests. Powered by the well-known GM "Jimmy" 2-cycle, 3-cylinder diesel engine, the 98 has six forward speeds.

New ball-type steering mechanism makes the 98 exceptionally easy to steer without power steering, according to the Company. Power steering, however, is available as optional equipment.

A forecast of vastly improved mite control for fruit growers comes from Niagara Chemical Division of FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, who report it possible to use Tedion miticide on some 11 deciduous fruits for the first time.

This material is especially designed for mite control and is reported particularly effective against mite eggs and newly hatched larvae. One of its principal advantages over other miticides is its low order of toxicity to bees and natural predators of the mite. It is also safe to the spray operator and grove workers, and nontoxic to fruit and foliage.

ALLIS-CHALMERS has expanded its hay tool line with a hay conditioner that features 6-foot wide rubber on steel rolls, and can handle mower swaths up to 7 feet wide. The upper roll has a large, smooth rubber casing that crushes and crimps without cutting the stems and the lower roll is heavy steel and has staggered ribs to provide uniform, positive feeding action.

When the hay conditioner and the Allis-Chalmers Model 80-S Twin-Wheel drive side-mounted mower are teamed, the 2 in 1 operation saves time and cost for the operator, who can, while mowing, condition the swath which was cut the previous round.



MOJONNIER BROS., CO., Chicago, Illinois, has developed a new bulk milk dumping system—the Lo-Pour. It is pictured with the Compact 300 Bulk Cooler, another new addition to the company's bulk cooler line. Lo-Pour eliminates the need for carrying milk from the cow to the Bulk Cooler. It is of stainless steel construction and can be used in either the milkhouse or milking parlor.

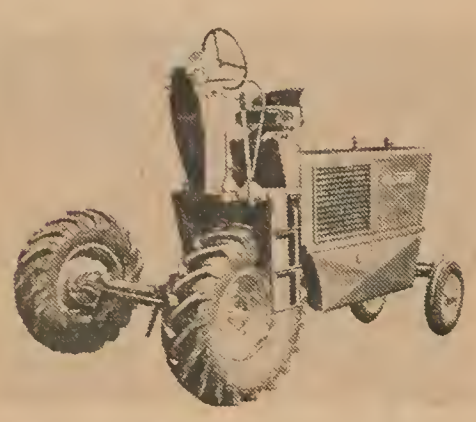
The practical as well as theoretical aspects of feedlot layout are discussed in detail in a new 20-page feedlot layout manual just published by BADGER NORTHLAND, INC., Kaukauna, Wisconsin.

Typical beef and dairy feedlots are pictured and described in detail in this booklet which is designed to help beef and dairy farmers in planning automated feeding systems. Ten representative installations taken from among the hundreds laid out by Badger feedlot specialists are pictured and explained.

Copies of this brochure may be obtained by writing directly to Badger Northland, Inc., Kaukauna, Wisconsin or from any Badger Dealer or Distributor. They will be made available in limited quantities to educators for classroom use.

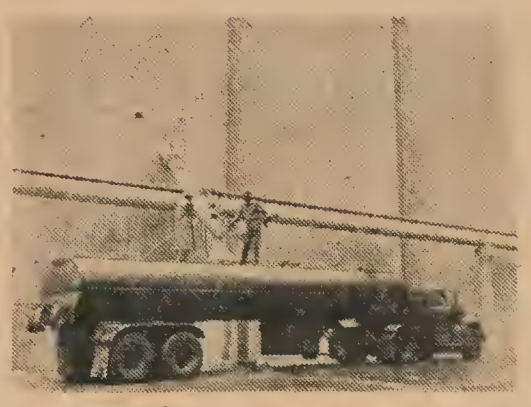
A new distributor for McCULLOCH power chain saws, Empire-McCulloch Company, Inc., has been established at Syracuse, N. Y., it was announced this week by Donald C. Blasius, Distribution Manager for McCULLOCH CORPORATION, Los Angeles.

Effective immediately, the new distributorship will service all McCulloch chain saw dealers in the central, northern and western counties of New York state. It is headed by John McAuliffe, formerly McCulloch's district manager for New York and New England. Address of the new firm is P. O. Box 162, Salina Station, Syracuse, N. Y.



Greater power and advanced styling are introduced in the MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE self-propelled Uni-Tractor.

Exclusive with Minneapolis-Moline, the Uni-Tractor is a unique farm tractor that functions as a carrier and power supply for a large number of different and interchangeable harvesting machines with a tremendous saving in cost since it needs only the one basic chassis, engine, hydraulic system, etc. Moline builds hay balers, combines, corn pickers, corn picker-shellers for mounting on the Uni-Tractor, and several other manufacturers also make attachments specifically to fit the Uni-Tractor.



In ceremonies marking full scale output, S. L. Nevins, vice president of OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPoration, recently activated a $1,500,000 addition to the existing plant at Pasadena, Texas.

The newly constructed section gives the plant a capacity of more than a ton of pelletized fertilizer every minute. Pictured is the transfer of ground phosphate rock from storage bins.

Since 1950 Olin Mathieson has produced more than 3,500,000 tons of high analysis fertilizer. The added production gives the Pasadena plant a production capacity in excess of a half million tons per year.



Education for Democracy*

THERE ARE critics of democracy (and they are not all in the totalitarian countries) who declare that democracy has become obsolete, that it cannot meet the issues of life today, and that it should be replaced by some sort of managerial society. They say the modern world is too complex for popular government; that it demands technocratic dictatorship.

Supporters of democracy, on the other hand, believe that society today is too complicated to be governed well except by drawing on the talents and wisdom of the people who compose it, and that these talents and wisdom must be constantly refined and cultivated through liberal education.

The democratic idea is that government should be based on the consent of the people, who should have the right to select men and women to conduct their national business; that authority should reside in the majority; that the first duty of government should be to preserve civil liberties.

However, democracy is much more than a form of government: it is a kind of society. It demands more than forms: it requires spirit. It is made up of legal practices like elections and trial by jury—but also of attitudes like tolerance and fraternity, and processes like co-operation and discussion.

The method of democracy is to rely upon the judgment of a well-informed citizenry. It is, in Abraham Lincoln's words: "Patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people."

Patience is necessary. No democracy is yet perfect, but it seems more reasonable to regard ours as an advance from the past than to blame it for having failed to reach standards which are still in the future.

What men are entitled to under democracy cannot be defined as "what men would like to have"; nor is it what they can manage to get; nor is it what the state thinks it can safely allow them. Democracy tries to give men what they must have in order to function fully and freely as men, including the civil liberties—freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of religious worship, and of petition.

All freedom is conditional: it implies adherence to the rules of the game. Traffic laws give an elementary example of the way in which conscious, free, individual action is set aside to the general benefit.

Laws must not be regarded as obstacles to be crashed through or evaded. They are vital to the functioning of society, because the only alternative to the rule of law is the tyranny of the strongest. All hope for a democratic way of life arises from the fact that through proper education men will learn the secret of compromise, of yielding where to yield a lesser point assures a greater. The laws by which they live and are judged are rules of conduct made natural and easy to them by education.

One of the great tasks in democracy is to harmonize the principle of equality of opportunity with the fact of inequality in individuals in their gifts of health, strength, mentality and motivation.

Democracy satisfies the universal urge of men toward self-realization, because it gives scope to the unique character of individuals. It is the only form of society that puts at the very top of its agenda the opportunity of the individual to develop his potentialities.

Education for democracy needs to avoid bigotry and superstition. The palace of truth is four-square, with a gate on every side, so that people may reach it from opposite points of the compass. Those who practice democracy will learn to ask of other people about a question: "How does it look from where you are?"

The survival of democracy depends upon the ability of large numbers of people to make realistic choices in the light of adequate information.

The principal task of education in the interests of democracy is to enlighten and discipline the minds of students, to teach them how to think clearly, to communicate intelligently, to analyze logically, to judge decently, to decide intelligently, to cultivate their curiosity and to release their powers of creativity.

The democracies believe in open discussion as an indispensable preliminary to wise action. It is the source of social wisdom.

The education we seek for democracy would tend to produce mature individuals with minds that know their rights, acknowledge their duties and abide their limitations. The mature person will hear courteously, answer wisely, consider soberly, and decide impartially.

To acquire democratic greatness we must understand the nature of greatness and admire courage and largeness of soul. We need to make sure that the men and women who enjoy prominent positions, who are the most applauded and admired, are also the most suitable models for young people to follow. Only then will society be ready to meet the challenge of its own future.

Democracy is a high and difficult enterprise. Despite all the checks and balances we devise, it is not automatic. Intelligence must never slumber. We need to enlist the imagination and resources of our institutions and organizations in a vigorous effort to make our education of young and old effective in preserving the values of democracy.

**Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter*

California Tour!

January 24—February 19

OUR FIRST American Agriculturist tour in the coming year will be our popular California Tour. On January 24, a happy party of American Agriculturist tourists will head westward on their way to see the most beautiful and fascinating places in the West and Southwest. We invite you to come with us and see for yourself how easy and delightful it is to travel with American Agriculturist. Every detail of this perfect trip is planned by our very competent travel agents, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass.

If you have never traveled with us before, you will be amazed at the perfection of the arrangments. You will have no travel worries at all, for our experienced escort takes care of everything. All you have to do is to enjoy yourself with the wonderful group you'll be traveling with.

Here are some of the thrilling sights we will see:

Grand Canyon. This awe-inspiring, mile-deep canyon is one of the wonders of the world.

Yosemite National Park, whose beauty will thrill you.

San Francisco, one of the most fascinating and picturesque cities in the world. San Mateo, Palo Alto, the Santa Cruze Grove of Big Trees, the world famous Seventeen Mile Drive, and Old Monterey are other California sights we will see as we go southward.

Los Angeles, with tours to Beverly Hills, home of movie stars; the Palisades and beaches; Knott's Berry Farm with its Ghost Town and many other features of this true Gold Rush town.

Disneyland, the magic kingdom that enchants young and old.

Southern California, where we'll visit historic Mission Inn at Riverside; San Diego, and stay at the fabulous Del Coronado Hotel.

Phoenix, with a visit to an Indian Reservation.

Carlsbad Caverns, the world's most glamorous underground fairyland.

Houston, America's fastest growing city, and **New Orleans,** the city that dates back to the beginning of American history.

You'll come back from this three and a half weeks' vacation feeling like a new person, and with many new friends who will mean much to you for the rest of your life. You'll enjoy the fine hotels we stay at, the delicious meals, the easy sightseeing, and the good company. For a vacation that far surpasses your expectations, try this one!

For further information, just fill out the coupon below and send it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, president, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. We'll be happy to send you a copy of the printed itinerary, which gives full details and the cost.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, president
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part a free copy of your California Tour itinerary, January 24—February 19, 1961.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



Massive "Half Dome" in Yosemite National Park. We will spend two days and nights in this American wonderland.



We'll spend two nights at the fabulous Del Coronado Hotel in a South Sea Islands setting in southern California, and while there we will take the "Wonder Tour" which includes the city of San Diego.

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Meet the challenging 60's by breeding your herd 100% the NYABC way. Eight out of nine highest DHIA herds in New York State use NYABC. To find out about these top herds—and for complete information about NYABC sires—contact your nearby NYABC technician or write:

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AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Finger Lakes Club Sale
SAT., OCT. 29, at 12:30 P. M.
At the Fair Grounds, Canandaigua, N. Y.
30 COWS — 14 BRED HEIFERS — 2 BULLS

2 HEIFER CALVES. All from good farmer-breeder's herds. All cows and bred heifers fresh or due within 30 days. Dams of bred heifers have up to 12,564 M 4.3% 536 F at 2 yrs. Several of the cows have over 10,000 # 4.% milk. Many are by some of the Breed's best Approved sires. All females uddered checked sale day morning 350. Pot-O-Gold prize to some lucky buyer.

HEALTH: All Bangs Certified. Calfhood Vaccinated, tested within 30 days and inoculated against shipping fever.

— For Catalog Write —

TOM WHITTAKER, *Sale Mgr.* BRANDON, VT.

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

AT SCOT-AYR FARM, ADDISON, N. Y.
THURS., OCT. 20, at 1:00 P. M.

Clifton Rounds, Owner—46 HEAD, 36 COWS (2 grade cows), 5 BRED HEIFERS, 2 HEIFER CALVES, 1 BULL. This is one of the real good herds of the area. Several cows fresh, others in all stages. Top production bloodlines. Herd T.B. and Bangs Accredited. Calf. Vacc., tested within 30 days, eligible for any state.

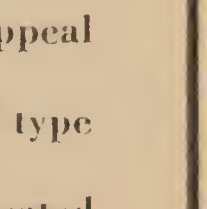
Dick Crittenden, Auctioneer, Mansfield, Pa.
TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.

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LEE WOLFANGER
Thurs., Oct. 27
1:00 P.M.
JORDAN, N. Y.
15 miles west of Syracuse



35 HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS 35

This is a complete dispersal sale of Mr. Wolfanger's Jersey herd. He has been a Jersey breeder for over 20 years. Most of the cattle selling are sired by N.Y.A.B.C. and Curtis Candy bulls. Featuring recently fresh and heavy springing cows to freshen around sale time. D.H.I.A. tested. Pract. calf. vac. Farm located 2½ miles east of Elbridge and north on Fikes Road 1 mile and west to the first farm on Whiting Rd.

Other Jersey Sales include:
Oct. 12—John H. Walsh Dispersal; Quincy, Mich.
Oct. 14—Ivan Linnabary Dispersal; Hebron, Ohio.
Oct. 20—Robert J. Cleland Dispersal; Portersville, Pa.
Oct. 27—Lee Wolfanger Dispersal; Jordan, N. Y.
Nov. 1—Dale Cooperider; Thornville, Ohio.

Request information on any of the above sales from:

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Auctioneers and Sales Managers
P.O. Box 89 Marion, Ohio
We specialize in dairy sales!

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MOST PROFITABLE COWS
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Ayrshire Breeders Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt

NEW YORK STATE BEEF FEEDER CALF SALES
Oct. 28 at Dryden, Empire Livestock Mkt.
Nov. 2 at Bath, Empire Livestock Mkt.
Nov. 5 at Caledonia, Empire Livestock Mkt.
Nov. 10 at Pike, Pike Fairgrounds
All Sales 1:30 — Calves Graded — Sold in Uniform Lots — By Sex — Grade — Weight.
For more information — RAY NICHOLS, Alton, N. Y.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Nov. 5 Issue.....Closes Oct. 20
Nov. 19 Issue.....Closes Nov. 3
Dec. 3 Issue.....Closes Nov. 17
Dec. 17 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T.B. and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday — Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

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PETZOLD FARMS' Holsteins: Now offering several select mating bulls ready for service, at reasonable prices. Dams with official records ranging from 600 to 900 lbs. fat on two time milking. Call at the farm and make your own selection soon. Petzold Farms, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

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WESTERN FEEDER CATTLE—weight from 300 to 800 lbs. Any number. Leslie Bowerman, Chestnut Ridge (Rt. 77). Middleport, N. Y. RE-5-5915.

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REGISTERED HERD SIRE polled Domino APHA #1001486. Blueberry Farm, Deposit, N. Y. INGERSALL 7-3216.

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LANDRACE PIGS — WEANLINGS, gilts and bred sows from prize-winning stock. Vernon Parmenter, King Ferry, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA pigs, service boars, all ages, bred gilts. More lean meat type. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone OR-9-2771.

FOR SALE. Registered Yorkshire service boars and crossbred feeder pigs. Arthur Gabrielse, Lyons, New York.

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QUALITY PUREBRED Suffolk yearling rams, $35.00. Harold Mumford, RD No. 2, Mohawk, N. Y. TO-6-3858.

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SEND WOOL TO us for beautiful warm blankets. Free literature. West Texas Woolen Mills, 443 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

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AKC BEAGLES, started dogs, broken dogs. No fancy prices. 475 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11, Iowa.

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WE HAVE AN opening for an experienced dairy cattle salesman. Unlimited opportunity to make big money for honest willing worker with pleasant personality. Starting salary $6500.00 annually. M. Barmann & Sons, RD 4, Dolsontown Road, Middletown, New York. Telephone, DIamond 3-4585.

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LARGE DAIRY FARM needs experienced men for milking cows. Excellent housing and boarding house on premises. Steady work, top wages and bonus for right men. Call Mr. Bernon, Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. 419 days or Woonsocket, R. I. Poplar 9-7996 after 5:00 P.M.

WANTED—ELDERLY FARMER, good character, help care for poultry, etc. on small farm. Live in, board part of wages. Box 514-PC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for pleasant country house. Two adults, two children, attractive living quarters, good salary for dependable woman. Box 185, Geneseo, N. Y.

WOMAN—SCHOOL FOR retarded near N.Y.C. offers steady job,—good home. Mostly domestic duties. $120 month, room and board. Soundview, Yorktown Hts., N. Y.

WANTED—REFINED LADY under 45 who likes children, country life on well kept dairy farm. Two school-age children. Future home for right one. Box 514-EN, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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DAIRY MEN WANTED — We need several capable men for managing and working on dairy farms under our supervision. Working farm manager jobs are open all over the east. Married men with small families preferred. Good positions for single men too. Must be experienced in handling dairy cattle, modern machinery and in making general farm decisions. When writing please list age, experience, references, size of family, address and telephone number. Write Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., Box 348, Doylestown, Penna.

BOY OR GIRL help on farm and retail egg route. Permanent home for reliable boy. Box 514-JY, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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CHOICE QUALITY New hay—alfalfa, trefoil mixed clover and timothy Weights and quality guaranteed, immediate delivery by truckload Bates Russell, East Durham N Y. Phone Melrose 4-2591

25 TONS TIMOTHY. 25 tons alfalfa, all harvested in June 1960 Lonergan Farms. Homer New York.

HAY—STRAW WANTED, barn loads. S. A Rauch, New Hope, Pa. VO-2-2081.

FIRST AND SECOND cutting hay. All types delivered by truckload. Stewarts, Maplecrest, New York.

HAY—TRUCK LOADS delivered to your farm. B. R. Gibbs, Waterloo, Quebec.

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SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Onconta, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR famous clover New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.95, case 6-5's $9.98 all above postpaid third zone. 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 each. Delicious Wildflower 60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 each. 60's F.O.B. Glass jars all sizes for stores and stands By ton or pail. Pure beeswax 1 lb. cakes 95¢, 2 or more 90¢ each postpaid. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

NATURAL COUNTRY HONEY, fully ripened in the hive, unheated, untreated, just as the bees made it. 5 pound pail prepaid to third zone $2.00. Leslie Newman, R.F.D. #1, Cortland, New York. Beekeeper.

FLOWERS & BULBS

AFRICAN VIOLETS—America's finest. Write for free folder Fischer Greenhouses Dept AA, Linwood, New Jersey.

FUNKIAS VARIEGATED. Grow in full or partial shade. 3 plants $2.00, postpaid. Trail Nursery, Boiceville, New York.

SURPLUS 1960 IRIS or Daylily seed. Large mixed package $ 50. John Vitomski, RD 2, Englishtown, N. J.

GLADIOLUS BULBS. MIXED. Fall prices, large $19 95, medium $16.95 thousand. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

IS THERE AN airplane stored in your barn? I'll pay cash for it! Write Joseph Parks, 1 Osborne St., Monticello, New York.

DOLLARS FOR PENNIES. Want 1866 to 1878 Indian Head cents. Cash and no books to buy. Norman Tremper, West Winfield, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED — For old established line, Mineral Supplements, Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Udder Ointments, Cattle Sprays, etc. Liberal Commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., 111 Irving Ave., Syracuse 3, N. Y.

WILL YOU WEAR new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to $30.00 in a day ever in spare time, without canvassing. Progress Tailoring Co., 500 South Throop St., Dept. L-326, Chicago 7, Illinois.

WANTED: FARMER Agents or retired farmers to sell America's choice hybrid seed corn and farm seeds. Very attractive commission. State, county you wish to solicit, also age and references in first letter. Write: Carlton Seed Company, 101 Meade Avenue, Hanover, Penna.

SILOS

AUTOMATIC FEEDING saves time and hard work. Feed mechanically with the Silo-Matic Unloader, Scru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor and Pro-Met'r concentrate dispenser. Proven equipment, guaranteed. Free pictures and plans. Dealer inquiries invited. Write Van Dusen & Company, Inc., Dept. A, Wayzata, Minn.

UP to 30 DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J Walker, RD2, Norwich, N. Y.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS TARPAULINS — SAVE direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reenforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7 ft. x 9 ft.—$5.67; 8 ft. x 12 ft.—$8.64; 12 ft. x 14 ft.—$15.12. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

WELL DRILLING

HAZEN'S WELL DRILLING. When having a well drilled, don't have it drilled any place. Why take a chance with so much risk and expense and get some ground water or a dry hole when you can have spring water! We first find the underground vein, give depth and cost—so much water for so much money. We go anywhere. 505 Summer St., Arlington, Mass. MI-8-0993.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

30 FORAGE CHOPPERS, blowers and silo fillers; John Deere #8 filled 2 silos, $895; Gehl with sickle and corn heads, $850; 4 Papee with motor, electric starters, $750; Allis Chalmers, Fox and New Holland choppers and blowers; 10 nearly new corn binders $100—$175; all types of unloading wagons; 25 new and used corn pickers; corn heads for AC combines; 125 crawler and wheel tractors, loaders and dozers. We deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

DAIRY SUPPLIES. Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings Nold Farm Supply, Rome, N. Y.

RICE POTATO DIGGERS Attractive low price. Repairs for all models Rice Mfg. Co., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

BUY SURPLUS JEEPS, farm implements, tractors, tools, winches, pumps, hydraulics, wholesale prices, direct from Government. New list and procedure $1 00. Box 8-AA, Thomasville, Penna.

WANTED: USED DISSTON model DA211 chain saws, with or without blade and chain. Cobleskill Welding Service Inc., Box 304, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANT A BARGAIN? Government surplus chains for chain saws. Brand new, 36". Cost $36.00. Price $7.50. Three for $20.00. Six for $35.00. Order today! Limited quantity. W. R Slack, Crown Point, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE deck refrigerator display case, 6', new condition — with compressor David Van Slooten, RD2, Greene, N. Y.

SURPLUS AUTOMATIC OIL burning space heaters, will heat 5 room house. Cost $95.00, our price $12 00. Nelson, Croton, N. Y. CR-1-8990.

FOR SALE — 1947 Farmall B. tractor with two-way plow. A number 1 condition. A. Hascup, 48 Piaget Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey. Phone Gregory 3-4427.

NEW JEEPS—USED Jeeps, all models. Snow plows — winter tops. Ship anywhere. Willys Sales & Service, 204 N. Montello St., Brockton, Mass.

CORN PICKER — one row I.H.C., pull type, rubber tires; good condition, $225.00. Charles Platt, Newtown, Conn.

MOBILE HOMES

THIS AD WILL save you hundreds of dollars. Bring it along for a special discount. Choose from a $300,000 00 inventory, several convenient locations. Used prices from $200.00 and up, new 13' to 62' in length, 8, 10, 12 feet wide; terms to suit your budget. We deliver anywhere. Anything of value taken in trade. Andy's Trailer Sales, Inc., Home Office: 13 Housatonic St., Lenox, Mass. Sales Outlets: 791 Memorial Drive, Chicopee Falls, Mass., Rt. #5, Whately, Mass., Turnpike Road, Yalesville, Conn., and Lincoln Trailer Sales, Upper West Dominick St., Rome, New York.

TRAVEL

SEND FOR FREE leaflets describing the best 19 day Grand circle charter bus tour of the West for next summer. The price is only $314.00 plus tax and you will see the best in the West. Shanly International Corp. 528A Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FREE LISTS. FARMS, homes, businesses. 5 counties west of Albany. State wants. Mort Wimple. Sloansville, New York.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA, reasonably priced five room home, bath, attractively landscaped lot 200'x100'. Located small congenial community near shopping center in Florida Pines Lake Worth off Military trail. Ideal country living, fishing. Fifteen minutes from ocean. House includes large garage, utility room, air conditioners, water softener. Owner moved to Jersey. Would consider exchanging property for residence in North. Interested contact George Sterzl, 5 Harrison Lane, Princeton Junction, New Jersey.

VERMONT VILLAGE HOME. Modern conveniences. Good shape. Price $3200. George Brew, Gilman, Vermont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Thirty acres of growing wood land near Littleton. Price $400. Write George Brew, Gilman, Vermont.

BUILD YOUR SUMMER home in scenic southwestern New Hampshire. 44 acres of land, 30 tillage, balance wood and pasture. Unequaled supply of spring water. Good hunting and fishing. $2500—terms. Cameron Paine, Westmoreland. N. H. (Owner)

FOR SALE—DIRECT from owner, 90 acres, pleasant location, near central school, alfalfa soil, good buildings and water supply. 5 acres of thrifty vineyard. Lee W. Kenyon, RD3, Dundee, N. Y.

100 ACRE FARM, 90 acres tillable, some standing timber, good 6 room house, western type barn, full line of farm equipment, some livestock, excellent location at Bradford, N. Y., near Watkins Glen, $14,000 complete. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

FARMS WANTED also homes, investment properties, business opportunities, acreage and any other type of real estate for sale. Call or write us, it costs nothing to interview a representative. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York.

STROUT CATALOG—Free. Farms, homes, businesses: 164 pages, 35 states, 60 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R Park Ave. South, New York 10, N. Y.

FLORIDA LOT BARGAIN! Three lots only $195 each. No money down—pay $5 per lot per month. Subdivision on 4 lane US Hwy. 441-27 between Ocala and Orlando. Exceptionally high and dry. Lots face newly graded roadway. Electricity, phones, schools, churches. 1400 fishing lakes within 45 miles. Write for free photos and plat. BF Clotfelter, Reg. Fla. Broker, Box 1222, Leesburg, Florida.

FARM 125 ACRES, good land on Maryland's eastern shore, pond, good barns, chicken house, 8 room house on hard road near facilities. $25,000. Julian Morris. Marydel, Maryland.

183 ACRES, BARN, pond, fenced for beef or sheep, 30 acres pruned Christmas trees, large Colonial house, furnace, bath, 20 miles Ithaca or Elmira, N. Y. Sam Baughman, RD2, Alpine, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS

FARMERS SPECIAL Hexhead S.A.E. bolts and nuts. New assorted sizes 5/16-7/8 to 6 inches long $15.00 per 100 lbs. FOB check with order. Rolling Equipment Co., 1125 Military Rd. Kenmore 17, N. Y.

HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, power both ways, 4x22—$30.00 each 1¼x3—$6.00 each. FOB check with order. Rolling Equipment. 1125 Military Road Kenmore 17. N Y.

GOVERNMENT SELLING Surplus-Farm machinery, jeeps, trucks carryalls, tractors, implements, aircrafts, boats, generators, tools misc. Buy direct from government at fractions of original government costs. Send for directory of Government Depots & Procedure $1.25 to: Brody Surplus, Box 425-AA Nanuet New York.

NEW ARMY SURPLUS Truck Chains. 650-700-750-825 x 20 single at $15.00 pair; 825x20 triple-side chain duals at $25 pair; 900x20 triple-side chain duals at $27.00 pair; 1100 x 20 triple-side chain duals at $45.00 pair; 750 x 20 triple-side chain duals at $20.00 pair; 1100x20 singles heavy at $28.00 pair. 5% discount — five or more pair. Express paid — receipt of check. Tictbohls Inc., Delhi, N. Y.

JEEPS—$223.00 TRUCKS—$212.00, Tractors—$68.00, tools, guns Typical government surplus prices. Buy direct. List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00 New York Enterprises, Walt Street, Box 402-L5, New York 5.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS

KOHLER — ENGINES-GENERATORS. Parts service, O. G. Schwarz Corporation, 430 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y

STAMPS AND COINS

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different 10c. Approvals Crown Stamp Company 908 Virgil, Ontario

25 DIFFERENT LARGE American Commemoratives 10¢. With approvals. Linstamp, St. Catharines 287, Ontario.

$500,000,000.00 SEARCH FOR OLD MONEY—We are searching nationwide for millions of dollars worth of old coins. In everyday pocket change, drawers, attics, etc. estimated $500,000,000 00 worth of old coins is waiting for discovery! Coins do not have to be old to be valuable. Many coins from 1900 to 1955 are extremely valuable. You may be missing great profits if you do not know what dates to watch for. We pay up to: Penny before 1956, $10.000.00; Nickel before 1945, $15.000.00; Dime before 1943, $5,600.00; Quarter before 1945, $5,000 00; Half dollar before 1948, $5.000.00; Silver dollar before 1936, $17,500; Gold coins before 1933, $35,000 00. Hundreds of different coins are worth $10.00 to $5.000.00 each. Send one dollar today and we will send you our large, illustrated rare coin premium buying guide and catalog. Dollar refunded when you sell coins. Buying prices for coins from 1793 to 1955 given. Canadian coin information (worth up to $3,500 each). Confederate money, United States paper money, etc. as extra features. Written clearly and understandably; makes it easy to identify your coins. Compare our high buying prices with any other company. We are proud of our reputation. Thousands of satisfied customers keep an Endwell guide for everyday use and profit. Many call the Endwell guide "the finest coin guide available." Get your share of $500,000,000.00. A few minutes searching may mean many dollars profit! Wait no longer. Rush name, address and one dollar for your copy of our guide containing complete information. One of America's largest rare coin companies. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Endwell-Union Company, Kirkwood 10B, New York.

FLORIDA RETIREMENT

DON'T GO TO FLORIDA until you've read the amazing new book, "Florida, Facts and Fiction," a straight-from-the-shoulder easy to read report that will advise you on your chances of getting a job in Florida, how to supplement your Social Security income, low cost retirement hotels, give you the truth about the Florida real estate promotions, cost of living, facts and figures on taxes, food, clothing, what it will cost you to buy, build or rent a home, plus a thousand other facts that will save you time, money and disappointment. For the complete, frank story of Florida as it really is, send $1.00 in cash (personal check okay) to Crest Research, Dept. A, Box 7, Vestal, N. Y.

SIGNS

SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings, No Trespassing, etc Mail box reflective letters mail 10c for sample, free catalog Signs, 54 Hamiltoo Auburn New York Dept G.

NO TRESPASSING Signs, samples, prices free, Cassel, 65 Cottage Middletown, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

PLASTIC FREEZER Containers, square pints $9.75, quarts $15.40 per hundred, postpaid Sample 25¢. Oxboro, Box 7031 N. Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

LARKIN HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS sell easily repeat often, pay immediate cash profits Write for catalog Larkin 5, Buffalo 10, N Y

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to. Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington Conn.

RUG WOOLENS—Hooking and braiding. 100% preshrunk selvedge strips from coat factories. No dirty mill ends Teachers use us. Samples 15¢. Special braiding assortment 50¢ lb. Minimum order $5.00. Money back guarantee Quality Coat Factory, 477 Barnum Ave. Bridgeport 8, Conn.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS. Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7, Sevierville, Tenn.

$25.00 WEEKLY MAKING flowers. Discount catalog 10¢. Flocraft, Farrell, Penna.

MUSICAL PANDA BEAR: 11" tall, contains Swiss music box. Postpaid only $4.00. J&J Variety Store, 123 Carver St., Dept. AA, Utica, N. Y.

SUITING FLANNELS. Rich colors, 45 wide. Beauty blended with finest rayon-celanese acetate. Washable. Crease-resistant. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AF Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

"DANDY-BIB" for little mister or junior miss. Drip-dry shirting, flannelette lining. Colors: pink, baby blue, maize yellow, mint green, white. Ties and hankies to match. Sealed in plastic bag. Every tot can use two or more. Order early for Christmas. Two for $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. J. I. Nutt, Box 357, Penn Yan 4, N. Y.

WONDERFUL PROPOSITION to offer Grange, church groups, scout clubs and agents. Write for literature. Full line gifts for all occasions. W. C. Hoppe, 1633 Jefferson, Buffalo 8, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL MAILBOX Marker only $2.35, postpaid. Name plate of heavy moulded plastic, bonded to aluminum frame. Any wording up to 15 letters or numbers on both sides. Choice of black or red reflecting lettering on white background. Mention color wanted. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. Hoppe, 1633 Jefferson, Buffalo 8, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins, Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y Phone 4-0445.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

TEE SHIRTS, BRIEFS—Men's, quality white—reinforced, all sizes. $6.95 dozen. Postpaid. Check, money order. E Mathers, Stafford. New York

INTRODUCTORY OFFER — "BACKWOODS JOURNAL" Old Forge 16, N. Y.—$1.00 year. Sample 20¢.

RECORDS FOR SALE—All old time songs, Polkas, all foreign languages, rock and roll, Christmas songs, all operas and western. All modern songs. We parcel post everywhere. Majestic Record Shop, 83 Dodd Street, Laurence Harbor, New Jersey.

MARMON, PACKARD, Pierce, Cord -L-29 wood car kits, very detailed, $2.50 each. ¾ foot. Franklin Ingraham, Imvow-AG, Albion, New York.

BUILD YOUR OWN Grandfather Clock. Wholesale catalogue of movements, kits, case plans 25¢. Mason and Sullivan, Noroton 14, Conn.

FREE: WHOLESALE toy catalog. Big savings on hundreds of Nationally advertised toys for Christmas. Housewares Distributors, 1216-AL West 79th St . Chicago 20, Illinois.

BOOT DRYER, ELECTRIC, new (pat. pending), approved. Dries and sterilizes all types of boots and foot wear. Helps prevent athlete's foot. A must for every farmer and sportsman. $2.98 postpaid, guaranteed. Lee's Boot Dryer Co., Candor, New York.

PREDICTS CHANGES IN DAIRY FARMING

In a recent talk, Professor L. C. Cunningham of Cornell cited four major economic pressures which will affect adjustments on dairy farms during the 60's. These are:

1. **Bulk handling of milk.**

The growth of this technique will improve the position of the large, well-located dairy farm relative to the small, poorly-located farm. Lower transportation and other marketing costs tend to increase the competition between areas within the Northeast and between major dairy regions of the nation.

2. **Relative cost of nutrients from grain and forage.**

Rising dollar costs of producing high-quality hay and other roughage, along with heavy national surpluses of grains, is encouraging a shift to even greater reliance on grain for nutrients.

3. **Relative costs of labor and equipment.**

Although costs of mechanical equipment have risen and may continue to go up, farm wage rates have gone up even more. Prospects are that future relationships between labor and equipment will favor increasing mechanization.

4. **Greater awareness of alternative opportunities.**

Farm families are increasingly aware of alternative job opportunities. The 365-day nature of dairying is a serious disadvantage in an era of shorter working hours, family vacations, etc. Hence, future adjustments on dairy farms will be aimed at narrowing the difference in living standards of the two groups.

Because of these and other factors, adjustments in the decade ahead, as foreseen by Dr. Cunningham, include:

1. **A reduction in the number of dairy farms.**

Probably in the magnitude of some 25 percent during the sixties. The rate will be influenced by alternative job opportunities in industry.

2. **An increase in herd size.**

This adjustment will go on at least to the point of providing full-time employment of one man and efficient use of one set of equipment. Cornell research suggests this means 50 cows. If the supplementary enterprises—feed crop production and raising replacements—are carried on as usual, such size with good production justifies two full-time workers.

3. **More mechanization.**

Farms that are still operated largely by hand labor will be equipped with machinery like gutter cleaners, silo unloaders, and bulk milk tanks, "that are commonplace on some farms today."

4. **A breakthrough on mechanical feeding.**

Despite difficulties, a shift toward more mechanical feeding, especially of silage, seems imminent. Grain feeding of individual cows is important, but as herds are enlarged, attention to individual cows is apt to decrease.

5. **Specialization in milk production.**

The so-called "milk factories" which exist in high land cost areas such as Los Angeles county and Miami are not likely to become common in milksheds like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Such an operation involves buying all roughage and herd replacements and will meet stiff competition from dairymen who have the necessary land to maintain these enterprises.

Coming Meetings

October 15-16 — Meeting of Northeastern Flying Farmers, Gettysburg, Pa.

October 15-19 — All American Jersey Show and Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.

October 20-21 — G.L.F. Annual meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 20-22 — Connecticut State Grange, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

October 22 — Annual All Breed Sheep Sale, Durham, N. H.

October 25-27 — Maine State Grange, Twin City Motel, Brewer.

October 25-27 — Massachusetts State Grange, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester.

October 25-27 — New Hampshire State Grange, Local Town Hall, Littleton.

October 25-27 — Pennsylvania State Grange, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

October 25-28 — New York State Grange Annual Meeting,, Hotel Woodruff, Watertown, N. Y.

Nov. 7-11 — Pennsylvania Live stock Exposition, Harrisburg.

November 14, 15, 16 — N. Y. S. Farm Bureau Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES WINNERS

(Continued from Page 28)

SHEEP

Exhibitors of champion rams in the various breeds were: Cheviot—Brooklea Farms, Bath, N. Y.; Corriedale — Mr. and Mrs. Hegg and Son, Holcomb, N.Y.; Dorset — H. Arthur Killian, Norwich, N. Y.; Southdown — James Lightfoot, Woodbury, Conn.; Suffolk — John Alexander, South Royalton, Vt.; Hampshire — Tyrola Farm, Stowe, Vt.; Shropshires — F. H. Vahlsing, Easton, Maine.

Exhibitors of champion ewes in the various breeds were: Cheviot — Erdenheim Farms, Lafayette Hill, Pa.; Corriedale — John Hartley, Middlefield, Mass.; Dorset — Seldom Seen Farm, Chepachet, R. I.; Southdown — University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; Suffolk — John Alexander, South Royalton, Vt.; Hampshire — Sheepfields Farm, New Vernon, N. J.; Shropshires — F. H. Vahlsing, Easton, Maine.

Ladies: SLIM your appearance . . relieve your BACKSTRAIN!



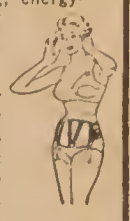
with new Non-Slip

Royal-T

Pat. Pend.

Princess BEAUTY BELT

Strictly for the ladies! New Princess relieves strain on tired back muscles—buoys you up firmly yet gently—gives you that welcome "rested" feeling that lets you work or play without nagging, energy-robbing discomfort Appear inches slimmer without that heavy "corseted" look. Delicately feminine in style. Weighs just 4 ounces — hugs your hips like the skin itself. Adjusts in seconds. Foam rubber back pad for extra-gentle support. Only $4.98 postpaid. Give hip measure. Removable long garter attachments available—50c for set of 4. Money-back guarantee if returned within 30 days. Hip sizes 46-50, $1.00 extra.



Royal-T Products Co., Dept. AA-100L
811 Wyandotte St., Kansas City 5, Mo.

Rip Van Winkle Couldn't Sleep with Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains; 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation, 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

SIR WILLIAM FARM

Offering tested fast growing Yorkshire and Berkshire weanling Boars and Gilts, from Production Registry sows and certified meat sires. Real Red meat producing breeding stock with very low Feed conversion factor. Write or call for prices and bloodline information.

Rudy G. Oswald, Swine Herdsman
Hillsdale— FAirview 5-7700
New York State
Visitors Welcome
P. O. Box 266, Columbia County

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.** At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Our Health Is Our Wealth

By ALMENA DEAN CRANE

This large, modern, fully staffed Medical Center in the heart of Hunterdon County, at Flemington, New Jersey, is an example of what people can do when they work together for a common purpose.

IN THE 1940's, when a resident of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, was ill enough to go to a hospital, there was no hospital to go to within the county limits. Local doctors had difficulty in obtaining hospital care for a patient unless the case was an emergency. Hospitals in neighboring counties might be willing to take patients, but with an acute shortage of beds, each institution had an obligation to care for the patients in its own area before admitting others. As a result of this situation, Hunterdon County finally pioneered a new approach to rural medical care.

The Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture was among the first to become alert to the need for hospital facilities. Since its founding, this County Board, a group of men and women representing all areas of the county, had been interested in forward-looking projects. It had instigated the setting up of the Flemington Auction Market, one of the first successful poultry and egg marketing cooperatives in the United States; it helped establish the Artificial Breeding Association; and, in the health field, it had provided Blue Cross hospitalization for its members, setting a pattern for other rural counties in New Jersey.

The needs of all the citizens of the county—not just those of the rural areas—were taken into consideration when the County Board of Agriculture voted to defray the cost of a survey which would assess the health needs of the county and, particularly, the lack of hospital facilities.

Dr. E. H. L. Corwin of the New York Academy of Medicine was selected to make the survey. He looked searchingly into many phases of life in Hunterdon: the number and training of the doctors and nurses living in the county; the population (38,000 at that time) and its income; the health services in the schools, the number of persons needing hospital services in a year, and the types of cases hospitalized were among the areas explored.

"Just another hospital," Dr. Corwin felt, was not the answer to the lack of a hospital in our county. His report outlined a plan for a medical center which would be an avenue of medical care, linking every resident of the county, his family doctor, any needed medical specialist, the medical center, and a university teaching institution.

From the time the "idea" was born in 1946 until the doors of a fully staffed and equipped medical center were opened in 1953, there were very few persons in our county who did not become interested and involved in the project. The small Hospital Committee of the County Board of Agriculture grew into a County Hospital Committee. This in turn selected a Board of Trustees. The Trustees, by means of a county-wide rally, reported on Dr. Corwin's findings and recommendations. Through a three-year period, public interest had become so great that over 800 persons attended the rally and gave such enthusiastic support that the Trustees undertook the next step — fund raising.

With the theme, "The Health of Hunterdon is the Wealth of Hunterdon," the fund raising began. Over 1,000 volunteers under township chairmen carried on a drive to reach the 10,000 families of the county with a door-to-door campaign.

Organizations as well as individuals helped raise money with such events as bake sales, concerts, dances, auctions, shows, and barbeques. An artists' association gave a benefit exhibition; a choral society presented Handel's Messiah. The Associated Women of the Board of Agriculture had a Handicraft and Hobby Show, at which one of the chief attractions and biggest money-raiser was a sale of foreign foods.

A county-wide auction held at the fairgrounds turned into a two-day event. Three auctioneers were needed to handle the donated goods, which included farm machinery, calves, puppies, antiques, clothing, furs, and even rubber boots. During the auction, booths sold food to eat or take home. When the weary auctioneers finished at midnight of the second day, over $11,000 had been realized for the Medical Center which was still just a dream on paper.

Helping all the way was the Community Council, a group of 165 elected representatives of the original contributors. They assisted in interpreting the Medical Center to the public and undertook special problems and surveys.

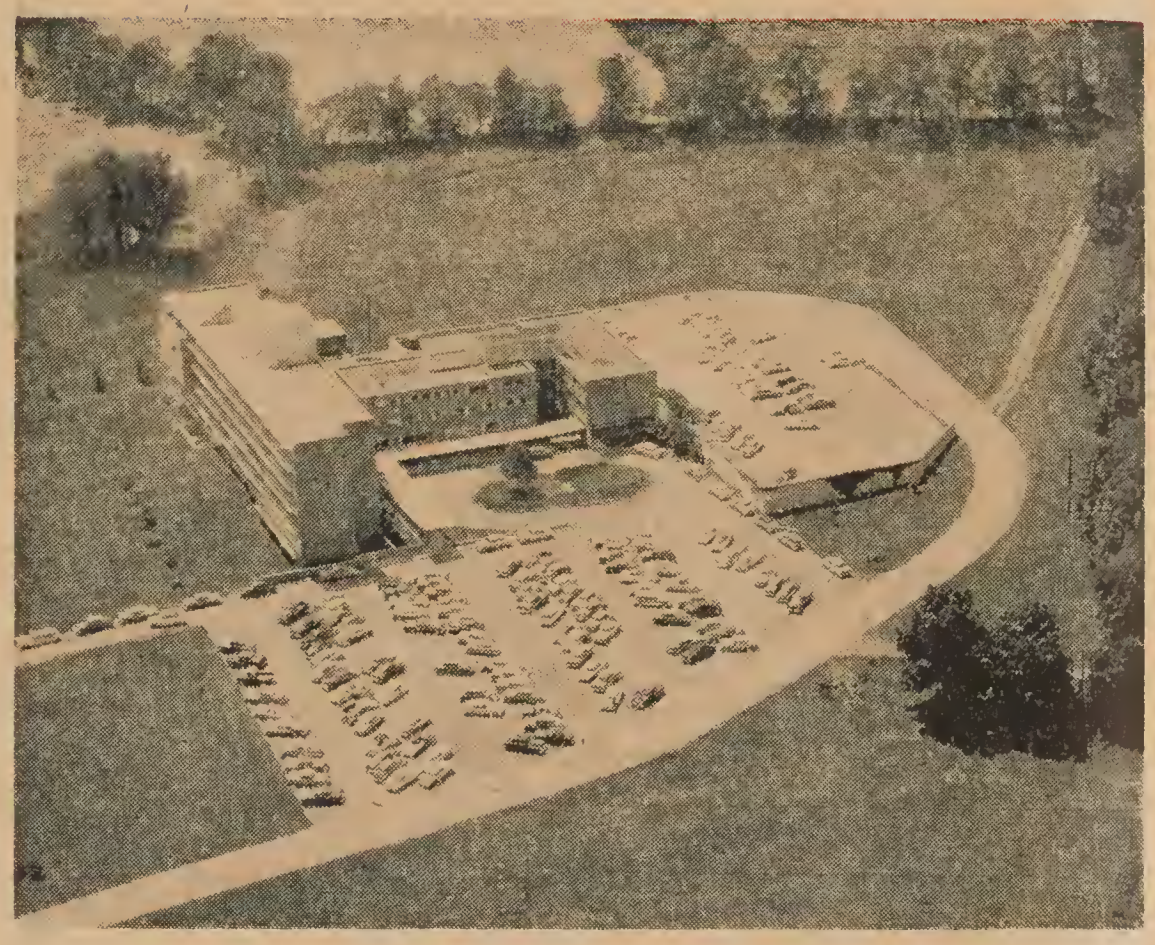
Of the first $905,000 given, 20 percent of the contributions and pledges were in sums from $1.00 to $99.00, and 44 percent in sums from $100 to $500. Only 63 gifts exceeded $1,000, including two from corporations.

When the final goal was reached, Lloyd Wescott, Guernsey breeder and president of the Board of Trustees, said, "I doubt that we could have raised $250,000 for an ordinary hospital, badly as we needed one. We raised the incredible sum of $1,600,000 because everybody understood that the idea was special, something so good that it would be a tragedy if we couldn't make it."

In July of 1953, the Hunterdon Medical Center opened its doors, providing 100 beds, the services of eight specialists, and laboratories and equipment for both in-patient and out-patient care. Probably the most unusual feature of the medical care program was the appointment of general practitioners of the county to the hospital staff. This serves to keep the family doctor close to his patients, for he can follow a case from the first office or home visit to its conclusion, consulting with or turning over his patient to a specialist when necessary. This feature has tended to interest young doctors in setting up general practice within the county.

Other features of the Medical Center which are making Hunterdon County a better place to live in are a Multiple Screen Program (a physical examination at the Medical Center with results sent to the family doctor of the patient); a school health demonstration program; and

(Continued on Page 41)





Organizations as well as individuals helped raise money with such events as bake sales, dances, auctions, shows, concerts, and barbeques. At left are members of the Associated Women of the County Board of Agriculture who made a hit with a sale of foreign baked goods.



This attractive float was used to arouse interest in the first fund drive. Later, over 1,000 volunteers under township chairmanship called on the 10,000 families in the county in a door-to-door campaign.

POPULAR POTATO RECIPES

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

ARE YOU making the most of potatoes? Whether you raise them or buy them, they're one of the cook's best friends — low in cost (usually 1½ to 2¢ a serving), easy to prepare, and nutritious. Properly cooked, they are an important source of vitamin C and furnish some iron and thiamine, too. Fattening? Not at all. One medium potato has just about as many calories as an orange or apple. It's what goes **into** or **onto** the potato that adds calories (anywhere from 60 to 200 calories with additions of gravy, etc.)

For top quality and to save peeling time and waste, choose potatoes that are uniform in size, firm, clean, bright, with shallow eyes and smooth surface. Avoid those with bruises, or a greenish cast (which may mean a bitter taste). Use the small ones for boiling in jackets, browning in meat drippings or other fat, creaming with peas, or for dicing for creaming, or in salads. Big ones cook well quartered and can be used for mashing, slicing and frying, scalloping, or for French fries.

Whenever possible, cook potatoes in jackets to retain more Vitamin C, iron and thiamine. They are especially good for using later as hashed brown, in cream sauce, or in salad. Peel when just cool enough to handle. Potatoes may be prepared in this way and laid around a roast to brown in the meat juice, or browned separately to serve with the roast.

If you must peel potatoes before boiling, do so thinly. Add them to smallest possible amount of boiling salted water and boil gently, covered 25 to 40 minutes for whole potatoes and 15 to 25 minutes for cut-up ones. Cook just until they can be easily pierced by a fork. Use any water left after boiling in soups and gravies.

BAKED POTATOES
(plain and stuffed)

Allow about 50 to 60 minutes to bake potatoes in a 400° to 425° oven (bake a little longer if there are other foods in the oven that need a lower temperature). Scrub potato before baking, and if you like a soft and tender skin, oil with butter or other fat before baking. To test for doneness, press gently with fingers or pierce with fork. Remove from oven and slash top both ways, then squeeze each potato to let steam escape and make it fluff up. Serve with butter, salt and pepper, or pass a bowl of chive-studded sour cream or softened Roquefort cheese.

For a main dish, top a baked potato with creamed dried beef, cheese sauce, or left-over meat or poultry in cream sauce or gravy. For **Stuffed Baked Potatoes**, slice off top of each potato when removing from oven, scoop out inside and mash, add butter and seasoning and a little milk; then pile back in shells and reheat before serving. They may be prepared ahead of time and reheated before serving. If you wish, mix into the fluffed-up potato mixture some cheese or left-over bits of meat, fish, or poultry, or crisp bacon bits, pimiento and parsley.

To shorten baking time, cut cleaned potatoes in half lengthwise, brush cut sides with butter (skin too, if you wish), place cut surface down on baking sheet, and bake about 25 minutes. Or bake wrapped in foil. Be sure to bake some extras, so next day you can make delicious creamed potatoes by paring and dicing, covering with milk, cooking over low heat until thickened, and seasoning with butter and salt.

BROILED POTATO SLICES

Broil raw potato slices (cut ½ to ¾ inch thick) along with hamburgers or chops. Butter and season slices before broiling, and then broil 10 minutes on each side, 3 to 4 inches from heat.

Potatoes are one of our most versatile foods. They combine so well with other foods—in casseroles, stews, chowders, soups, and they also make good stuffing for poultry. They can be glamorous, too, as has been proved by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Long Island Farmers Institute, Suffolk County, N. Y. Recently, when food reporters and radio commentators were entertained by Suffolk County Potato Growers, the ladies served some unusual and delectable potato concoctions. Here are some of their recipes:

POTATO FUDGE BARS

- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons cocoa
- ⅓ cup melted butter or cooking oil
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda

(Continued on Page 42)



You'd never think so at first glance, but these tempting looking cookies, fudge bars, donuts, and cake all have potatoes in them. You'll find several of the recipes in this article. They come from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Long Island Farmers Institute in Suffolk County, New York.

OLD FASHIONED



For Breakfast, for Lunch, for hurry-up Brunch!

Here's the kind of old-time Buttermilk Pancakes Grandma used to whip up! Golden, tender and fluffy . . . rich in old-fashioned buttermilk goodness!

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BUTTERMILK PANCAKES



Try Rita Martin's ROBIN HOOD
Old-Fashioned Buttermilk Pancakes

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour
¼ cup sugar
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. salt
2 eggs
2¼ cups buttermilk or sour milk
¼ cup melted shortening or salad oil

SIFT . . . . dry ingredients together into bowl.
ADD . . . . eggs, buttermilk and shortening.
BEAT . . . . with rotary beater until smooth.
POUR . . . ⅓ cup batter into rounds on hot griddle. (Grease griddle lightly for first pancakes only.)
BAKE . . . until puffy and bubbly. Turn and bake other side.
SERVE . . . hot with butter and maple syrup.
YIELD . . . 14 — 6" pancakes.



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What's Ahead for FARM WIVES?

By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

MOST farm wives that I know are as well informed about what's going on from day to day on their farms as their husbands are. Many of them have some share in the farm work, and in a pinch can even help to keep things running Now the question is whether this will continue in the years to come, with farms getting bigger, more mechanized, more specialized. Will farm women lose their close touch on farms where production is increased to the point that the farmer can afford to hire more help? I decided to ask farm women for their opinion, and here are some of their replies. The first letter comes from the wife of a large poultry farmer:

Real Partners

"At present, my main farm job is to help with the egg-grading, part-time now as we have a school boy in training. I also have full charge of the farm accounts and records, as I have had for the 26 years that we have owned this farm, and I act as my husband's secretary, thanks to highschool shorthand and typing.

"When needed, I can gather eggs, and even make deliveries to stores, but that is only in real emergencies, as we do not like to ask the store personnel to give much help in unloading the eggs unless it is really necessary. I would estimate that right now I spend about a quarter of my time on farm jobs, half on homemaking, and the other quarter in community activities. If we are short of farm help, the house gets neglected for a while, and we eat store bread instead of homemade.

"My husband and I have always discussed our farm problems together. This is one thing we both feel very strongly about—that husband and wife are real partners and must work together to have a successful farm business, more than in most other enterprises. Practically all the farm families that we know feel this same way.

"As for the future, I think that as farming becomes more specialized and mechanized, the farm wife may have less to do with the physical work of the farm (unless she is unusually gifted mechanically), but she is very likely to have more accounts and records to keep. Girls that intend to marry farmers should have a good grounding in agricultural economics these days!"

—*Mrs. F.J.T.*

The next letter comes from a farm woman whose husband's farm has grown into a 1000 acre, 300-cow, 3-family operation.

"When we first went to farming, I drove tractors, trucks—anything. Now we have 7 men working, counting my husband and two sons, but I'm still busy with farm work. I keep all the farm books, run errands, and do the telephoning. I'm just a handy man, that's all!

"In regard to sharing decisions and knowing what's going on, I keep quite a little tab on things. Dad and I have always done it together. I don't see how a farm woman can live on a farm and not know what is going on. That's where my bread and butter comes from, so of course I'm interested. And I think farm women are going to continue to feel that way, no matter how big and mechanized their farms get to be."—*Mrs. F.P.*

Family Fun

Another dairy farmer's wife says:

"Our farm business has undergone quite a change in the past several years. I now have two young sons, aged 2 and 4, in addition to a 16-year-old daughter and am too busy in the house to work outside any more. However, in an emergency I am glad that I know how to get on the tractor and help a bit. We have added more cows to increase our production and income, but we no longer farm two farms, as we used to. We feel that 'health is better than wealth' any day, and I really believe we enjoy life more with not living in a rush-rush atmosphere. We have three riding horses and a farm pond for swimming, fishing, and skating. We're enjoying our family and seem to be managing financially.

"In this vicinity, many of those who are expanding seem to be going to extremes, and there seems to be no place for a woman in such a mechanized operation. I definitely think that there are fewer women working in fields today because of these reasons: (1) Large machinery requiring only one to operate; (2) If wife has time to leave household duties, she is more apt to take a paying job away from home; and (3) Young mothers today have more children to care for.

"However, within our acquaintance, even though the wife may be less active in the actual farm work, she is interested in and closely related to her husband's day-to-day activities on the farm. I still keep all the farm records and accounts and feel as much a part of the business as ever; and I know that there are many farm couples, like us, who with the help of Extension keep learning new and better management practices to maintain income on the same acreage."—*Mrs. F. H.*

Challenges Ahead

From a farm woman who lives on a large fruit farm near the shores of Lake Ontario, comes this letter:

"Talking over farm problems with one's family makes it possible for everyone to feel they are working together. Since a great deal of farm business is done over the telephone in our kitchen, it would be impossible for me not to know what is going on around our farm. I think it is a tremendous help to the farm wife herself to understand the problems involved and the decisions which must be made.

"Besides having some knowledge of the farm operation, I think a farm wife should lend a hand when needed if possible. The help I contribute now is quite different than a few years ago. As a bride I helped my husband drive tractor for spraying and I helped pack peaches, pears, and apples. Now most of the fruit harvested on this farm is handled through cooperatives, with little packing done at the farm. Progress of farm cooperatives makes it possible for apples to be packaged at a central packing plant, and speed sprayers have eliminated the need of tractor drivers while spraying.

"The actual farm labor I contribute now consists of helping manage the blueberry harvest, occasionally helping sort peaches for fresh fruit market, and helping level apple containers in the orchard during harvest time. I also spend some time doing office work (keeping labor records, etc.).

"I feel very strongly, however, that my efforts should mainly be directed toward homemaking and the raising of my family of two girls and two boys. If I can do this and also help my husband on the farm, then I am very happy to do it.

"As for my role in the future, I know there will always be farm tasks needing help. With the approach of airplane dusting, controlled atmosphere storages and mechanical harvesters, perhaps my contributions will be different, but I am sure that since this is a family farm, there will always be something challenging to look forward to."—*Mrs. J.B.*

The next letter comes from the wife of a New York fruit farmer who says:

"Yes, I still help out whenever possible. I can only speak for the kind of farming we do, but I think it is very important for the wife to help in the business. It saves money of course, in a small sense, but what is more important is the **quality** control. Someone has to be with the product all the way. I think this is the only way you can have a market.

"Farming also happens to be a business that doesn't stop if something happens to the husband. Someone has to make decisions. Also, the great amount of book work that is necessary now demands a wife's help.

"In the fruit business, a roadside stand makes a good job for the wife who has time for it, as it enables her to earn money at home. It also gives her contact with outsiders, which is good."—*Mrs. W.L.P.*

Another farm wife, Mrs. F. W., says, "The average farm wife knows as much about her husband's business as he does, which is a lot more than city wives know about their husband's work! No matter what happens, a farm wife will continue to do some farm jobs. Many farmers can't afford to hire labor at today's high prices, and what better way can a husband economize than by having his wife help him if she can?"

I heard a different point of view presented at last spring's Cornell Farm and Home Week. The lecturer, who was talking about the effect on the farm business of the wife who helps with farm work or who takes part in decisions, told about a survey made of 903 farm families in Wisconsin.

"It was found," said the lecturer, "that on the most successful farms (top 25 percent), the husband and paid employees did all the farm work and made all the decisions, while the farm wife confined herself to homemaking. This seems to be the trend as the farms get bigger. As farming gets more and more complicated, it is harder for the wife to make it a co-partnership."

The lecturer added that "if we do continue to get a pattern of increasing separation of farm and home, something will be lost, or maybe gained, too."

None of us who were present at the lecture agreed with him that there could be any gain where there was complete separation of the farm business and the farm home. Farm families have long been considered the most unified family group because of the way the family living and farm business are tied together on most farms. Here in the Northeast, it looks to me as though farm wives are going to have their finger in the pie for a long time to come.

Fall Sewing



4737. A pretty way to start the day! Sew this neat duster with flaring lines, tabbed pockets. Cotton for this gay polka dot or print. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

9449. Separates proportioned for the half-sizer. Make vest and skirt in tweed, blouse in rayon or cotton. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4733. This four-gore dress is sew-easy. Yoke and sleeves are cut in one. Choose a slubbed cotton or wool. Printed Pattern in 'Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

9302. Here's her Christmas gift! Wardrobe for slim, grown-up doll includes 3 dresses, blouse, pedal pushers, coat, pettieoat. Sew of scraps, remnants in wool, cotton, silk. For dolls 10½, 18, 20, 22 inches tall. STATE SIZE. 35 cents.

9184. Pretty casual to sew with gored skirt or slim—with single revers or tabbed over-collar. Choose rayon or cotton for gored style, slubbed cotton or wool for slim version. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

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Try this recipe—
It's a Gold Ribbon Winner

HONEY-RAISIN COFFEECAKE



"Although I collect recipes from all over the world, I found this in a little booklet I had right here at home," says Mrs. Joseph F. Fullin of Norwalk, Connecticut, winner of the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the North Haven Fair. "I hope you'll like this recipe as much as my family does. Just be sure you make it with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Fleischmann's is so fast-rising and easy, you're sure to bake up a success every time."

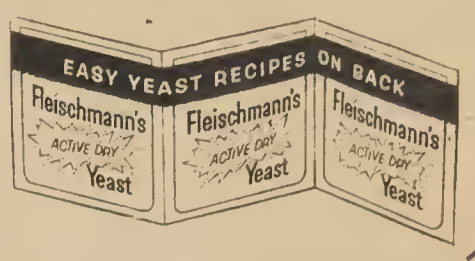
HONEY-RAISIN COFFEECAKE
Makes one 10-inch ring

⅓ cup milk
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 packages or cakes Fleischmann's Yeast, active dry or compressed
½ cup warm water
3½ cups sifted flour
Almonds
1 cup raisins
½ cup chopped citron
½ cup chopped candied cherries
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup margarine or butter
2 eggs, beaten Grated rind of 1 lemon

Scald milk; add ¼ cup sugar and salt; cool to lukewarm. Sprinkle or crumble Fleischmann's Yeast into water (warm, not hot, water for active dry yeast; lukewarm water for compressed yeast); stir until dissolved. Add lukewarm milk mixture and 1 cup flour; beat until smooth. Cover; let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 20 minutes. Meanwhile, grease 10-inch tube pan; arrange ring of almonds on bottom. Toss raisins with citron, cherries, ½ cup flour and nutmeg. Cream margarine or butter until light. When yeast mixture is light, with wooden spoon beat in margarine or butter, remaining ½ cup sugar, eggs, lemon rind and remaining flour. Beat well about 5 minutes. Stir in raisin mixture.

Turn into tube pan. Cover; let rise 1½ hours (batter will not double). Bake at 375°F. (mod. hot) 45—50 minutes. Remove from pan. When cool, brush on Honey Glaze.

Honey Glaze: In saucepan combine ¼ cup honey, 3 tablespoons currant jelly, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon margarine or butter and dash of salt; boil 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Use at once to glaze crown.



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GRANDMA'S OLD FASHIONED GINGERBREAD

2 cups sifted enriched flour
⅓ cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1½ tsps. ginger
½ tsp. cloves
½ cup shortening, melted
1 cup GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
1 egg
½ cup sour milk
¼ cup hot water

Heat oven to 350° F. (moderate). Sift together first seven ingredients. Stir in melted shortening, molasses, egg, and sour milk. Beat in hot water. Bake 45 to 50 min. in a well-greased, lightly floured, 8 or 9" square pan. YIELD: 9 to 12 servings.

OLD TIME MOLASSES CAKE

¾ cup butter or margarine
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
2 cups GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
2 eggs, unbeaten
3½ cups sifted enriched flour
1 cup milk
1 cup currants

Heat oven to 325° F. (moderately slow). Cream together first 5 ingredients. Blend in molasses. Stir in 1 cup flour. Beat in eggs. Add remaining flour alternately with milk. Stir in currants. Bake 1½ hours in a well-greased, lightly floured, 10" tube pan. YIELD: 1 cake.



GRANDMA'S SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening
½ tsp. salt
3 tsps. soda
2 tsps. ginger
2 tsps. cinnamon
1 tsp. allspice or cloves
1 cup sugar
1 cup GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
1 egg
4¾ cups sifted enriched flour
¾ cup double-strength cold coffee

Heat oven to 375° F. (moderate). Cream together first 7 ingredients. Blend in molasses. Beat in egg. Add sifted flour alternately with coffee. Drop from teaspoon onto lightly greased cooky sheets, keeping them round and about 2" apart. Bake 15 min. or until done. YIELD: 5 dozen cookies.

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A FAMILY PROJECT

By HELEN and LARRY HAMILTON

"Do-It-Yourself Christmas Kits"

ORDINARILY, limbs pruned from a pine plantation are about as saleable as used razor blades. The same is true of cull pines in a Christmas tree plantation —but our family found a way to transform such material into a product which we have had no difficulty in selling at a profit. Best of all, it provided us with a very enjoyable farm family enterprise.

It occurred to us that there are many people who do not have ready access to Christmas greens, and that they might be glad to pay for them, especially if the greens came in a convenient "Do-It-Yourself Christmas Decorating Kit." Our idea was to cut the limbs into boughs and twigs and pack them in boxes along with some miscellaneous materials that would enable the buyer to make Christmas wreaths, door sprays, centerpieces, etc.

Our family of four began activities in October. Cone-collecting was one of the first things on our list, and we found it to be an enjoyable family activity on a pleasant October afternoon. An old cemetery proved to be an excellent source of Norway spruce cones, while white pine were in abundant supply in a pine grove and on a nearby golf course. We found some larch and Austrian pine cones in a reforested plot.

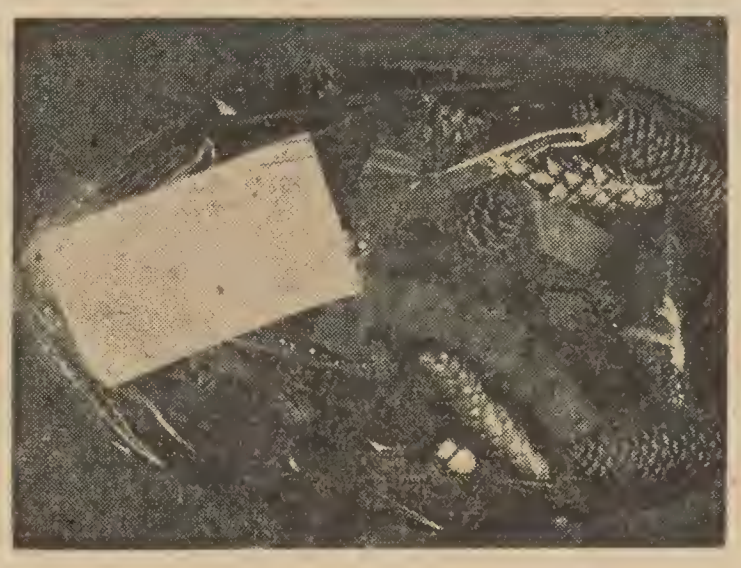
Bough collecting began at Thanksgiving time. While father pruned the lower live branches from red pine trees in the interests of future quality sawlog production, our two boys dragged them over to a large blanket or drop sheet where mother busily wielded a pair of shears to cut them into boughs and twigs of suitable size for the kits. Three heaping blanket loads filled the back of our station wagon for one trip and required about 25 minutes to prepare. We stored the greens in an open shed until we were ready to package them.

In the meantime we had bought some Christmas decorations to put in the kits—ribbon, holly, berries, Christmas balls, silver sparkle. Also, we had colored some of the cones. Though we personally prefer the natural appearance of the cones, we reasoned that many customers would probably like to have some colored with gay and sparkling paint. We therefore used our vacuum cleaner spray attachment to color one-third of the cones red and one-third of them silver. While the paint was still wet, our boys dusted silver sparkle on the red cones.

When all of the materials for our kits had been assembled, we made up a few and packed them in florists' boxes. Then we solicited orders from the local supermarkets and some highway produce stands in the Ithaca-Elmira area of New York State, where we live. Most of them were willing to take them on consignment, with delivery beginning by December 5.



The Hamiltons' first "Christmas Kits" went to market in florists' boxes. Now they use plastic bags and find them cheaper and better.



One of the Christmas kits attractively packed in a transparent plastic bag, with label giving contents and suggestions for use. The Hamiltons live at Brooktondale, N. Y.

Each evening, from then until Christmas, witnessed our family team in action. The boys folded the boxes and twisted the red holly-berries into the cones. Mother tied the ribbon into a bow and secured it with a Christmas ball on a pipe cleaner. Father packed the boxes and tied them with red ribboneze. Our basement became a real assembly line, and the cones and pine boughs permeated the whole house with their fragrance. With a little Christmas music from the record player to add to the atmosphere, the Hamiltons never entered upon a Christmas season with a more festive spirit.

We produced 250 kits that first year in florists' boxes, and orders exceeded our production. We set our price at 60 cents. The car mileage and materials actually cost us 37 cents the first year, but in subsequent years, we reduced costs to 26 cents per kit by using plastic bags instead of florists' boxes.

The stores sell our kits for from 89 cents to $1.00 each, and supermarkets have proved to be our best outlet. The kit appeals to the creativeness of women shoppers; and being bulky, it is best sold where nearby parking or carry-out service is provided.

After that first year, a neighboring family joined in with us and together we produce 350 kits annually in plastic bags. (We find the plastic bags not only cheaper but better. When packing the bags, holes are punched in them for ventilation.) To each bag of pine boughs we add the following:

8 White Pine cones
8 Norway spruce cones
10 red holly berries
2 small Christmas balls (or other tree decorations)
4 feet of wide red ribbon in a bow.
5 feet fine wire in a coil
Mimeographed label telling contents of box and giving suggestions for "do-it-yourself" decorating

We order most of these materials in October from wholesalers. Purchasers of the kits use them to make Christmas wreaths, door sprays, and centerpieces; also, for decorating mantels, stairways, and Christmas parcels. Our Christmas kits have been on the market now for five years and have definitely made a hit. We have even had to turn down an offer from a grocery store chain to buy our kits in truckload quantities.

As well as providing extra Christman-time income for a farm family, this project could be adopted by organized groups, such as Home Bureaus, Future Farmers, 4-H Clubs, Granges, church organizations, Scouts, etc. It can be not only profitable, but also a unifying experience for a family or group.

What America Means To Me

By MARGARET CONCANON
Canandaigua, New York, Academy

SCRATCH the surface of any American and what do you find? His ancestors may have been descendents of the Pilgrims. He may be a mixture of Polish, Dutch, and Italian ancestry. His parents or grandparents may have been Irish or Armenian or German. But as he pledges his allegiance to the flag of the United States, he is an American.

Since white men first came to these shores, America has been the Promised Land for many peoples. She has been the answer to the prayers and dreams of people who wanted political and economic freedom, equality of opportunity, security under the law, and a chance for personal fulfillment.

Every human being has a sense of purpose, whether it is to be a baseball star, or a teacher, or a farmer, or even someday to be the President of the United States. Today, America offers the same opportunity to fulfill one's hopes and dreams that she offered to the people of an earlier age.

What does America mean to you? Ask yourself and your friends, and listen to the answers . . . but better yet listen to a newly arrived immigrant or a refugee and feel yourself put to shame as he expresses so joyously what America means to him.

When I ask myself what America means to me, I think first of the common things of everyday life that I love . . . the first sound of a robin's chirp in springtime, the rain that will make the crops grow, the first taste of frozen custard on a hot summer day, the beauty of the lake near my home. I love the excitement and the cheering of the first football game. I love my school and the friends I have made. I love the flag of the United States that represents the form of government under which we live. I love the sight of the Statue of Liberty on whose base is inscribed:

" . . . Here at our sea-washed,
sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch,
whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and
her name
Mother of Exiles. From her
beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her
mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin
cities frame.
Keep, ancient lands, your storied
pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your
tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-
tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden
door!"

These thrilling words contain all of America's promises to mankind. I salute you, America, and I thank God for the privilege of being an American and having a share in your great purposes.



The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Interfacing Makes a Difference

HOW DO YOU get that look of distinction and good tailoring in the clothes you make? Look at the "better clothes" in the good shops—the kind of clothes all of us love but most of us can't afford to buy—and you will notice a generous use of interfacing.

In some garments you use an interfacing because you can't make the style without it. In many cases, you use interfacing to highlight the silhouette lines and to give body and weight to lightweight and supple fabrics. I often use interfacing even though the pattern envelop may not mention it. Learn to recognize the places in a garment where interfacing would make a world of difference in the finished appearance.

The **non-woven interfacings** are a great boon to home sewers as well as to the professional dressmaker. These interfacings are easy to cut and sew; they have no grain line, so you can lay the pattern pieces on to eliminate waste; and there are no threads to unravel and no fraying.

I have used Pellon most successfully. The All-Bias Pellon has "give" in every direction and is on the bias no matter how you cut it. It is ideally suited to styles that call for supple shaping. Regular Pellon comes in a variety of weights, so that you can judge your choice by the weight of the fabric it is to reinforce. It is lightweight, porous, soft and smooth, and crease resistant.

The proper use of interfacing makes any style of neckline—scoop, round, V-shaped, bateau — lie flat and smooth. It makes collars look professional and is a must for stand-up and stand-away styles. It keeps trim and straight the edges where buttons and buttonholes are placed; it prevents sagging and assures crisp, perky cuffs; it is essential to wide belts and, for the young fry, gives a smart flare to skirts. An interfacing like Pellon can keep snug bodices free from wrinkles, give body to tailored collars and front facings, and firm the bottom of a jacket.

Pellon is washable, so suit your washing procedure to the outer fabric. It is also dry cleanable. When you iron or press directly on Pellon, use the same temperature as you do for an all-nylon product. When ironing or pressing the outer fabric with the Pellon underneath, set the temperature for the outer fabric.

The newest addition to the Pellon family is Pelomite. There are tiny fusing granules on one side which melt with the heat of the iron to form a bond, especially with **woven** or **knitted** outer fabrics. Pelomite is used for small detail areas where perfect finishing is required. More information about its uses is given in a leaflet which can be obtained from the Pellon Corporation, Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y. Write and ask for information on Pelomite.

OUR HEALTH IS OUR WEALTH

(Continued from Page 36)

parents' classes and a public information department which are a part of the educational program for the general public.

Hunterdon County residents continue to be active in many phases of the hospital program. The Community Council has been enlarged to include representatives of organizations. The annual fund drive brings many workers into the person-to-person approach to raise money to meet any annual deficit and to pay off the mortgage (a goal which will soon be realized).

A large group of dedicated persons from all walks of life provide volunteer service hours within the hospital itself. Last year 422 men and women gave a total of 41,474 hours of duty in 14 different categories — administration, technical aides, decoration (Garden Club members), Hunterdon Exchange, Girl Scouts, doctors' wives, corpsmen, chaplain services, and the Red Cross services of Grey Ladies, Nurses' Aides, Canteen, Staff Aides and Production.

The Hunterdon Exchange was formed as a fund-raising venture before the hospital opened, and continues to operate. A shop was established and staffed to sell articles made by persons interested in the hospital. Aprons, potholders, beautifully hand-smocked children's dresses, toys, bird houses, ceramics, baked goods, choice pickles and homemade candies are sold on a commission basis. Old books, antiques, and clothing from the "Good As New" shop are interesting departments of the Exchange. Members of the Exchange also stock a cart with magazines and toilet articles and visit patients in the Medical Center each day. The snack bar in the lobby of the Medical Center is run by Exchange volunteers. From its varied enterprises the Exchange turns over any profit to the Medical Center treasury. This exceeds $5,000 in some years.

Today, the Hunterdon Medical Center has 126 beds and 18 specialists. During 1959 it provided 36,145 days of treatment within the hospital for adults and 3,799 for babies. 30,226 visits were made to the diagnostic center and 3,799 emergency room cases were handled.

The self-reliant and resourceful residents of Hunterdon County saw a problem and worked out a solution. The solution in its tangible form is a red brick and glass building in the heart of the county. In its intangible form, it's a new approach to rural medical care.

THOUGHTS WHILE MENDING

By Katherine C. Wood

I must sort the socks for "matches,"
All the dungarees need patches,
And the corduroys are wearing at the knees.
Oh, the job is never-ending;
There will always be some mending
Just as long as there are boys and apple trees!



"Mom, I bet you're glad we have a

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You bet she's glad! And she's also glad she has a dependable, all-fabric Speed Queen equipped with stainless steel drum with a lifetime guarantee — HI, LO and OFF Heat Control — Special Cycle that automatically damp-dries clothes ready for ironing — Convenient "In-a-door" Lint Trap — Foot-operated door — Magnetic Door Catches — and many other features that take every ounce of drudgery out of drying clothes. Now — before winter sets in — is the best time to install.

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CHIFFON PUDDING
only 83¢*

Soften 1 envelope (1 tbsp.) unflavored gelatin in ¼ cup cold water. Stir ⅛ tsp. cream of tartar into ½ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses; add 1 tsp. vanilla extract, ½ tsp. salt and ½ cup water. Beat 3 egg yolks until light; add molasses mixture. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until slightly thickened. Add gelatin mixture, stir until dissolved. Chill until syrupy. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff; fold in 3 tbs. sugar; fold into gelatin mixture. Whip cream until stiff, fold into gelatin mixture with 1 cup dried macaroon crumbs. Pour into sherbet glasses or 8" ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm; unmold if using ring mold. Serve with cream. Serves 6-8.



*Varies slightly regionally
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Popular Potato Recipes

(Continued from Page 37)

2 tablespoons milk
¼ teaspoon vinegar
1 cup grated raw potatoes (drained)
1 cup chopped nuts

Combine sugar and cocoa, add shortening, and cream well. Add the eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in vanilla. Sift together flour and baking soda and add alternately with the combined milk and vinegar. Mix well and stir in the grated potatoes and nuts. Spread in a greased pan 8x8x2 inches and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 30 to 40 minutes. When cool, sprinkle with confectioners' sugar and cut into 1½ inch square bars. Makes about 25 bars.

MASHED POTATO DOUGHNUTS

½ cup shortening
2 cups sugar
4 eggs, beaten
1½ cups warm mashed potatoes
2 teaspoons vanilla
6 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking soda
1 cup milk

Cream together the shortening and sugar. Blend in the beaten eggs and potatoes. Stir in the vanilla. Sift together the dry ingredients and add to the shortening mixture alternately with the milk. Mix well. Chill dough 2 hours. Roll out dough about ½-inch thick on a lightly floured board and cut with a doughnut cutter. Fry in deep hot fat (360° to 375°) about 1 minute on each side, frying one layer at a time and turning once. Drain on paper towels. You may sprinkle with confectioners' sugar while warm. Makes 3 to 4 dozen.

If desired, make some **Doughnut Balls** by dipping up balls of the dough with a spoon and sliding into hot fat, turning frequently to brown on all sides. Roll in confectioners' sugar. Or fry the little balls of dough left over after cutting out center of doughnuts.

POTATO PANCAKES

2 eggs, beaten
¼ cup milk
2 cups grated, ground, or shredded raw potatoes
1 tablespoon grated onion, if desired
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Combine eggs and milk. Grate, grind, or shred potatoes and add to egg-milk mixture as soon as each cupful is prepared. Use only the pulp of the potato, not the liquid. Add onion, flour, salt, and pepper and mix well. Drop the mixture by tablespoonfuls onto a hot, lightly greased griddle or fry pan. Stir the mixture before dropping each pancake.

Cook the cakes slowly until they are well-browned and crisp on the bottom. Turn and brown the other side. If cooked too fast, the pancakes will scorch before they are cooked through. Serve immediately as a meat accompaniment, or with applesauce, apple butter, or jelly. Makes about 1½ dozen 3-inch pancakes.

POTATO ROLLS

¾ cup lukewarm milk or potato water (scald milk and cool to lukewarm)
1 cake compressed or 1 package dry yeast
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup melted shortening
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup mashed potatoes
3½ cups sifted all purpose flour (about)

Crumble yeast into lukewarm milk or potato water and stir until dissolved. Add sugar, shortening, and salt, and mix well. Stir in the mashed potatoes. Add 1 cup of the flour and mix well. Cover and let rise in a warm place until bubbly (about 1 hour). Mix in the remaining flour to make a soft dough to handle easily.

Knead dough on a floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl, cover, and let rise until double in bulk (about ½ hour). Punch down dough and break off small pieces and shape into 16 rolls to fit loosely into a greased 9-inch square pan. Cover with towel and let rise 30 minutes. Bake in hot oven (425°) about 10 to 12 minutes. Brush with melted butter.

POTATO KISSES

⅔ cup hot mashed potatoes
2 tablespoons butter, melted
1 pound confectioners' sugar sifted
2½ tablespoons cocoa or 1½ squares chocolate, melted and cooled
1 teaspoon vanilla
Dash salt
2 cans moist coconut

Combine mashed potatoes and melted butter. Add sugar and mix thoroughly. Add cocoa or melted chocolate and beat well. Mix in vanilla, salt, and coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls on wax paper and place in refrigerator a short time to harden. Keep in tightly covered container. Makes about 1½ pounds.

A good potato bulletin to send for is USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 55, "Potatoes in Popular Ways." It costs 15 cents and may be ordered from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. It gives many pointers on buying and storing potatoes and favorite potato recipes, including main dishes, soups, and salads.

Doing Our Part

By ANNA DICKERSON, *Past President, N. Y. State Federation of Home Bureaus*

IN THE Bible we read that faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Faith, we are told, has the power to move mountains, even faith the size of a tiny mustard seed. Think what our potential power would be if our faith in God were greater! Nothing in this world would be impossible.

When we have faith of the "faith-lifting" kind, we automatically do everything within our power to help God help us.

Whenever my own faith appears to be wearing thin, I remember a story about three little boys standing around a popcorn machine. The first boy put his dime in before he even reached for a bag. Before he could get the bag unfolded and in place under the spout, the popcorn had poured out and disappeared into the overflow bin.

The second boy was a little more alert, but he was careless in opening his bag. It was only half opened, so his bag was only half filled with popcorn.

The third boy knew with a calm

(Continued on Opposite Page)



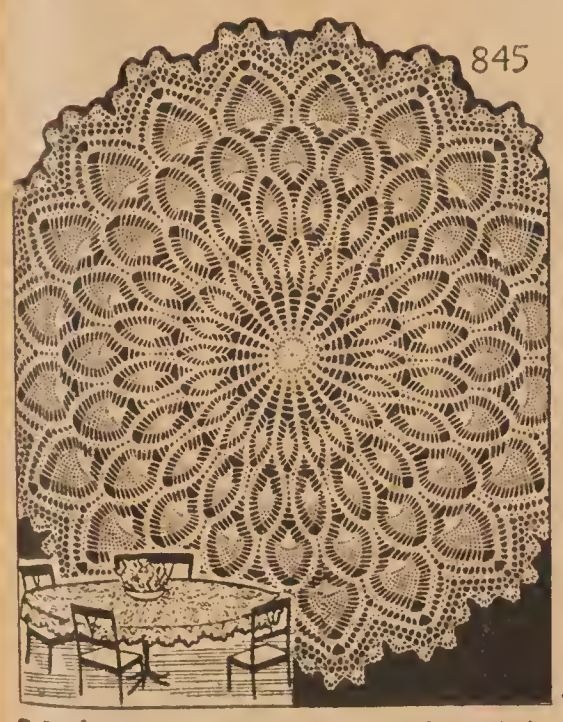
729. Veil hats are becoming to everyone. Whip up several for Christmas gifts. Make some for yourself, too. Directions for six enchanting styles to trim with flowers, ribbons, fabric. 25 cents.



826. These pocket-pretty aprons trimmed with jumbo cross-stitch make welcome gifts. Directions for two styles with gay provincial charm; transfers. 25 cents.



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DOING OUR PART

(Continued from Opposite Page)

certainty that if he did his part, the machine would give him a full bag of popcorn. He carefully shook the creases out of the bag, placed it under the spout and then inserted his dime. The popcorn flowed out and filled his bag to the brim. He did not lose one kernel.

What happened to these boys is an example of what happens in our everyday lives over and over again. God's blessings flow abundantly for us every moment of each day, but when our minds are closed to Him, these blessings disappear into the overflow bin without touching us.

When we are just halfway receptive, we receive a half portion, but when we stand at life's machine with complete trust in God . . . when our belief is strong enough to help Him give us the answers . . . we receive "Good measure, pressed down, running over."

Norman Vincent Peale says, "Faith puts fight into a man so that he develops a resistance to defeat. Obstacles no longer awe him. He uses obstacles as steppingstones to cross over from failure to success. Fortitude and faith are what keep a man going when he seems defeated. Believe that if you put your trust in God and keep at things with unremitting energy and intelligence, you can build a solid foundation upon which you may mount to victory."

A woman poet, Eleanor Halbrook Zimmerman, has expressed it this way:

I put my faith in God's good things
As wild geese put their faith in wings,
As garden flowers trust the sun,
And brooks the happy course they run;
And, trusting, find each day is wrought
With blessings far beyond my thought.

(Editor's Note: The author of this article, Mrs. Elliott Dickerson, past president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, lives at Shelter Island, N. Y.)

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE !

Practically every area of our burgeoning economy is characterized by dynamic growth. This rapid and continuing expansion demands constant change . . . constant improvement. This is particularly true in all areas of the vital food industry. We have a challenge to provide more and better foods to more and more people.

The key figure in meeting this challenge is, of course, the American Farmer. His success, however, depends very largely on those whose business it is to provide continually expanding outlets for the good foods he grows. Recognition of this mutual dependency has helped A&P to become one of the farmers' best customers, as well as one of America's most dependable food merchants. We believe the closest cooperation is essential if we are to maintain leadership in satisfying the food needs of the future.

Obviously, the growing and marketing of increasing volumes of good food can only be accomplished through a well-integrated "term operation." You can always be confident of our complete cooperation as the retailing end of that team. We will be working with you to meet the growth demands of the future . . . to meet the challenge of change.

A&P

FOOD STORES

It's "Farm Life" For Us

Readers Tell What the Open Country Means to Them



First Prize Letter

COME WITH ME to our farm nestled in the hills and you will see why we like living on a farm. When we acquired it, a little of Heaven descended on us. Truly we entered a "Garden of Eden" with unforbidden fresh fruit to harvest and enjoy.

Then came our four children. They grew up as our best crop, in natural surroundings. They learned the blessings of creative work in their 4-H projects. They learned to drive and repair farm machinery with judgment so valuable when granted licenses to drive. They learned the wholesome facts of life among their animals and pets.

Never have we been laid off or unemployed. There is no age limit to our work. What security this affords now that we are in our seventies!

Farm life is healthy, for it follows closely right living. Picture if you will the ruddy brown face of Dad, whose motto is "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." This health program for Dad follows for the children and me as well. Good fresh garden food and clean air and outside work away from the stress and strain of urban living is the best medicine.

Sunshine furnishes a valuable vitamin and is free. Farmers have little need for tranquilizers or sleeping pills. Electricity has brought all the city conveniences to the farm and eased the hard work. A great agriculturist, Liberty Hyde Bailey, has written these lines:

These are my lands
And these are my hands
And I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

To be sure, there is a share of "blood, sweat and tears" at times, but they are the warp and woof of the tapestry of farm living and the constructive discipline of life that builds character.

On the esthetic side, we can see the wide open spaces; the wonder of the heavens above, unblinded by city lights. What fragrance equals the breath of early morning in the dew, or that of new mown hay or the scent of the evening breeze? What jury would fail to agree on the benefits of farm living?—*Grace B. Cross, Fayetteville, N. Y.*

Second Prize

FIFTEEN REASONS

In May, 1953, I came to Indian Run Farm as a bride. Though the going has been rough a good many times, I have never regretted my decision to become a farmer's wife. There are so many things that make up for the bad times, like—

1. The first nice day of spring when my husband and I take our first walk around our fields, deciding where we will put this or that crop, or to see how a crop wintered;

2. The smell of the freshened air after a warm spring rain;

3. The sight of the first robins looking for worms and a place to build their nests;

4. Finding the first spring flowers in our woods, where we like to roam with our dog;

5. Those first days when we let our cattle out to enjoy new green grass and the warm sunshine;

6. As I wash dishes, to look out of the kitchen window and watch our cows pasturing in the field, or lying down chewing their cuds;

7. Watching the beautiful sunsets across Keuka Lake (our home is on the East side);

8. Watching the different ripening grains as they ripple with the wind;

9. The sweet smell of the buckwheat as it blooms and ripens for harvest;

10. The picnics my husband and I enjoy in the quietness of our own woods;

11. The early morning sun shining through the fog that often blankets our fields;

12. Our cows—mostly Holstein and Brown Swiss—and our dog, Laddie, who is very close to us;

13. Attending "Cow College" with my husband, and other Farm Extention meetings. (I have my "Master of Moo-ology" diploma, too);

14. Working with my husband on the farm because we are together;

15. Our home — which comes second during the busy summer months. Swapping "house for field" gives me a change from home duties, which **can** become irksome. It gives me new energy to go back to the home routine again following our busy season.—*Mrs. Theodore R. Wood, Hammondsport, N. Y.*

IN THE PALM OF MY HAND

We'd never trade our farm life for other occupations which offer much more restlessness than the contentment that is ours.

On the farm I have sustenance, security, responsibility, a world book of knowledge of applied biology, economics, and human relations. My children can sing, whistle or shout without fear of disturbing others, and at dusk they can look over our green, fertile acres and know that old friends and true neighbors dwell where each light shines.

They know the peace that comes from stretching out in the shade of a breezy old tree that sheltered their grandparents, and they know the haunts of the native flowers and the joys of having pets of their very own.

I enjoy the sweet early-morning songs of the birds and seeing sunsets at night, unhampered by man-made barriers. I know storms in their natural fury and the beauty of God's promise in the form of the many-splendored rainbow. I have the freedom of a capitalist inasmuch that my measures of return on my investment is in exact proportion to the effort put therein.

I know the basic things of life in their elemental stage, without any synthetic veneer, like sex and birthing, and loving and dying, and the object lessons in these will make my children better and more understanding people. I've got security for them and myself; the experience and pride of ownership and the feeling of belonging to a definite plot of ground is sweet indeed.

And when I pause in the fragrant dark air of my bubbling creek or taste the sweet rewards of neighborliness in joy and in sorrow, I realize also that on my job and my farmer husband's, America depends for its welfare, its strength, its health and economy.

Thus I know that as a member of a happy farm family, I hold my country in the palm of my hand! —*Mrs. Henry Josephs, Gardenville, Pa.*

LEARNING RESPONSIBILITY

I like farming because, speaking as the daughter of a farmer, it has taught and still is teaching me responsibility. Starting at an early age, I was given the responsibility of doing some small jobs, and later the responsibility of doing more and bigger jobs, until this summer I was able to take over the management of the whole household while my mother had to be away for two weeks.

I am only fifteen and as yet uncertain what I want to become after high school, but I'm sure my background on the farm will make me a person better able to succeed in any field.—*Kathryn Owen, West Monroe, N. Y.*

FOOD FOR THE SOUL

This morning after the cows were milked and turned away, the milking things washed, and the first rush was over, I put breakfast on the table—but **my** breakfast went on a tray, and I went outside. There on the stone bench by the outside fireplace I ate "food fit for the gods"—even if only toasted bun, egg and coffee.

Along with it my soul fed on beauty. The early morning mist through the trees made the neighbor's meadow look strange and unreal. Over our tall spruce tree the sun was a pale round ball as it fought the fog. The freshly mowed lawn, though uneven and hilly, looked like a fragile green carpet for fairy feet. Everything was quiet and serene before the bustle of the day began.

I'm not saying that such a scene might not be duplicated some place other than on a farm; but to me this is my heaven on earth, and one such morning can overbalance a lot of low milk prices, high feed prices, long hours, hard work and rainy hay weather. Thank God I live on a farm.—*Millicent Buerge, Margaretville, N. Y.*

"TOGETHERNESS"

I am off the farm now due to the ages of my husband and myself, but I still have the "likes" in my mind.

Being self-employed is one big item that builds satisfaction. The "togetherness" of the family unit is also one item that helps make folks happy.

"Nothing gives such satisfaction as the knowledge that a difficult task has been successfully completed," so someone has written.

What opportunities arise on a farm!—*Mrs. R. M. Tyner, Mechanic Falls, Me.*

A MARVELOUS FUTURE

Our farm has a marvelous history, one that began with the early settling of this area. Our farm has a marvelous future. We have three fine sons who will be reared under the branches God has given us, knowing the birds, insects, reptiles and animals that inhabit the earth, learning the cycle of living things, knowing God cares and plans for each and everything.

Why do I like living on a farm? Because everything that means the world to me is here—and here is where the trials of growing up helped make me a better adult. And here, watching my children growing up will make my twilight years full of contentment and security. I just don't ever want to leave this farm. —*Mrs. Marvin Decker, Red Creek, N. Y.*

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LOS ANGELES



YOSEMITE VALLEY

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NEW ORLEANS—one of our oldest cities dating back to 1718 with the flavor and atmosphere of early French and Spanish ownership you'll note especially in the old French quarter; yet a bustling, modern metropolis—one of America's great deepsea ports.

HOUSTON—Texas' biggest city—and that's B-I-G, podner—with all the complexes of its rich oil and chemical industries—the noted Shamrock Hotel—the spectacular San Jacinto monument to early Texans' valor.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS—one of the largest known caves . . . BIG ROOM is 4,000 ft. long, 625 ft. wide, 285 ft. high . . . just one of the many sights you'll see.

PHOENIX—enjoy an invigorating, healthful climate—annual rainfall 7.8 inches and lots of southwestern sun, a historic center of early Indian activity. . . . state capital of the 48th state.

HOOVER DAM—a wonder of the world to rival the Pyramids, this giant dam is 1,282 ft. long, a whopping 727 ft. high, impounds great Lake Mead, provides irrigation, flood control, power for vast areas of the southwest.

LAS VEGAS—"wide open 24 hours a day," they say about this little city famous for its gambling casinos.

DEATH VALLEY—lowest spot in the U. S., this gets really hot in the summer (up to 134°) but you'll see it during a mild season, enjoy fantastic Death Valley Scotty's Castle, other noted sights.

RIVERSIDE—home city of the California navel orange, this citrus center is an attraction you'll be glad to see.

DISNEYLAND—even Khrushchev wanted to visit this fabulous center—you'll appreciate the faithful reproduction of Americana better!

SAN DIEGO—largest U. S. tuna port—with world's most even climate. . . see beautiful Balboa Park, Lindbergh Field, Point Loma.

TIJUANA, MEXICO—your only excursion outside the U. S. is well worth it when you visit this popular resort.

SANTA MONICA—ranch and home of Will Rogers, this resort area is located on the Pacific Ocean.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO—you'll be a little early for the swallows (who are said to return yearly on March 19) but you'll see a Spanish Mission town.

HOLLYWOOD—no trip to California would be complete without touring the film capital of the world, and you'll have a lot to see and remember from this visit!

MONTEREY—see California's first theatre . . . its first brick building in this historic city, capital of Alta California 1775-1846.

SAN FRANCISCO—the Golden Gate, cable cars, Nob Hill, Chinatown. . . stock your memory with great experiences in this city noted for its individuality and a cultural capital.

YOSEMITE—you'll never forget the beauty of these great falls and spectacular mountain formations—raw beauty at its best.

GRAND CANYON—Nature's giant sculpturing tools and rainbow paintbrush never did a more magnificent job than this great work—done in such giant strokes, you'll remember them always.

What Do You Want From Government?

By E. R. EASTMAN

IN SPEAKING to a meeting of young college freshmen the night before this was written, I recounted some of the great changes that have come in my lifetime. When I was a boy, there were no automobiles, no tractors, no farm or home equipment as we know them today. Farming had been carried on much the same as it had for hundreds of years. Then, in the lifetime of living men, we went through a great revolution brought about mostly by gasoline and electric power.

I told the young people that that revolution had just begun; that we've just scratched the surface; and that they will live to see changes beyond any imagination. For example, we will use atomic power and power taken directly from the sun. There's enough sun energy wasted on an acre of land in the summertime to furnish a nearby city with all its requirements for light and power. This new power will bring undreamed of changes.

With all the changes to date, there has come a revolution in our economic, social, and political life. Therein lies a great danger and challenge to our business, to our farming, and to every individual to resist the changes which endanger individual rights and personal liberties.

For over thirty years, American Agriculturist has been helping our readers to **adjust** to changes, to **accept** the changes that are good and are in the way of real progress; to **fight** those changes that are wrong and that violate basic American principles.

Constantly, American Agriculturist has pointed out the dangers of **big government** with its resulting ruinous taxes, and has tried to make it clear that free enterprise, which is our American way of doing business, has given generation after generation of our young people more opportunity and freedom for running their business and their lives than any other economic and political system that has ever been devised by man.

You Can't Have Both

But you can't have free enterprise and too much government at the same time. And you can't have free enterprise with government operating so much business. The government's job is to make and enforce the laws and to act as an umpire. Umpires shouldn't play ball nor government operate business.

Now, this very fall, we stand at a crossroads. This fall, if you really care about your country; if you care about your personal rights and liberties and those of your children, not only will you make sure that you vote—even if you have to be carried to the polls on a sick bed—but you will make a thorough study of what **each party** and **each candidate** stands for.

You will not necessarily vote the way your father did and the way you always have. Times have changed and so have political parties. Your vote will mean little unless it is based on your sincere convictions of which candidate and especially which party will mean the most in preserving your personal liberties.

In making our decision how to vote, we must give both parties and most of their leaders credit for ability and sincerity. Both parties sincerely want the best for America and Americans. The final aims and goals of both parties are much the same. The whole difference and where you will have to make a decision is in the **ways** or methods each party proposes to reach these goals.

Both parties, of course, want good schools, good wages for workmen, and good prices for farmers; both want to keep our defenses strong and maintain peace; both want every citizen of the land—no matter what his color or condition—to have the privilege of voting; both parties want to take adequate care of the aged.

It is **how** these aims are to be accomplished that makes the big difference between the two parties.

Both would have the Federal government do much more than was the case a few years ago and apparently some more **is** necessary, but one party would go much farther than the other in extending the power, the size, and the spending of the Federal government. The other party would have the Federal government do what it thought was necessary but would leave more of the work and the service to the states, the community, and especially to the individual.

It is a fact that every time we ask government to do something, we increase controls of that government over us, and have less freedom to operate ourselves.

Also, some people seem to have the idea that government services are free, that government money grows on trees. They forget that such services call for extra departments and an army of employees necessary to do that work.

Taxes are taxes, be they local, state, or national! And taxes are becoming almost an unbearable load.

So listen to the speeches and the policies on both sides and make up your mind what you want for yourself, for your children, your children's children, and for America.



His Future—Your Responsibility

When you make up your mind about how you will vote this fall, remember that you not only will be voting for yourself but for this boy and the millions like him in all the generations that will follow.

What kind of a future do you want them to have? Will you hand on the torch of freedom burning as brightly as you received it? Or will you help to leave government getting bigger and bigger with an unbearable tax burden and with controls that will limit his initiative and freedoms?

These are some of the questions we need to think about as we listen to the campaign speeches and go to the polls this fall.

We are voting not only for ourselves but for the America of the future and the generations that will follow us.

BAILEY'S PHILOSOPHY

WRITING about farming as a way of life, the late Liberty Hyde Bailey once said:

"We should preach the sermon of the out-of-doors, where men are free. We would lead the way to the place where there is room, and where there are sweet, fresh winds. We would relieve the cramped and pent-up life with visions of things that every one may have for only the trouble of opening his eyes. We would tell him where the wild geranium blows and what it means. To the person who resides permanently in the country, we would give a broader view and a closer intimacy with what he has. We would show him the dandelion. We would put him into harmony with his environment."

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SOME OF YOU older readers will remember the late Bob Adams of Cornell and his "Rude Rural Rhymes." Some of these were funny; some as fine poetry as I have seen. Here's one—while not exactly a Chestnut — that will have an especial appeal this time of year. It is called, "Wormy Apples."

No other leafy plant to me
Seems friendly as an apple tree.
A homely, freckled, big-eared kid,
How often would I doff my lid
And stretch myself within the shade
Some pasture natural fruit has made.
With grateful tongue I sing the praise
Of apples in those good old days.
With summer wind, the leaves were rippled.
By summer suns the fruits were stippled.
When I saw one that suited me,
I threw a stick or shook the tree,
But every year the first to redden
Were those some lively worm had fed in,
Had crawled about and made a bed in.
How carefully I chewed 'round one way
Until I almost reached his runway,
And then, reversing, chewed on back,
Clear to the border of his track.
I know at pressing time in fall,
We drank sweet cider, worms and all,
But other times I hate like sin
To bite in where a worm has been.
Yes, I am wrought up even more
To find the worm still in the core,
And most particularly blue
Whene'er I bite him square in two.
Yet often now in city streets,
Amid the dust and noise and heats,
A vision rises in my soul,
I see cool, shaded pastures roll,
And fain would check my hurrying pace,
Chase off some cow and take her place,
To doze on grass that tree shade dapples
And eat a lot of wormy apples.

Business and Agriculture United



Robert F. Rosenburg

BUSINESS and agriculture united in behalf of the free enterprise system is the annual theme of this special edition of American Agriculturist. And each year The North American is privileged to join with this excellent publication in paying tribute to a fundamental, precious to our daily way of life — freedom of commerce, industry and agriculture. We would be without hope if this freedom were ever to be extinguished, either by conquest or default made possible by our individual indifference.

To appreciate, cherish and preserve this heritage we need only contemplate its absence. Immediately we can see the spectres of the collective farm, the dehumanizing commune — the socialist state with its fettered rather than free enterprise. Fortunately for America, the farmer stands as he has always stood since 1776, in the forefront in the fight to preserve these traditions against encroachments both foreign and domestic. The North American Company for Life, Accident and Health Insurance and the North American Accident Insurance Company salute the American farmer with admiration and sincere gratitude.

ROBERT F. ROSENBURG
President

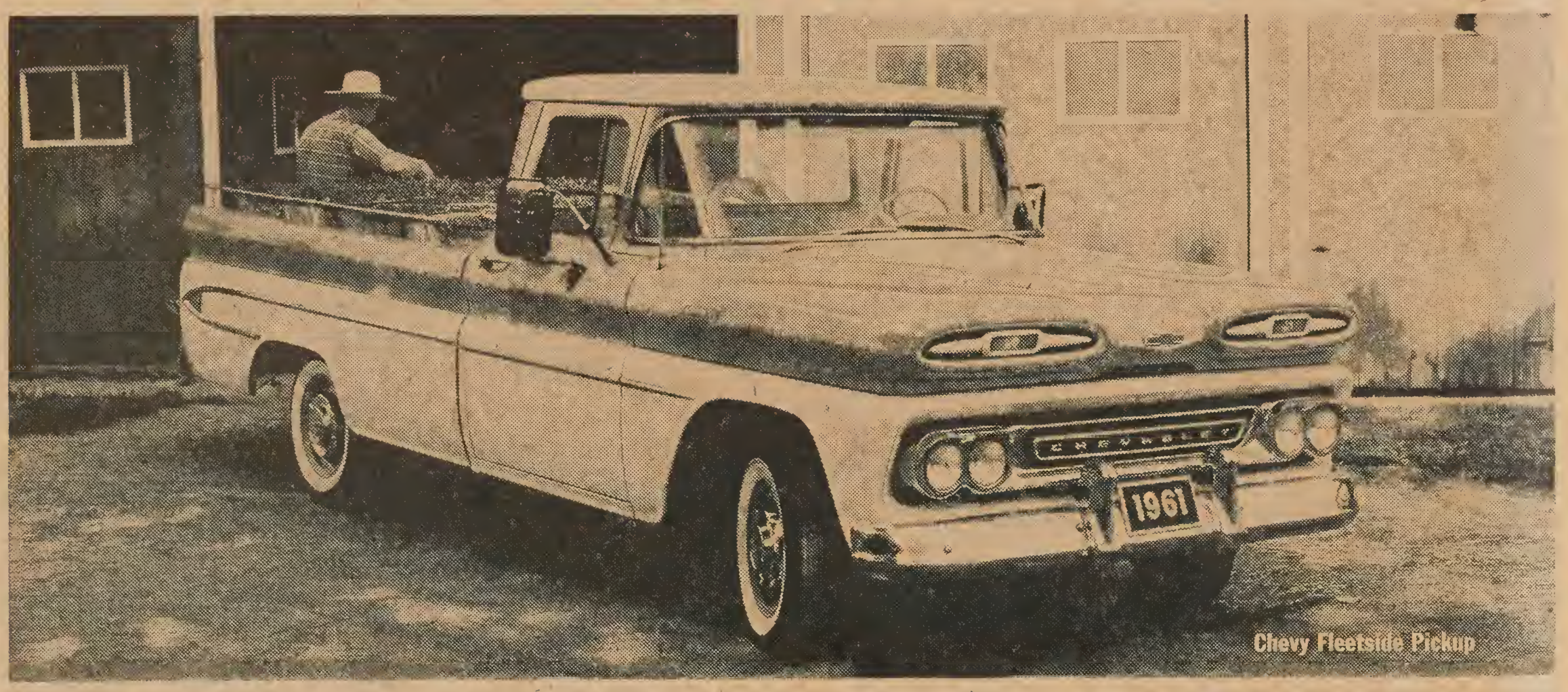
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
(In New York State)
NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY
FOR LIFE, ACCIDENT & HEALTH INSURANCE (In Other States)
GENERAL OFFICES: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TWO TOTALLY DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHEVY TRUCKS FOR '61!

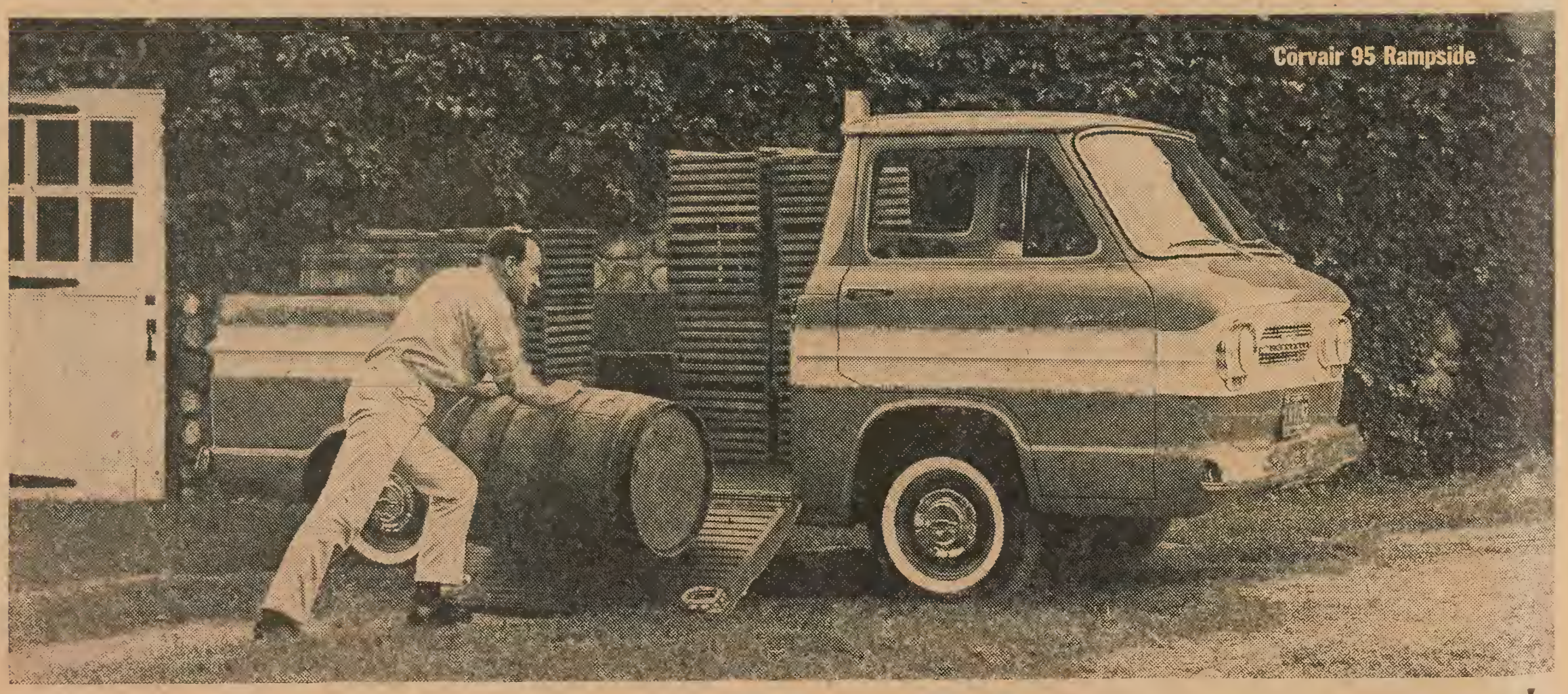
TORSION-SPRING CHEVROLETS—They're the latest editions of the trucks that scrapped the hard-riding I-beam axle and proved the important advantages of independent front suspensions! You can read actual owner reports on how torsion-spring Chevies get more work done in a day, take the roughest off-the-road treatment and still go thousands of extra miles before trade-in. But there's nothing so enlightening as a few minutes behind the wheel. Drive a '61 Chevy just once, and you'll never be satisfied with a front axle truck again.

REAR-ENGINE CORVAIR 95's—a totally new kind of truck that'll carry up to 1,900 lbs. on a nimble 95" wheelbase and practically pay for itself in savings! All three Corvair 95's—two pickups and a panel—offer more load space than a conventional half-tonner. Yet they measure more than 2 feet *shorter* from bumper to bumper. Space isn't all they save, either. Their air-cooled rear engine gets by on less gas and never uses water or antifreeze. (You never have to worry about radiator repairs or new hose connections!) You get a cab with plenty of space. Great visibility. Level-riding 4-wheel independent suspension. This one you've *got* to see! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

CHEVROLET



Chevy Fleetside Pickup


Corvair 95 Rampside

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FOUNDED 1842 NOVEMBER 5, 1960

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



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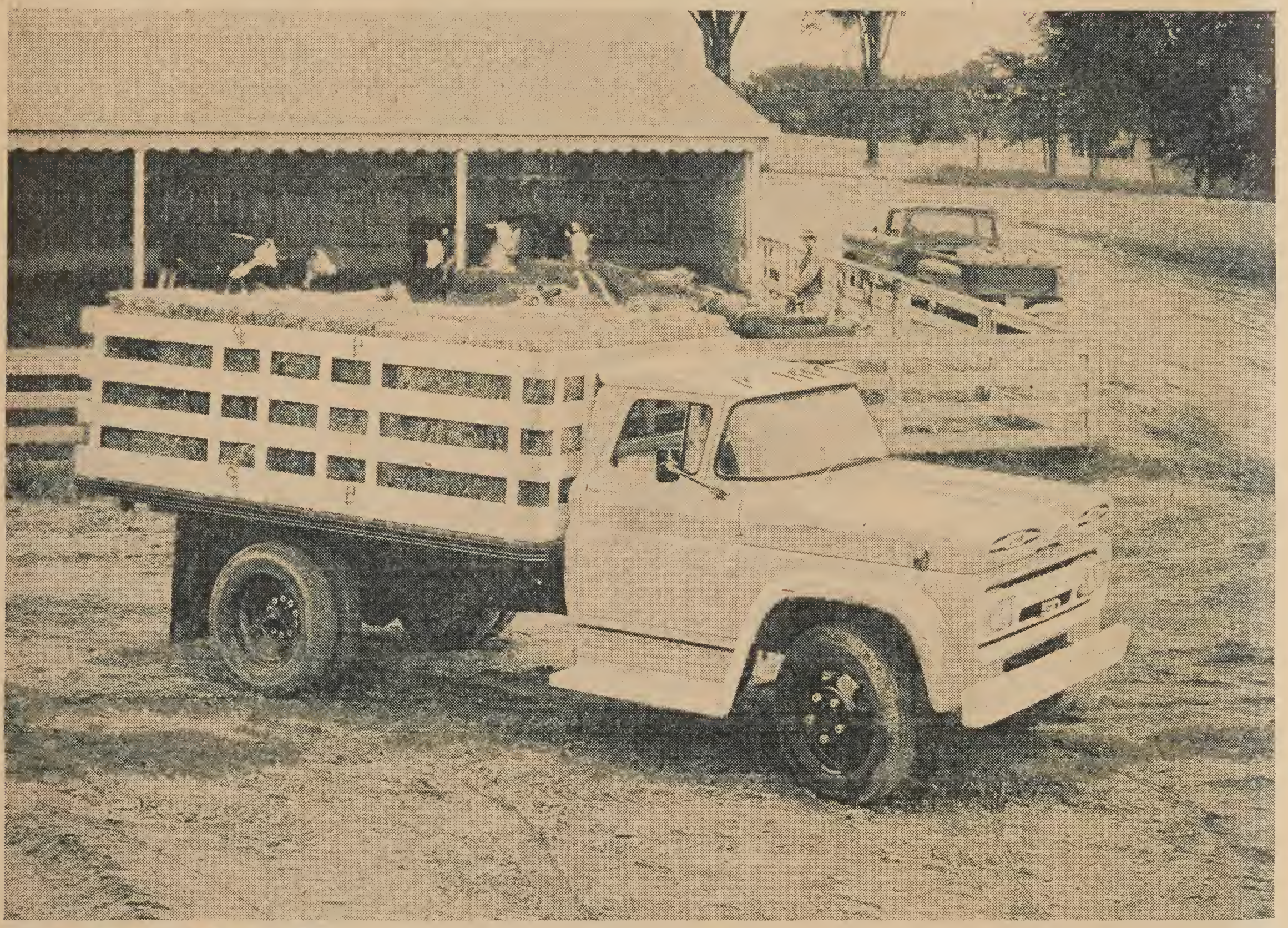
YOU'VE NEVER HAD A CHOICE LIKE THIS

(because there have never been trucks like these!)



REAR-ENGINE CORVAIR 95's

You can walk livestock or wheel produce right out of that Rampside model. It's a truck that practically loads and unloads itself. Carries up to 1,900 pounds on a 95-inch wheelbase and goes anywhere you want to go with 4-wheel independent suspension smoothing the way. The cab's plenty roomy and comfortable. Visibility's great. It's got a solid one-piece body-frame build that'll take off-the-road punishment. And a thrifty air-cooled rear engine that never uses water or antifreeze. Think it over.



TORSION-SPRING CHEVROLETS

If Chevy isn't the ideal farm truck then there isn't any such animal. Haul formula feed or perishables, it doesn't matter what, Chevy's independent front suspension will pay off for you. It makes life easier for the driver. Shortens trip time over rough roads. Cuts down tire abuse and wear and tear on the sheet metal. The whole truck lasts longer. Drive one just once, you'll see why. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

CHEVROLET

Reflections of a Country Pastor

By ARTHUR MOODY

Good Cheer

JESUS' disciples were in a storm on the sea of Galilee. Their boat was sinking. They were scared. The story, Mark 6:50, states that Jesus appeared to them. More scared than ever, they thought he was the spirit of a drowned sailor. His "Be of good cheer; It is I; Be not afraid," brought all the relief imaginable.



ARTHUR MOODY

"Be of good cheer," says Jesus to all frightened folk. "I'm not a spook. I'm real. I'm here — right in the midst of all that frightens you."

"Be not afraid!" All the phobias of life scatter in the fact of faith. "Ye believe in God. Believe also in me," said Jesus to a frightened group. "I will not leave you without comfort, counsel, courage, companionship. I am with you."

"Be of good cheer" has a cathartic effect. It purges fear and stimulates the functions of faith. It purifies the mind of the poisons of fear. It rids the soul of the toxins of apprehension and stimulates anticipation. In fact the bright side of things actually becomes real under "Be of good cheer. Be not afraid. It is I."

Country Stories

She Saved the Seed

Shortly after the Civil War, when Grandmother was rearing her family of six, improved seed for a necessarily productive garden was hard to come by, and almost everyone saved their own seed from year to year.

Wanting to change to a new, earlier, and expensive pea seed, a small amount was gotten and planted for use only as seed the following year. Directly after it was planted a broody hen, having been thrown out of the main coop to change her "setting plans," scratched out and ate up a full crop of the precious seed. Discovering her at the mischief and being loath to wait for a new supply, Grandmother promptly chopped the biddy's head off, retrieved and replanted the seed, and had a delectable chicken dinner for her own brood.—*Mrs. C. H. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N. Y.*

Wrong Words

Farmer McIntire is a good neighbor—and a kindly man with but one fault. He has a genius for saying the wrong thing whenever his wife has company.

The guest, a somewhat snooty cousin, was beaming with pride. Her daughter, she was boasting, had won first prize in a music festival.

"Know just how you feel," said he. "Reminds me how tickled Mother and I were when one of our pigs won a blue ribbon at the fair."—*Edward L. Van Dyke, Horseheads, N.Y.*



National Farm City Week
November 18-24

Albert Kashulines (left), his son Robert and Firestone's Walter Smith.

"Firestones pull in any soil— hold up well on the road!"

says Albert Kashulines, Hudson, N. H. "I've been on this farm 45 years—that's long enough to have learned Firestones deliver everything they say they will. We're on them 100%, tractors and trucks. They pull in our soil no matter what the conditions are, and hold up especially well on the road. We get what we want in service from Walter Smith, our Firestone man in Nashua."

Like Albert Kashulines, you'll find Firestone features deliver extra service at no extra cost!

• *EXCLUSIVE* **SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD**—proven in actual competitive tests to be far stronger . . . up to 34%. This means more protection than ever before against impact breaks for more hours of tire use and extra retreads.

• **DUAL CONSTRUCTION**—Firestone uses two completely different rubber compounds to precision build rear tractor tires. Treads are built with tough, longer-wearing Firestone Rubber-X while another specially formulated Rubber-X compound in sidewalls *only*, resists aging, cracking and flex damage.

• **CURVED AND TAPERED TRACTION BARS**—flat contoured tread bites deep and grips for maximum drawbar power . . . cleans easily!

• **FREE LOANER TRACTOR TIRE SERVICE**—Firestone will loan you *brand-new* tractor tires to keep working during retreads and repairs.

For outstanding traction and greater economy, buy Firestone All Traction Champion, Champion Ground Grip or special purpose All Non-Skid tractor tires. See your Firestone Dealer or Store for all of the facts. He's ready to deal!



ALWAYS A YEAR TO PAY

Firestone

BETTER RUBBER FROM START TO FINISH

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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



WHICH?

ON THIS PAGE in the August 20 issue I said that in my opinion the real issue for farmers in this year's election is not the program for agriculture. It is the same issue that concerns everyone: What do you want from government?

Hours of reading and listening to the arguments of candidates have not altered that conclusion. On this issue both parties take a firm stand; both stress the importance of industrial growth; but Vice President Nixon emphasizes more dependence on free enterprise while Senator Kennedy proposes more government planning, spending and controls.

The question for each one of us to decide before we go to the polls is, Which position do you favor?

MILK PRODUCTION CONTROL

After reading your editorial, and the news story about milk on Page 10 of the October 15 issue, I am not sure where you stand. Are you in favor of this plan to control milk production, or are you opposed to it?

AT PRESENT your editorial staff is neither boosting nor knocking the milk expansion plan outlined by Dr. Leland Spencer in the September 17 issue. For one thing, the plan has not been spelled out in sufficient detail to give a clear indication of whether or not it has a reasonable chance to succeed.

I do say this: If dairymen are unwilling to permit prices to bring supply and demand into better balance, some other plan for doing the job should be given careful consideration. That is why we gave you Dr. Spencer's article. We urge that every dairyman think it through carefully and that he send to us any questions which come to mind. On Page 13 of this issue you will find some questions and comments by dairymen, and Dr. Spencer's replies.

Also, it would seem desirable to discuss this in meetings of dairymen. In that connection, if you have mislaid your September 17 issue of American Agriculturist, we will be glad to send one or several reprints of Dr. Spencer's article.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 21

Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the Board 1934-1957

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GOOD START

THE COST of New York State welfare program to taxpayers is $500,000,000 a year.

No one argues that relief should be denied to the truly needy, but the suspicion grows that some who receive relief look upon it as something permanent and desirable.

In this connection, I say more power to the State Welfare Department on its report of the removal of 1,176 people from welfare rolls. It was done by putting able-bodied recipients of welfare at work on various public projects in 15 upstate counties.

Perhaps others still on relief could be taken off by extending the program.

BULLDOZERS OR SHOVELS?

ON AN average of once a week someone proposes that surplus food production be cut by one or more of the following methods:

1. **Making it illegal to use commercial fertilizer.**
2. **Closing all the experiment stations.**
3. **Curtailing or shutting down college extension departments.**
4. **Passing a law prohibiting part-time or "hobby" farming.**

To a degree they all remind me of the contractor who was building a road. He was proud of the modern equipment, but a friend who had read recent unemployment figures remarked: "Yes, but think of all the jobs that would be created by using shovels instead of bulldozers!"

"Yes," was the contractor's reply. "But why stop with shovels? According to your idea, we could create still more jobs by using tablespoons instead of shovels!"

FARM SHOW

JANUARY 4-6, 1961, will mark the First Annual Empire State Farm Show in the Onondaga County War Memorial in Syracuse. There will be a speaking program, a banquet, and a trade show.

President of the Empire State Farm Show is Don Shoemaker, Webster; vice-president, Harold A. Merrill, Wolcott; secretary, Kenneth Smith, Cayuga; treasurer, Edmund J. Keane, Syracuse. Phil Luke of Fulton is Trade Show Manager, Fred Howe, Madison, Program Chairman, and Bill Giddings, Baldwinsville, is Administrative Manager, and among the farm groups playing an active part in the first show are: New York State Vegetable Growers Association; New York State Potato Growers Cooperative, Inc.; New York State Agricultural Society; Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative; New York State Peach Growers Association; New York State Purebred Cattle Association; New York State Maple Producers; Cabana Nutria Breeders Association; New York State Brown Swiss Association; Northeastern Appaloosa Association; New York State Grape Growers Association; and New York State Poultry Council, with more on the way.

Such a winter show will be good for agriculture in the Empire State. Let's get behind the idea and push.

WHY?

It seems to me that you as well as most other leaders have the mistaken idea that a higher milk price would lead the farmer to produce more milk. I don't believe that is true.

IN WAR TIME, when we needed more food, I wonder why Congress didn't put a low price ceiling on crops instead of a high price support? If our reader is right, such action should have **increased** production more successfully, at much less cost, and with far less trouble to everyone when peace came!

OLD DOGS

IN SPITE OF the old proverb about the inability of old dogs to learn, you **can** teach an old dog new tricks! And speaking of learning, where will you find available more new and useful information than in farming, be it dairying, poultry farming, growing fruit, or what have you?

Pursuing the idea one step farther, what better time is there to learn than during long winter evenings, when the constant pressure of jobs to do eases somewhat?

Every person, young or old, is exposed to new information every day, yet the best learning comes as the result of organized effort. This by no means restricts learning to school. Any person can choose a subject of most interest, for example feeding dairy cows or spraying fruit to control pests and diseases, and decide to learn as much as possible about the subject before spring.

To do this, attend farm meetings; read farm papers; build up and read a file of information from bulletins and other sources; ask questions of your county agricultural agent, the extension staff of your college, and the men who sell supplies and market your products.

You will find that such a program is interesting, stimulating and profitable. Why not start planning it now?

FINDERS KEEPERS?

IT SEEMS to be increasingly necessary to nail down or padlock anything moveable if you expect to keep it. Theft seems to be growing in popularity, especially if "you can get away with it."

What has happened to cause such deterioration in our moral fibre? What is happening to the old-time honesty that recognized property rights even when no one was looking?

To me it seems that we are drifting into an exceedingly dangerous situation. Regardless of the amount of money we spend for defense, our greatest safeguard comes from the spiritual strength of our people. If we lose that, we may easily lose everything.

Am I right, or am I afraid of shadows? If I am right, what has caused this disregard for the property of other people, and what can be done to correct it?

They Say - - - - -

THE argument that farmers tend to increase output to maintain income in periods of declining prices reminds me of the clothing merchant who had such a big business that he could afford to lose a dollar on each suit.

—Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation

$ AA's Farm Dollar Guide

UNIFORM PRICE FOR SEPTEMBER MILK IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY MARKET is $4.64, which is 23 cents above August and 25 cents below September, 1959. September fluid sales were off from a year ago 13,595,291 lbs. If this much more had been sold in Class I this year, instead of Class III, it would have added $507,104 to the pool, or about 6½ cents per cwt. on the blend price. Perhaps 3 cents per hundred for promotion would have been a good investment!

September milk prices in other markets, all corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test, are as follows: BOSTON, 201-210 zone, $4.91; BUFFALO, f.o.b city, $5.08; ROCHESTER, f.o.b. city, $5.22; CONNECTICUT, $6.45 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29, value of case of eggs over feed costs at 70% production was $8.25; year ago $2.70.

TOTAL U. S. 1960 CROP PRODUCTION IS 3% ABOVE LAST YEAR-A NEW RECORD. This in spite of some 28 million acres in the Soil Bank. Even with no more land going into Bank, present contracts will continue until 1969, with total cost around $2 billion. Big question is: Would doubling the Soil Bank bring supply and demand into balance?

BULK MILK TANKS ON U. S. FARMS IN JANUARY TOTALED 140,793, a 20.2% increase for the year. Around 14% of the milk under Federal Order 27 was handled by bulk tanks. At last count, New York dairymen own around 7,000 bulk tanks. On July 1, record shows 3,169 farm bulk tanks in Vermont-about one-third of the farmers producing about half the milk.

LATEST CROP REPORT PUTS CORN CROP 2% BELOW LAST YEAR; WHEAT up 21%; HAY up 5%; FALL POTATOES (also total crop) up 4%; APPLES, down 12%; PEACHES, up 1%; PEARS, down 13%; GRAPES, down 4%; ORANGES, down 2%; GRAPEFRUIT, up slightly; CRANBERRIES, up 6%; HONEY, up 2%; EGGS (January- September) down 2%; SOYBEANS, up 4%; DRY BEANS down 2%; SWEET POTATOES, down 19%; total of eight vegetables for processing up 5%.

U. S. APPLE PRODUCTION PER CAPITA HAS BEEN DROPPING. Apples for processing have increased from 22% of total production in 1935-39 to 32% of total in 1955-59. Applesauce and canned apples make up half processed apples. In last two years U. S. volume of apples going into controlled atmosphere storage has more than doubled (1,630,000 bushels in 1957; 3,989,000 in 1959).

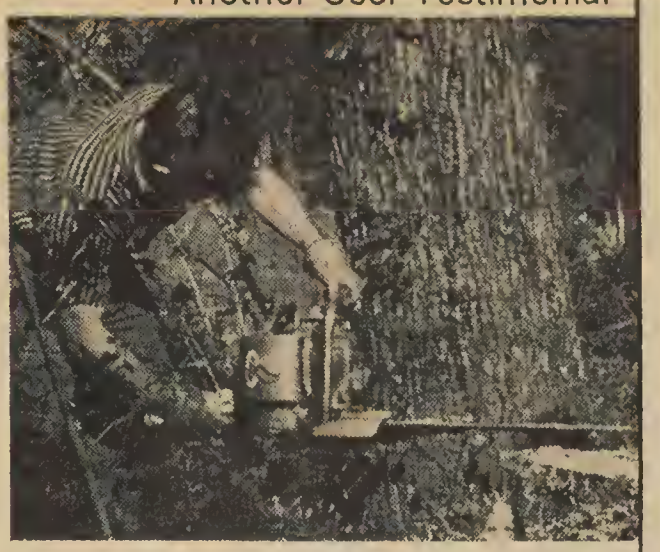
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



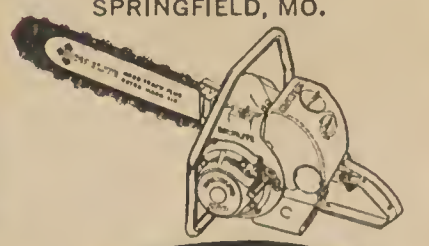
FOR some folks, fall's a time to rue because there's so much work to do; but it's the kind you can postpone, and so it doesn't make me moan. The autumn, sure, would be forlorn if I spent all day picking corn; but that is silliness, I say, those stalks ain't apt to walk away. I could, like neighbor, I suppose, plow all my stubble 'fore it's froze, but I can't see there's anything wrong with doing that next spring. The barn needs some repair, I know, to help withstand the ice and snow, but it is much too soon to fret, we'll get a lot of mild days yet.

So I'll let neighbor be a drone and work his fingers to the bone; I'll do my work more leisurely and spend the fall enjoyably. He'll pick and plow his fields all clean 'til not a pheasant can be seen; they'll all come scooting over here where weeds and stalks reduce their fear and there's no tractor chugging 'round to cause their little hearts to pound. Without much trouble I will get my daily limit without sweat; and all I'll have to do, by Joe, is change location often so the birds can't tell which way to flee and Jane Mirandy can't find me.

Another User Testimonial



"I made $207.67 in 20 hours of cutting with my HOMELITE Chain Saw"
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In just 20 hours Mr. Oscar Earnest Williams cut 58 ricks of fireplace wood which he sold for $232. After deducting his costs for gas, oil and hauling, Mr. Williams' NET PROFIT was $207.67.

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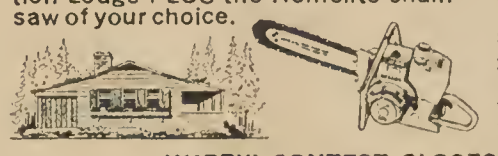
Ask for a free demonstration of the famous ZIP chain saw at your Homelite dealer's. And be sure to see the new full line of 8 Homelite chain saws. There's one to fit your need and your budget.

Ask for Homelite Guide Bars and Homelite Chain

HOMELITE A DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC., 4011 Riverdale Avenue, Port Chester, New York

WIN! Homelite "Shoot the Works" Contest

First prize — A $4,000 Mohawk Vacation Lodge PLUS the Homelite chain saw of your choice.



714 other prizes — Famous Harrington & Richardson rifles and shotguns.



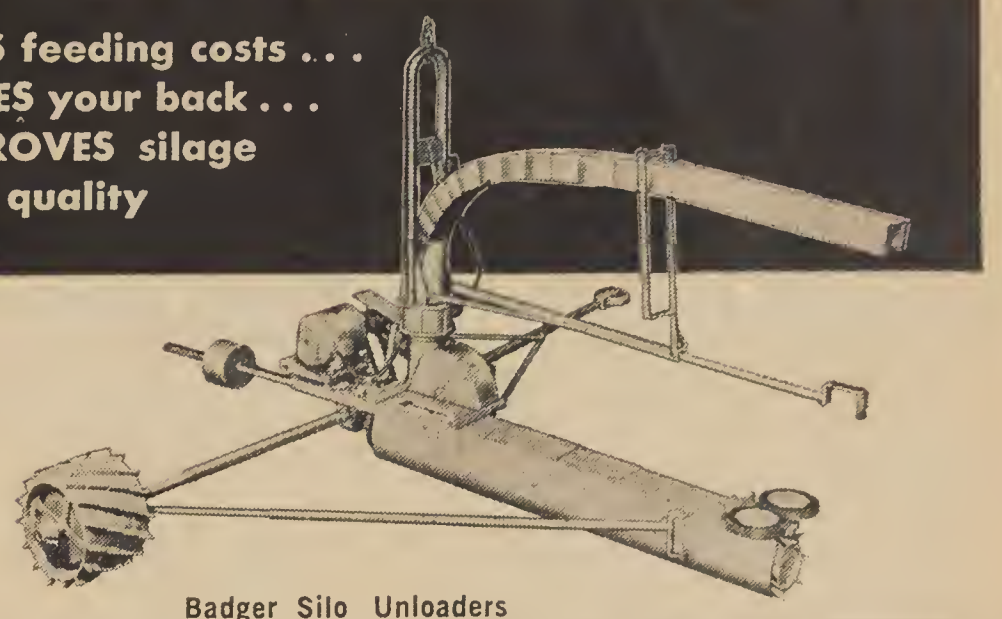
See your Homelite dealer for contest rules and entry blank. Or write to: Homelite, "Shoot the Works" Contest, Port Chester, N. Y.

HURRY! CONTEST CLOSES MIDNIGHT NOVEMBER 30, 1960

Homelite Chain Saws are priced as low as $162.70 (Model 500—complete with 12" bar and chain). F.O.B. nearest factory branch.

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SAVES your back . . .
IMPROVES silage quality



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Collect your big EARLY TRADER'S BONUS!

STARTING NOV. 1 IH will pay you interest at 6% on your trade-in or down payment for any IH tractor or equipment purchase of $500 or more!

(Thousands of farmers pocketed a big bonus last year... now it's even better)

Your IH dealer's tradin' big, he's tradin' *fast!* You'll get the top deal if you're an Early Trader . . . plus a giant-sized bonus at the rate of 6% on your trade-in and/or down payment. Your old equipment will earn big money instead of sitting idle in the shed. So, now's the time to plan your equipment needs for next year!

You get the benefit of a better deal because your IH dealer *needs* your trade-in equipment now . . . so there's time for reconditioning before field work starts. But there's more for you. When you trade early, your trade-in equipment and/or cash payment will earn you interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the time the deal is closed until a specified date just prior to the season of use. You get this bonus immediately, from International Harvester . . . in cash! You can easily earn hundreds of dollars. And, to top it off, you get price protection.

Thousands of farmers pocketed *big money* last year. NOW, the opportunities are even greater! *Any* purchase of $500 or more qualifies you. Here's new buying efficiency. Save on your purchase . . . earn on your trade-in or cash . . . work your land, harvest your crops with today's top farm equipment. See your IH dealer right now!

Vernon Blumer, Jordan, New York, made his trade-in pay off. "I wasn't going to trade, then figured my old combine and some cash might as well be working for me. Made the deal without seeing the No. 91 Combine . . . best pig-in-a-poke I ever bought."

Elmer Apple, Mt. Pleasant Mills, Penn., is $62.00 ahead! "I paid cash for a No. 46 Baler, got a good deal by trading early and was paid better interest than if I'd left the money in the bank. I put through 7,500 bales and only missed 4 or 5 ties."

Emmet Sims, Weston, Ohio, saved $73.50! "This is an excellent program. We purchased our new Farmall tractor over other competitive units because of the Early Trader's Bonus. Our new Farmall is economical and very handy to operate."

Smith Brothers, Erie, Mich., are $91.95 ahead! "The Early Trader's Bonus program has been good for us. We were finished with our old tractor for the year, so traded for a new Farmall 560, plow and planter. The $91.95 sure came in handy."

Dr. O. E. Thomson, Waverly, Ill., picked up $194.00! "Our trade-in and cash payment earned $194.00 Early Trader's Bonus on the purchase of a Farmall 560 and equipment. It's a real bonus . . . interest you don't normally get."

Choose your deal . . . collect your bonus!

Collect your 6% right to the season of use. Your bonus—6% per annum on your down payment, value of trade-in, or both—starts when you close the deal with cash or trade-in. The bonus is calculated until a specified date just before the machine's next season of use. Then, paid in advance . . . in cash!

All machines can earn an Early Trader's Bonus. From tractors to potato diggers to disk harrows, or any combination, you collect the bonus at 6% as long as your purchase totals $500 or more.

You can trade combines for tractors, plows for balers. You don't have to trade like for like. You might, for instance, trade an old combine or a baler, or several machines for a new IH tractor.

You don't need a cash down payment. Your trade-in is usually enough to swing an Early Trader's deal. Park old machinery on your IH dealer's lot where it will earn a bonus for you.

You collect 6% on cash, too. IH will pay you at the rate of 6% on any pre-payment that's part of a cash or trade-in deal. Your Early Trader's Bonus order, placed now, guarantees you against a price increase right up to the season of use.

Buy on time and still collect the bonus on your trade-in and/or down payment when you take advantage of the IH Income Purchase Plan. And, under certain conditions, finance charges can be waived until the season of use.

The sooner you trade . . . the more you save



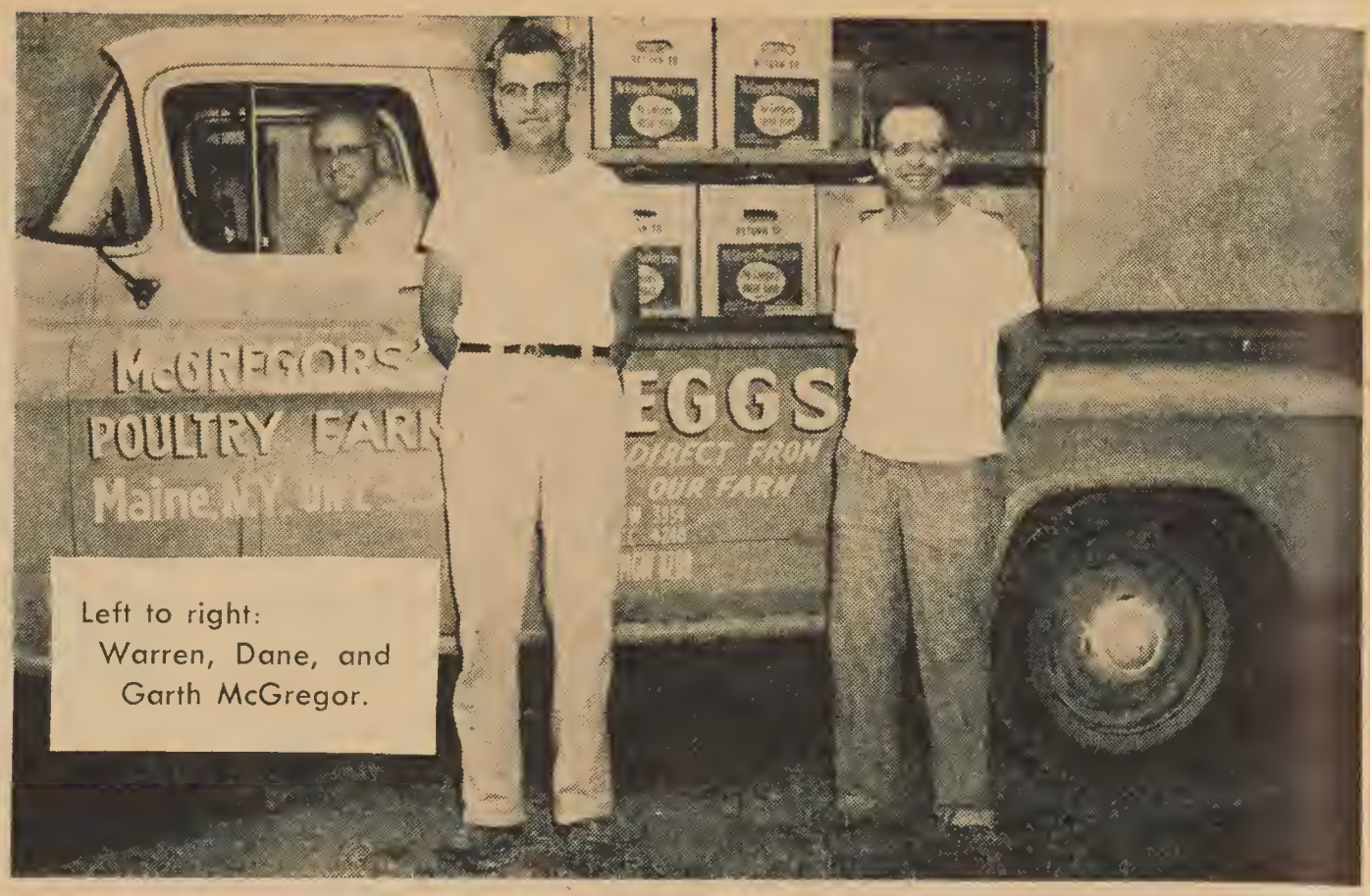
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



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Garth McGregor holds a #10 can full of shell eggs, selling for $1.15 the day picture was taken.



Left to right: Warren, Dane, and Garth McGregor.

Demand Outruns Supply!

By GORDON CONKLIN, Assistant Editor

YES, the title is correct, even if you do think the printer mixed up the sequence of the words. In this time of farm surpluses and low egg prices, it's a real switch to find a sizable poultry operation that has too few eggs to meet market demand all the time. Furthermore, it's a poultry farm about which the operators say, "We've never had a business year that ended up in the red, going way back to before the depression of the 30's."

The farm in question is the McGregor Poultry Farm at Maine, New York, near the Triple Cities of Binghamton, Endicott, and Johnson City. It is operated by three brothers—Garth, Dane, and Warren.

Explaining the demand for McGregor eggs, Warren cited the example of a large industrial cafeteria that he had long supplied. Some time ago, management changed and the new manager refused to pay a premium price. A competitive supplier took over until a big conference of the company's salesmen overtaxed his egg supply and he delivered a load of low quality eggs. The next day, the manager agreed to pay the McGregors a premium price for premium eggs; he has remained a loyal customer ever since.

Between 30 and 40 percent of the eggs are put in cartons of one dozen each, bearing the McGregor brand name or one of two others for whom cartoning is done. The rest are put in filler flats and sold to stores, restaurants, industrial cafeterias, and hotels. Leakers are broken out and frozen for use by bakers. Nearly all cracked eggs are retailed at the farm, many in No. 10 cans. A can of eggs does **not** mean they are broken out; the can is merely used as a container for eggs in the shell.



Mrs. Lena Cornish, left, has worked at the McGregor Poultry Farm for more than 30 years. Mrs. Julia McIntosh is candling under the "tent" and Mrs. Laura Hoskins is washing eggs.

Garth with some growing pullets.



Eggs in Cans

Warren says, "A No. 10 can will hold, in the shell, 48 pewee, 42 small, 36 medium, or 30 large eggs. We put in a mixture of sizes, plus some misshapen ones. It's a real advantage for us to clean up the odds and ends without having to sort them over. Pewees are usually a drug on the market, but folks don't object to them when they buy a certain volume of shell eggs. The customer gets a good deal for his money, too." The day I called, a can of eggs sold for $1.15. Between 100 and 150 cans are sold each week.

This retail business is small compared to the egg routes serviced. The term "egg routes" may bring to mind a picture of peddling from door to door, but such is not the case. There are only a few "small" stops that take 10 to 15 dozen each. Five stops take, between them, 100 cases each week. Another route is serviced twice a week, disposing of 60 cases each trip, with each stop averaging 2 cases. The importance of "service" was illustrated the day I visited when a customer called and asked for 3 extra cases of eggs within two hours. It was a short run; Warren met the deadline.

Such service, plus dependability and top quality, deserves — and receives — a premium price for eggs. On the annual production of 18,000 layers, every extra penny per dozen adds up to quite a stack of change. Dane says, "We don't do any advertising; one satisfied customer leads to another."

One satisfied customer has lead to another for many years in the McGregor poultry business. The brothers' grandfather, James McGregor, had 200 hens around the turn of the century and was considered to have a sizable operation. The boys' father, V. C. McGregor, built a house for 1,000 hens in 1914 and was also considered to be operating a big deal. Grath says. "Today, even with 18,000 layers, we don't consider ourselves as big operators."

Hire Chicks Raised

To provide replacements for a flock of this size, the McGregors have "farmed out" the job of raising half the number of chicks required. Garth says, "We pay 1½¢ per bird per week for 20-22 weeks. We provide everything but the buildings and labor."

As for the buildings housing layers, Dane commented, "We still use nearly three square feet per bird, feel there are some real problems when hens are squeezed. For one thing, we seldom do any debeaking with the space we use." He added, "We use several strains of White Leghorns, believing that each strain has some weak spot that might cause trouble under a particular set of circumstances. Several strains help to insure against a severe drop in production in response to an unusual situation." Since most of the eggs are sold to regular customers, the McGregors are concerned about a dependable supply.

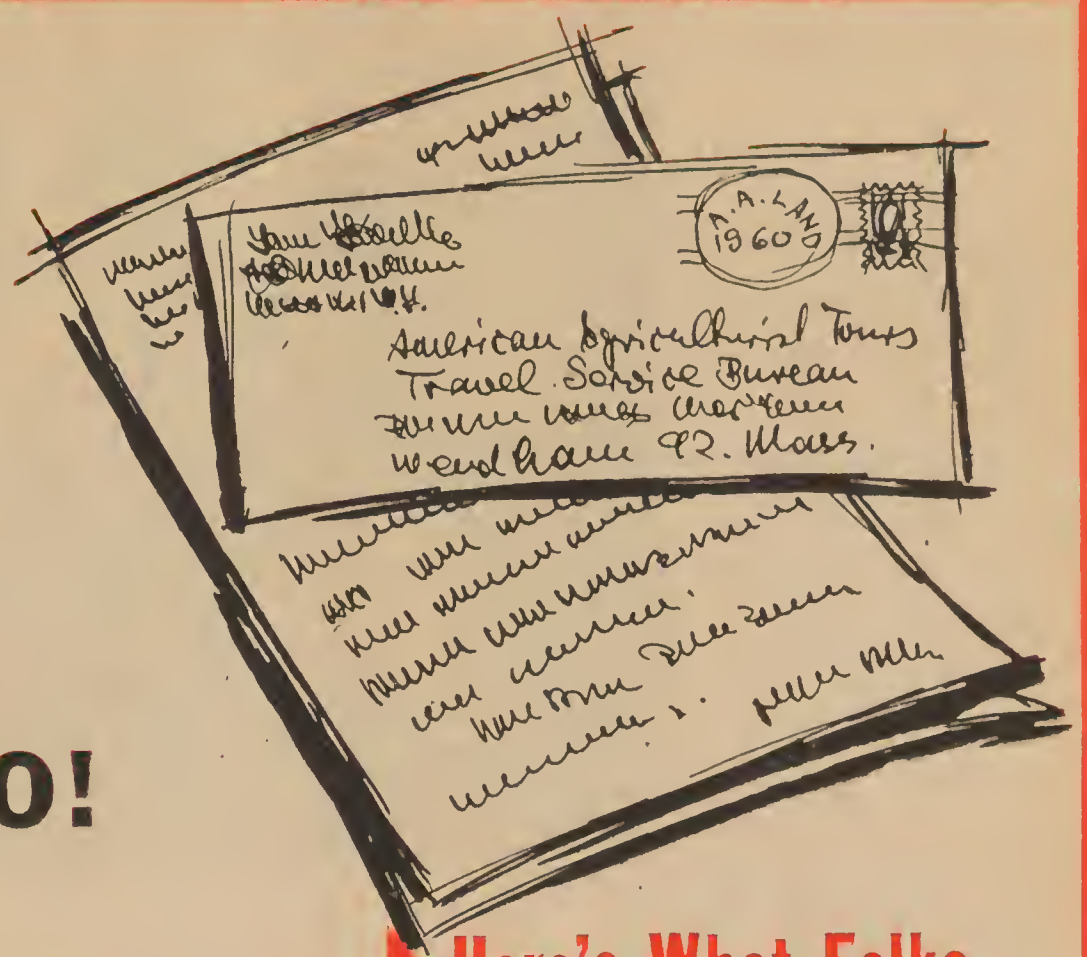
This emphasis on dependability is one key to the success of the entire business. Not only is there emphasis on having eggs **when customers want them,** but also on always having **top quality.** The brothers agree, "There are three essential points to a successful egg marketing program—dependability, quality, and service. It takes time to build up a reputation for these things; it takes eternal vigilance to maintain that reputation; it takes only a few bad eggs to tear it down."

They also agree that location close to market is very important to the success of their selling program. The Triple Cities have been growing in population, and their industries are quite stable. They make no claim that their particular egg marketing system would be best for everyone, but they will recommend the basic principles that have worked so well for them.

We've all seen proposals by the dozen to cure marketing problems. The McGregors have built on a foundation that is as old as a feather tick, and as new as colony cages. They give a customer what he wants, when he wants it, and do it every time—then they charge a premium for a job well done.

WE GET LETTERS...

TO MAKE US SING, TOO!



APOLOGIES TO genial singing star Perry Como for borrowing his famous phrase to tell you about the hundreds of letters of appreciation in the files of American Agriculturist and Travel Service Bureau about AA-TSB TOURS.

In many different ways, the folks who write these letters tell us:

- How glad they are they went "before it was too late"
- What wonderful memories they gained
- How much they enjoyed the friends they made on the tours
- How well the tours were planned to provide for the comfort and enjoyment of each person
- How much they liked this "no-worry" way of traveling—with all the problems of tipping, baggage handling, language barriers handled by skilled, experienced escorts.

We hope you'll join us in 1961 — here's our schedule of AA-TSB TOURS

Leaves January 24, 1961 - California; Leaves May 10, 1961 - Europe-Scandinavia; Leaves August 3, 1961 - Golden West; Leaves August 31, 1961 - British Isles; Leaves September 30, 1961 - Fall Foliage; Leaves October, 1961 - Around South America.

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Department C-1
Travel Service Bureau
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The American Agriculturist Tours are marvelous. I have taken four of them.
—Mrs. W.F.E., LaFayette, N.Y.

Here's What Folks Say Who Have Taken AA-TSB Tours.

Excerpts from actual letters on file:

My sister and I had a wonderful trip to Europe with you. We have said many times that we could go right back again. Since that is impossible we are reliving six-never-to-be-forgotten weeks by looking at our slides over and over as we show them to our friends.
We want to tell you that we think you have an outstanding group of people to plan your tours. The more we travel with the Travel Service Bureau, the more we realize the amount of time and work that goes into planning American Agriculturist Tours. Every detail seems to be worked out ahead of time so that the members of the group have only to relax and enjoy themselves. —Miss M.L., Onconta, N. Y.

We both enjoyed the European tour very much. Everything was just perfect. —Mr. and Mrs T.A., Manchester, Conn.

The American Agriculturist Hawaiian Tour was really wonderful from start to finish. Everything was done for our comfort and enjoyment. We had often heard of the excellent quality of your tours, but had never gone on one before. On the premise that 'it is later than you think,' we decided not to wait till we could afford it—but to enjoy it now while we were both able to travel together. We are glad we went, and we have memories that no one can ever take from us. We loved every minute of it and appreciated the freedom from travel worries.
—Mrs. J.C.P., Harrisonville, N.J.

I am one of the 60 people who were fortunate enough to go on your Scandinavian Tour last spring, and I want to tell you that I think it was the finest trip in every way that I have ever been on. I cannot imagine how we did and saw all the things we did, having time for shopping and resting, always having such good meals, comfortable transportation, and lovely hotels. —Mrs. L.N.T., Loudonville, N. Y.

Thank you so much for making this European Tour possible. It has been wonderful, so interesting and beautiful, and without any travel worries. Everything was so well taken care of by the Travel Service Bureau.
—Mrs. W.J.W., Titusville, N. J.

I enjoyed every minute of your wonderful California Tour.
—Mrs. H.W., Troy, N.Y.

Such wonderful tours as you have! We have been to Europe and Mexico with you and on several other American Agriculturist tours
—Mr. and Mrs. F.E.W., Homer, N.Y.

American Agriculturist completely guided tours are tops. They are also, more or less, reunions, for once you go on them you get the habit and keep on going.
—E.W., Eastham, Mass.

TSB TOURS

Travel ANYWHERE with TSB



Your young calves can be watched more closely and managed more effectively when they are kept in individual quarters. This calf pen is relatively free from drafts because of almost solid sides.

For Every Dairy Herd:

CALVES ARE THE FUTURE

TO RAISE healthy, vigorous dairy calves, adequate housing facilities and sanitation, together with proper feeding and management, are required.

The present trend toward loose housing of dairy cattle is bringing a change in the type of calf housing, according to a University of Maryland extension dairyman. All successful housing facilities for young calves must meet certain basic requirements regardless of the structure of the building. These four requirements may be provided in many ways, he says. They include:

Freedom from drafts. Young dairy calves are capable of withstanding cold temperatures, but drafts will contribute to respiratory disturbances.

Dry Quarters. Dampness provides an opportunity for disease-producing germs and parasites to grow and infect young animals.

Ventilation. Movement of fresh air helps keep bedding dry. Humidity will build up in a tightly-closed barn. Moisture often collects on the ceiling. This will shorten the life of the building as well as contribute to respiratory disturbances in calves.

Sunlight. Sunlight is one of nature's best germicides. It helps provide dry quarters and warmth for young calves.

It is not necessary to build a calf barn to meet these requirements, says the researcher. Some of the most satisfactory dairy calf units are remodeled buildings, such as poultry houses, hog houses, and obsolete milk houses.

Your young calves can be observed more closely and managed more effectively when they are housed in individual quarters. Individual calf pens solid on three sides reduce drafts on the young calf.

Diseases and disorders, such as digestive disturbances, lack of appetite, and respiratory ailments can be discovered more quickly in pens. And treatment can be started for the sick calf. Individual calf pens reduce the spread of calfhood diseases.

These pens may vary in dimensions according to housing facilities being used. The Maryland dairyman points out that 4 by 6 feet is adequate size. A false floor, made of wooden strips or a heavy wire mesh, provides drainage for urine as well as spilled milk or water. Calf pens should be equipped with a hay rack, grain box, water bowl, or a holder for a fresh water container.

A heat lamp, with a guard to reduce fire hazard, is very desirable in enclosed buildings. One of the primary purposes of a heat lamp is to reduce the dampness in the calf pen.

Your calf building should have a fan to control temperature as well as ventilation. A fan should remove the air in the building without creating drafts.

In constructing your calf pens, simplicity is important, says the researcher. Pens can be easily cleaned and disinfected when the construction is smooth and simple. Removable partitions between your pens will add to the ease of cleaning and make the pens more versatile. You can make the false floor in the pen removable for cleaning. Removable partitions also permit you to house older calves or heifers in the combined space of two or more pens.

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BREEDERS' INSTITUTE

THE NEW YORK Holstein-Friesian Association, Ithaca, New York, has announced the eighth annual Breeders' Institute series to be held Monday through Friday, November 7-11, 1960, at eight locations in the State. The trio of speakers are: Dr. Harold Schmidt, D.V.M., Hughson, California; Mr. Leness Hall, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington; and Dr. Clinton E. Meadows, Extension Dairyman, East Lansing, Michigan.

The Institute topics for 1960 are: Herd Management, Breeding, Merchandising, Herd Size and Mechanization. The schedule is as follows:

DATE	PLACE	TIME
Nov. 7	Grange Hall, Pine Bush	10:30 a.m.
Nov. 7	Hoosick Valley Central School, Schaghticoke	7:45 p.m.
Nov. 8	Elks Club, Oneonta	10:30 a.m.
Nov. 9	Fireman's Barn, Watertown Center	10:30 a.m.
Nov. 9	Farm & Home Center, New Hartford	7:45 p.m.
Nov. 10	Grange Hall, South Cortland	10:30 a.m.
Nov. 10	Farm & Home Center, Canandaigua	7:45 p.m.
Nov. 11	Farm & Home Center, East Aurora	10:30 a.m.

The Possibility of Vibriosis

THE OTHER day we stopped at a farm where the owner was a bit unhappy over the results of calfhood vaccination against Bang's disease. This was because six of his heifers had aborted 4 to 6-months calves during the past couple of months, and he thought they might have been vaccinated with outdated vaccine that failed to give them protection.

To make matters worse, he was having considerable trouble in getting some of his young heifers settled with calf. He was inclined to blame the vaccination for this, too, for he'd never had so much breeding trouble with his heifers before starting calfhood vaccination, but the problem was vibriosis.

This isn't a new disease, for it was described as a cause of cattle abortions as far back as 1918. The causative germ is called Vibrio fetus, and animals of both sexes and all ages are susceptible. The means of spread isn't always known, but the germs are probably sometimes swallowed with food and water. It's likely that vibriosis is also spread by the breeding act, for the germs have been found in the semen of infected bulls.

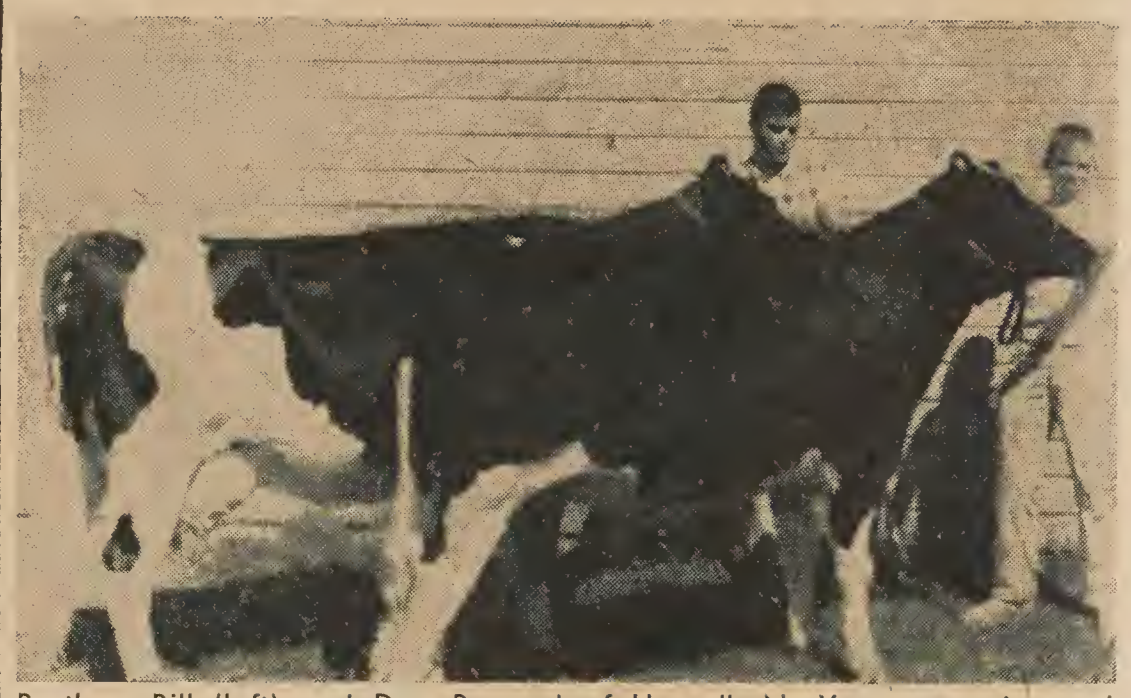
As we have already indicated, breeding troubles and abortions are the commonest symptoms of this disease, with most of the abortions occurring during the first half of pregnancy. Abortions occurring at two or three months can easily escape notice, for calves at this stage are only about the size of a mouse. In such cases the appearance of heat in supposedly pregnant animals may be the first indication that something is wrong in a herd.

No treatment is recognized for vibriosis at this time, although injections of antibiotics directly into the uterus may help females that are having breeding troubles.

Treatment may not be so important, anyway, for vibriosis seems to be a self-limiting disease that usually soon runs out in a herd. Infected animals don't always abort, and most diseased animals have recovered and are immune for life in six months or less after having had the disease. However, even under the best of conditions, a few abortions and a small amount of breeding trouble in a herd can still prove mighty expensive for an owner.

To prevent vibriosis:

1. Blood test all purebred animals for vibriosis.
2. Purchase animals only from herds known to be free of suspicious symptoms like abortions and breeding troubles.
3. Isolate females for 30 days after they are brought home, either from exhibitions or from outside herds.
4. Insist that bulls furnishing semen for artifical services be regularly checked for vibriosis.
5. Be sure that purchased bulls have a satisfactory conception rate as shown by breeding records of the past year.—*Dr. J. W. Bailey*



Brothers Bill (left) and Don Bossard of Hornell, N. Y., won senior and junior showmanship titles, respectively at the Steuben County Fair. Sons of Mr. and Mrs. William Bossard, both are 4-H members.

It Runs in the Family



Virginia Mitchell took first place and her brother Keith second in the Holstein junior showmanship contest at the Cayuga County "Big Six Picnic." Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Moravia, N. Y.



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Seven models start as low as **$149.95** EASY TERMS

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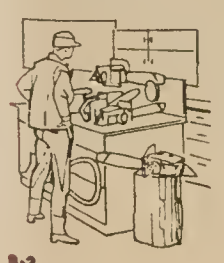
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with full 16″ bar
Payments as low as
$3.41 per week

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LEADERSHIP THROUGH CREATIVE ENGINEERING



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Be-Co-Nurse MILK REPLACER

• HIGH IN MILK SOLIDS • FORTIFIED WITH ALL NEEDED VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Be-Co-Nurse is the first step in the Beacon feeding program for better herd replacements. It allows you to market more milk, get bigger milk checks, and still supply all needed nutritional requirements for growing calves to develop big frames, strong bones and smooth hair coats.

Advantages of Be-Co-Nurse—Be-Co-Nurse uses a high proportion of dairy products (90% milk solids) and it contains no cereal proteins or high-fiber ingredients. Fortified with necessary vitamins and minerals, Be-Co-Nurse contains a controlled amount of fat for energy, as well as Aureomycin for improved growth and protection against scours. Be-Co-Nurse stays in solution—the calf gets it all.

Check How Much You Save—One 25-lb. bag of economical Be-Co-Nurse replaces 225 lbs. of whole milk and is usually adequate for the average calf. To estimate how much Be-Co-Nurse can save you, check the table below.

When milk prices are:	$4.50 cwt.	$5.00 cwt.	$5.50 cwt.	$6.00 cwt.
Be-Co-Nurse can save you, per calf:	$5.08	$6.20	$7.33	$8.45

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From the Virginias to Maine

BEACON FEEDS

BEACON—THE FEEDS WITH THE "NUTRIENT NICK"

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY Headquarters: Cayuga, N. Y. • *A division of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc.*



Cows at the left are returning to the loafing area after being milked. Those at far right are waiting their turn to go through the U-shaped milking parlor.

Electric Power — Modern Hired Man

IT TAKES a lot of electric current to operate a modern dairy farm. On the farm of Larry Draper, near Geneva, N. Y., it takes over 27,000 KWH a year. But that doesn't worry Larry any more than it does other dairy farmers, because the electric "hired man" works for mighty low wages.

Larry has a total of 200 Holsteins, with 117 milkers. The latest production figures show an average of 12,783 lbs. of milk, 482 lbs. of fat. In addition, from 70 to 80 acres of beans and 84 acres of wheat are grown on the farm.

This farm has a U-shaped pen stable set-up with a milking parlor. At one side of the building is the loafing area in the form of a shed open on one side. On the other side there is a feeding area, with a haymow and two hay driers. Two metal silos are equipped with electric silage unloaders, as is also the silo on the old barn. After the unloader brings the silage down, it is taken to bunk feeders by an auger-type distributor. The cows drink from



Larry ready to scrub the bulk tank.

fountains, with automatic electric heaters to keep the water from freezing in the winter.

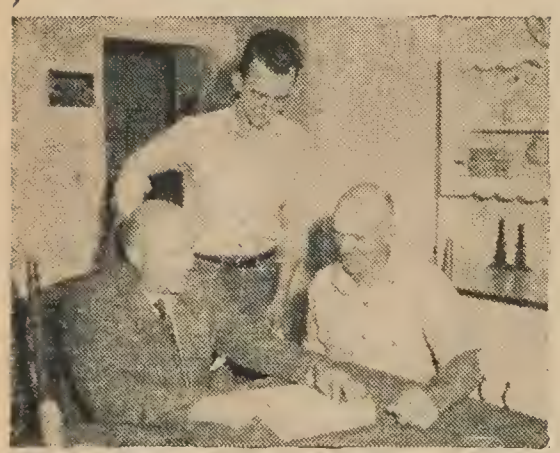
Then, at the base of the U is a milking parlor equipped to milk six cows at once. The grain is parcelled out to cows as they are milked, while the milk flows through pyrex glass lines to a pump which delivers it to the bulk holding tank.

You might think that a farm this size would take all of Larry's time. Actually, he has always put in his share of time and more on community activities, including the county Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Holstein Club, and the Ontario County Agricultural Extension Service.



Ray Fairbrother (left) and Fred Legg in the modern milking parlor on the Draper farm. Heating the parlor, which of course is used only twice a day, is somewhat of a problem. Some are equipped with heating lamps. In this case you will note the heater with a fan just above the two men.

Let Your Farm Credit Man Work for You



Eugene Hayden (l) Manager of the Federal Land Bank Assoc. and Farmers PCA of Olean talks farming and finance with Wallace Francisco (r) and his son, Fred, on the 300-acre Francisco farm in Belmont, N.Y.

When expanding your farm or buying equipment, see your Co-Op Farm Credit man. Having worked for years with men like you, he understands farmers' problems when they need financial assistance. He will give you the best possible service and arrange a long or short term loan suited to your individual purposes.

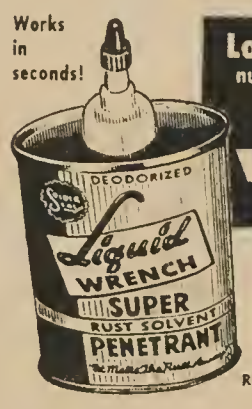
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Milk Expansion Control

Dr. Spencer Answers Dairymen's Questions On Proposal to Limit Milk Production

WHEN DR. Leland Spencer's article appeared on the front page of the September 17 issue, we asked for questions, and stated that these would be forwarded to Dr. Spencer, who would comment on them.

Following are excerpts from letters received, and Leland's answers to them:

HATCHETMEN?

In regard to Dr. Spencer's article, this type of elimination doesn't exactly follow the Kremlin's line but it appears to me that it is running parallel and denying the right to produce under free enterprise, as we always thought we were going to have the privilege of doing.

As far as the terms of inspecting the proposed resolution, it looks to me as though these inspectors would be just high grade hatchetmen. Dictatorship might be forced on us—but why ask for it before we have to accept?

C.E.N., New York

As I see it, a pricing arrangement of the kind described in my article would not involve a serious infringement of the farmer's right to produce milk. The object of it would be to help dairymen as a group to gear their output to the market demand at prices which would yield a reasonable return for their labor, management and capital. Industry and labor are already doing this to a large degree.

It may be that the difficulties of administration of such a plan would be so great that the effort would not be worth-while. It should be possible to arrive at a better estimate of the difficulties and the cost when the proposal has been more thoroughly examined. My purpose and that of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is to give farmers and other interested people a good opportunity to examine and consider a logical plan for production adjustment. In this way, we should be able to reach a sound conclusion.

* * *

WHAT ABOUT YOUNG FARMERS?

Are we out to help all farmers or just a portion of them? I know a young farmer just starting out He has a good producing dairy, but feels it is too small to be economical. He has spent several thousand dollars on the barn to make his operation more efficient and now the bright idea comes along to make him cut down on what he has.

Do you think if we continue to reclaim land, as in the past, and as is advocated for the future, that there can ever be a satisfactory balance between supply and demand?—F.L.B., Pennsylvania

Certainly a pricing arrangement of this kind would be less acceptable to young dairymen than to those who are already well established and do not plan to expand much farther. I should state, however, that the national committee of which I was a member recommended that no effort be made to cut back on current production. Their suggestion was that the plan be used to restrain further increases in total milk production so that market demand can catch up to the current supply during the next several years.

I must agree with you that it seems difficult to justify government expenditures to create additional capacity for production of farm products when our markets are already over-supplied. Of course, I agree with you that the government, in developing additional production through reclamation projects has an obligation to protect farmers from depressed prices for their products.

* * *

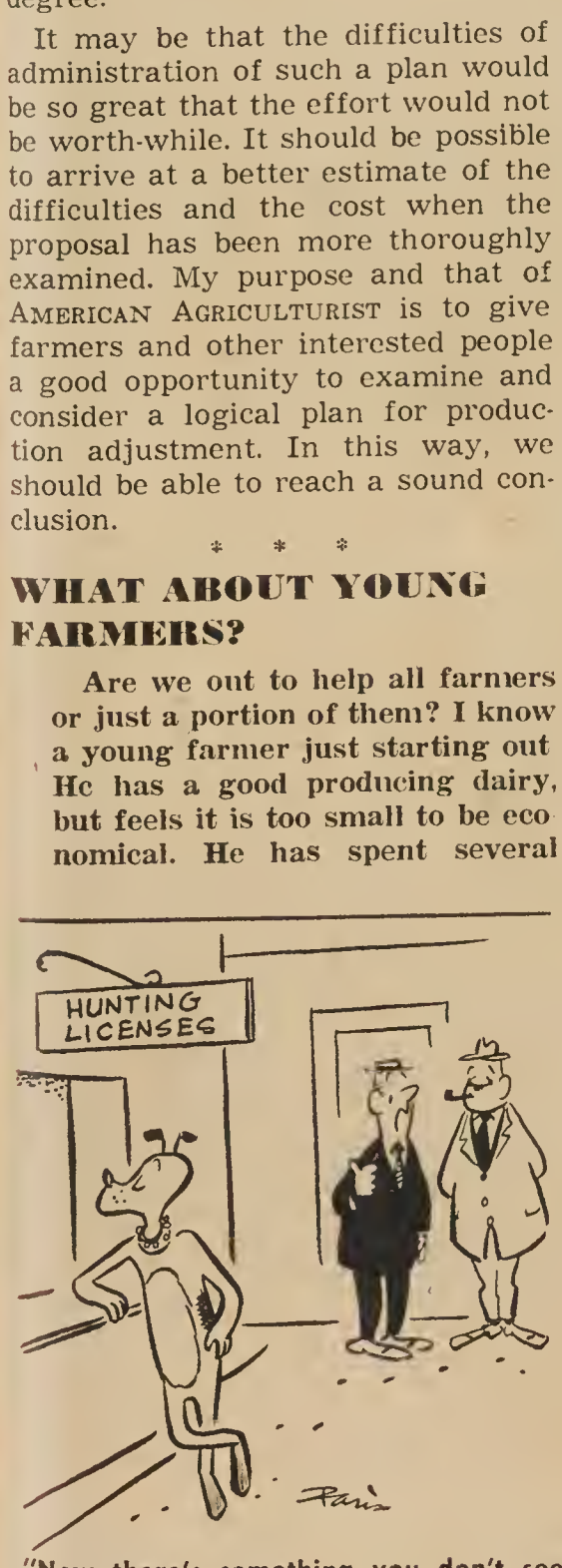
MINIMUMS?

May I suggest a minimum amount of milk to be produced per farm? A farm with 10 to 30 milking cows does not produce a surplus. On this size farm every pound of milk produced is a means of an income, necessary to keep the farm family and farm expenses going. Where are farmers of 50 years of age going to get work? Farming is a way of life and income for them.

What would happen if the hobby farms of politicians, businessmen and research farms were barred from producing for the market? This type of farmer does not need a dairy farm as a means of livelihood. Why does a farmer need to milk 1,000 cows?—B.S.M., New York

Of course, the details of the plan have not been written yet, but I doubt whether it will be possible to exempt many producers if the plan is to have the desired effect in bringing total production into line with market demand at reasonably satisfactory prices. Actually, farms with 30 cows or less are probably a majority of the total number in the New York-New Jersey milkshed. The plan will just not work unless all farms, with the possible exception of those whose monthly sales are less than 500 pounds or so, are included. Small producers who wanted to increase the size of their operations could buy additional base, however, or could earn a larger base over time by accepting the lower excess price for the extra quantity while doing so.

The possibility of excluding hobby farmers from the market or imposing some special penalty on them is suggested quite frequently. I know how farmers feel about this, but I doubt that the major problem of over-supply of milk and other products can be solved in this way. In the first place, I do not believe the production of hobby farms represents as much as one percent of the total supply. In the second place, it would be very difficult to make a legal distinction between real farmers and hobby farmers, because the hobby aspect of farming may range all the way from zero to nearly 100 percent. Possibly the distinction could be made on the basis of hired management, but there would be a lot of objection to excluding all farms run by hired managers.



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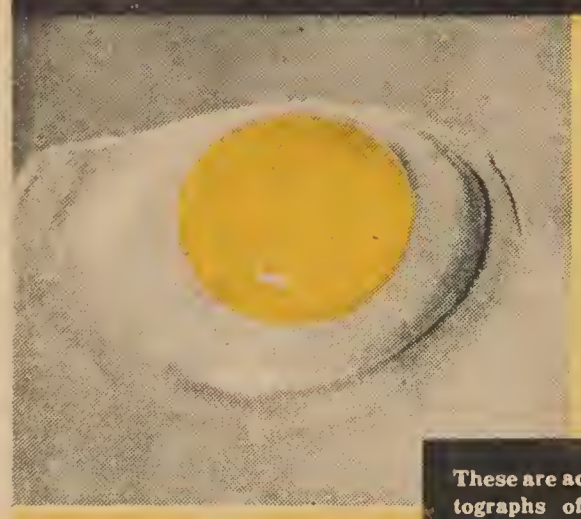
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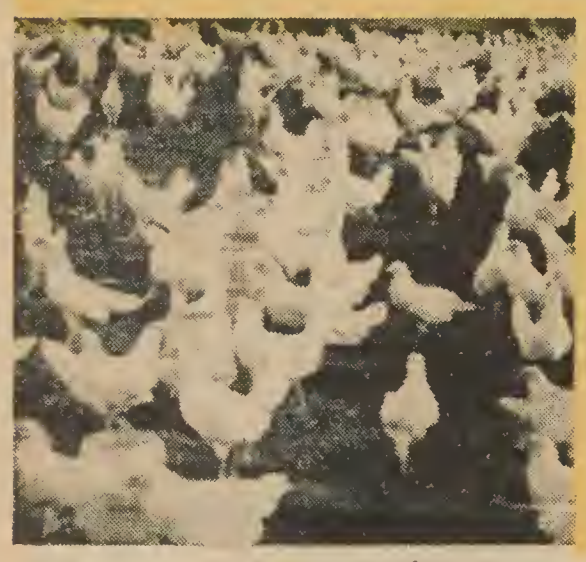
These are actual photographs of freshly broken out eggs. Too many eggs on the market are like the egg shown on the right. Note the excellent quality of the DeKalb egg shown on left.



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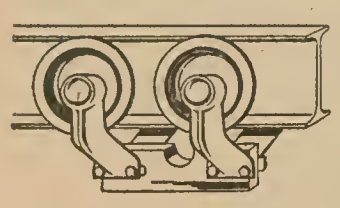
Glor Hatchery, Holland, New York
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Ingrid Carlson, Putnam, Connecticut, crowns Susan Allen, Skowhegan, Maine, as "Poultry Princess of the Northeast." Attendants are: Janet Williams (left), Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and Susi Timmons, Dagsboro, Delaware. Miss Carlson, holder of the title last year, made the presentation at the recent NEPPCO Exposition at Syracuse, N. Y.

NEPPCO NOTES



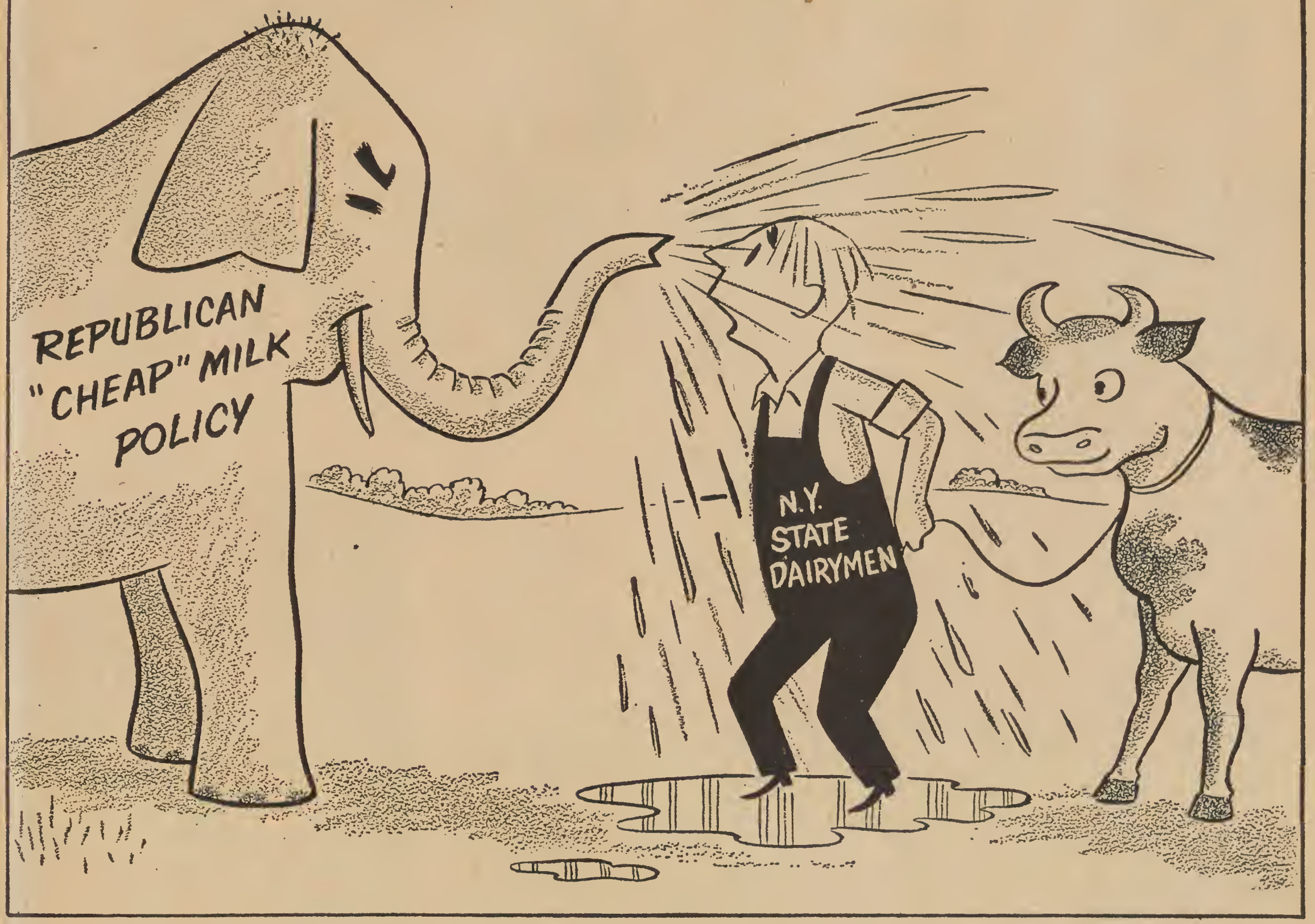
The leadership of NEPPCO (Northeastern Poultry Producers Council) includes (l. to r.): Richard Ammon, executive secretary; James Weisel, treasurer; Ernest Smith, Jr., past president; Carroll Dunham, president; Oscar Turner, vice president; Russell Sturtevant, secretary.



These boys competed for the title of "Star Poultry Farmer of the Northeast," a contest sponsored by NEPPCO. The winner was Gene Gray, Delaware, Ohio, front row center. He not only carries major responsibilities on his home poultry farm, but is also active in FFA, Farm Bureau, and church work.

From left to right, front row: Wimburn Beals, Strafford, New Hampshire; Gray; Franklin Weatherhead, Limestone, Maine. Back row: Bruce Rickards, Roxana, Delaware; Earl George, East Syracuse, New York; Thomas Cousineau, West Greenwich, Rhode Island; Willard Eberly, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

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The Republican National Platform on which Nixon and all other Republican candidates are running is pledged to the adoption of a NATIONAL MILK SANITATION ACT. This could cost New York State dairy farmers at least $40,000,000 every year. Why? Because it would disregard the health requirements of your local communities and permit the FLOODING of your FLUID MARKETS by "CHEAP" Midwestern milk. This deal was sold to the Republican National Convention by the Minnesota-Wisconsin lobby which has been trying for a long time to invade your fluid markets.

Secretary Benson has called a hearing for December 6 (after the election) in New York City to tie your fluid milk prices to the cheap prices in the Midwest where production costs are much lower. The effect of such a hearing would be to put a ceiling on your fluid milk prices. In other words, your prices could go lower but never higher!

Your milk prices for every single month of 1960 have been lower than they were in 1959, and they will go even lower before the year ends.

These are the reasons why, financially, YOU JUST CAN'T AFFORD ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Nixon is pledged to the Benson farm philosophy. Here's proof. Writing in the New York Times of Sunday, September 25, 1960, that paper's noted farm correspondent, William M. Blair, said: "Ezra Taft Benson should be mighty pleased today. His basic philosophy on how to solve the 'farm problem' is once again before the American farmer, although the politically unpopular Secretary of Agriculture is not the chief advocate of his cause. This time it is all dressed up, somewhat modified, clothed in the words of Vice President Nixon . . ."

Repudiate the Nixon-Benson farm policy at the polls November 8 by voting for Kennedy-Johnson and all other Democratic candidates.

Vote Row B, all the way!

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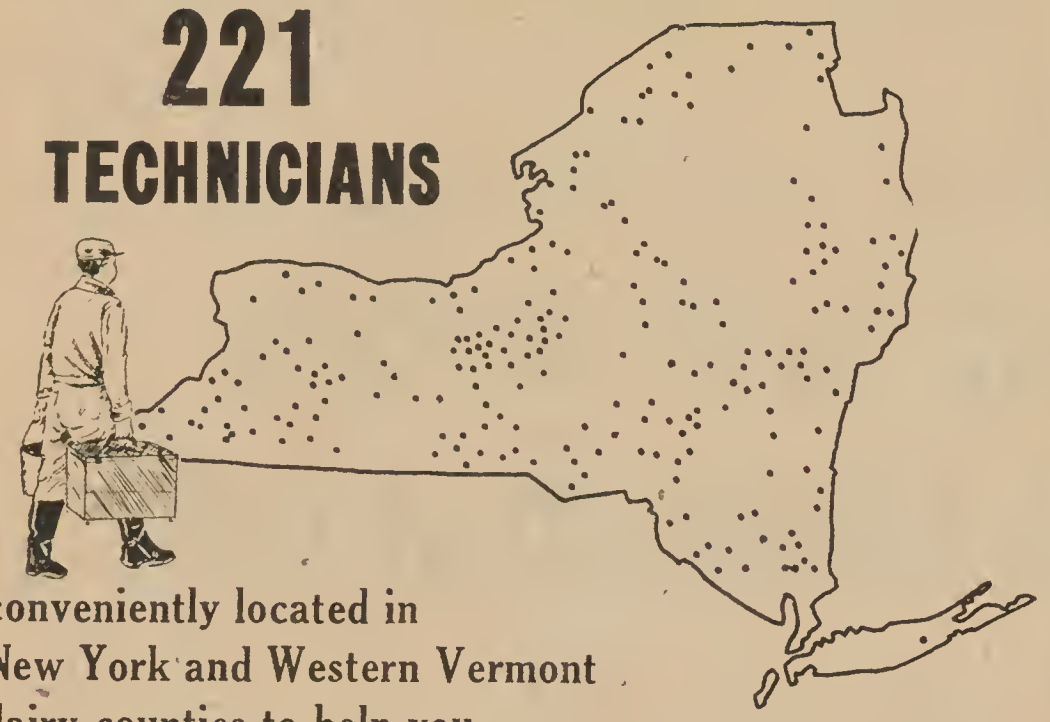
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A potato packing line at the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Co., Riverhead. At small table are Spencer Fisher, plant foreman (left), and Merritt Everett, Federal-State inspector. Both are interested in top quality.

Long Island Potatoes

By BOB STEINER
Field Editor



Carole Lee Squires of Water Mill, N. Y. is the 1960 Long Island Potato Queen.

THE DAY after Hurricane Donna struck New York and New England, the Long Island Potato Growers held their annual press potato tour. At the Baiting Hollow Congregational Church, editors from the Northeast were given coffee and snacks made from Long Island potatoes, including doughnuts and cookies. The group was welcomed by Joseph Coleman, Riverhead Potato Week chairman.

From here, the tour went to the farm of H. R. Talmage and Sons in Riverhead. Associate County Agent Daniel Fricke explained that the Talmage farm is one of about 600 potato farms on the Island. John Talmage, a 1952 graduate of the Cornell University College of Agriculture, is the farm manager and the fourth generation of his family to farm the homestead. His father, Nathaniel, is also active in the 240 acre operation. An acreage breakdown shows 140 acres of potatoes, 15 in cauliflower, and 30 acres planted to wheat, rye and oats. Fifty acres are woodland stretching to Long Island Sound, and there are five acres of daffodils.

"By having the daffodils," John Talmage explains, "we keep our help busy the year around." In the off season from potato growing, the help works in the greenhouse. There are eight hired hands, some of them second generation workers on "Friars Head Farm."

John says they grow three varieties of potatoes here — Kennebecs, Katahdins, and Irish Cobblers. The Talmages are progressive farmers, being the first Long Island farm to irrigate. "That was in 1936," Nathaniel said, "and we still irrigate, using almost 3,000 feet of main underground pipe connected to deep wells." During June, huge pumps spread water night and day, but John says, "We have never had a well go dry."

John points to the fact that in 1936 they were averaging 250 bushels to the acre and today they are getting at least 500 bushels. He credits modern chemicals and fertilization methods as being a big help.

Most of the potatoes are bulk harvested to cut costs. "We went out of burlap ten years ago," says Nat Talmage. "We built our own potato combine and now truck the potatoes to the packing plant direct from our fields and then bulk pile in our potato warehouse." The potatoes are kept at 40° F. with the aid of humidifiers and an air proportioning system. There are forced air vents in the floor, much like a hay drier arrangement in a dairy barn, and Talmage says this has helped to keep his potatoes longer.

He points out that, because of the combination potato harvester, migrant farm labor in the area has decreased. There has also been some decline in the number of farms, but the average size of the farms is increasing. He proudly points to the fact that family farms are holding their own and cites his two sons, John and Nathaniel Jr. (also a Cornell graduate), as an example of how the farm has been handed down. John's grandmother, now 86, still resides on the farm.

(Continued on Page 21)

A dairyman discusses:

Production Control

I HAVE READ Dr. Spencer's article "More Money for Milk" with keen interest, for I am not only a producer but a representative in a milk promotion activity on the Niagara Frontier and have represented producers in milk cooperative activities in the past.

For several years I have been opposed to the "price support" avenue as a means to greater income, and have been critical of our organizations in turning to Washington — as they have again these past few weeks—to gain income for producers even though it is sorely needed. It just does not seem to be the sensible approach to a long-standing problem.

Facing an economy of acceleration with stable or even dwindling milk prices is not a happy task for the staunchest and most efficient producers, to say nothing of the rest of us, and to strive for lower costs of production per hundredweight in a climate of supply and demand as a solution does not seem very satisfactory when we find purchased items either controlled in price or supply. Even though these are in competition with other brands, they are rarely sold at a loss, and seem to continue to rise in price.

I am positive there is a real place in the milk business for milk promotion, and the development of markets and uses, and in total this area is sadly lacking. Milk must keep pace with thousands of food items in their bid for a spot in our stomachs, but to expect this avenue to continue to use up all of our ever-increasing supply is sheer folly. I think we will do well in this field if we can hold our own in the face of billions being spent in the promotion of other food and drink.

The "Brannan Plan" is probably the most distasteful "solution" to a producer, and no one, so far as I know, has ever advanced even an estimate of total cost to the Federal till (taxpayer). This plan if employed is a sure bet to produce "mass inefficiency" and is hardly in keeping with our free enterprise system.

To reach out and come up with a realistic, constructive, fair and just solution to this old and very complex problem is no small task even for Dr. Spencer, but I think he and National Milk Producers have come up with some ideas which we in the industry should look over carefully and give serious consideration. There are many questions which we will want to ask as we think about and discuss a plan such as this.

I think I could support a program of this nature if the answers to the questions are satisfactory and the details remain acceptable as they unfold.

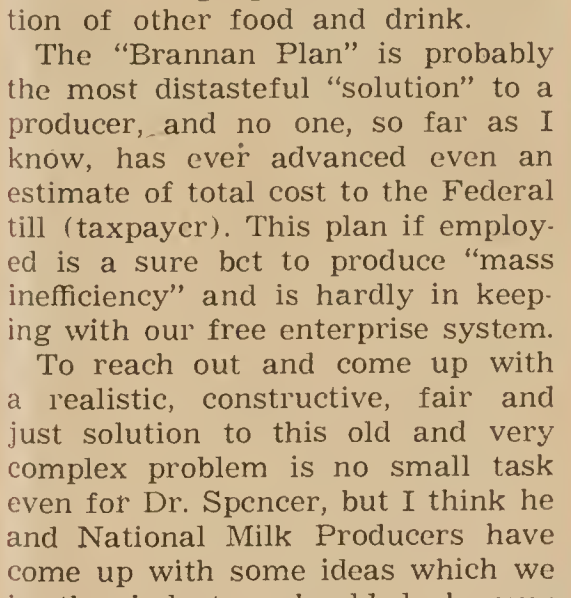
This plan, properly developed, should be a further refinement of some of our present marketing Orders, and each producer, instead of receiving a blend price for his milk would receive his "rightful" share of the Class I (fluid) milk money, Class II—Class IIIA etc. established by his quota. This is not a "restricting" allotment as is the case in our present wheat program, but merely a device used to determine a producer's fair share of the total milk receipts. The whole program attempts to place the burden of surpluses on those **individuals** who produce it and to help encourage them to adjust their production to market needs by price rather than allotment.

The individual who has learned to produce milk (by efficiency) so cheaply it can end up as a powder in a feed bag is still left free to do so without the help of the taxpayer via the price support method. Still, everyone has a share of Class I sales, and I might add that it will be absolutely necessary to stay at the bargaining table, joined together in cooperative effort to hold prices in their rightful place and avoid any give-away best buys to Mr. Consumer because of price wars, dealer resistance or any methods now often tried.—*Carl Yunker, Elba, N. Y.*

PRODUCTION CONTROL

Reprints are available of an article by Prof. Leland Spencer of Cornell University on the subject of dairy production control. The program he discusses was developed by a committee of agricultural economists from several states.

Requests for copies should be addressed to: Editorial Department, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



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Instructors include: Robert L. Wiggans, field school supervisor; L. L. Clough, assistant director of the N.Y.S. Division of Milk Control; Dr. Robert Sedgwick, professor of economics, Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse University; Frank B. Lent, Bargaining Agency counsel; Arthur D. Little and Clare L. Pineo, Bargaining Agency economists; Robert C. Forsythe, Bargaining Agency manager; and Ralph D. Smith, Bargaining Agency field supervisor.

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North Dakota is one of the few states in the Nation having ideal environmental conditions for growing seed potatoes. Pedigreed seed stock plus a strict certification system combine to produce strong, vigorous seed that puts roots down early and has the stamina to resist disease. Heavy producers with a proven record of dependability. Contact your dealer, grower or shipper for your supply now.

CAR LOTS **TRUCK LOTS**

State Seed Department

COLLEGE STATION FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

SPRING VALLEY HEREFORD FARMS
14th Annual POLLED HEREFORD sale at the farm

POOLESVILLE, MARYLAND

Saturday, Nov. 12, 1960

15 BULLS 45 BRED and OPEN HEIFERS

Featuring the Get and Service of these powerful bulls—
ALF Choice Domino 6th—SV Choice Domino 107th—SV Polled Lamplighter—SV Beau Perfect 17th—Gay Hills Victor L. 42nd—SV 14 Woodrow's Rupert

A total of 211 individual satisfied buyers in previous SPRING VALLEY sales. Individuality and quality galore for the purebred breeder and commercial producer. *WRITE FOR CATALOG:*

Spring Valley Hereford Farms, A. Leland Clark, Mgr.
Poolesville, Maryland



Bob Barie serves breakfast to his 94 milkers.

Materials Handling

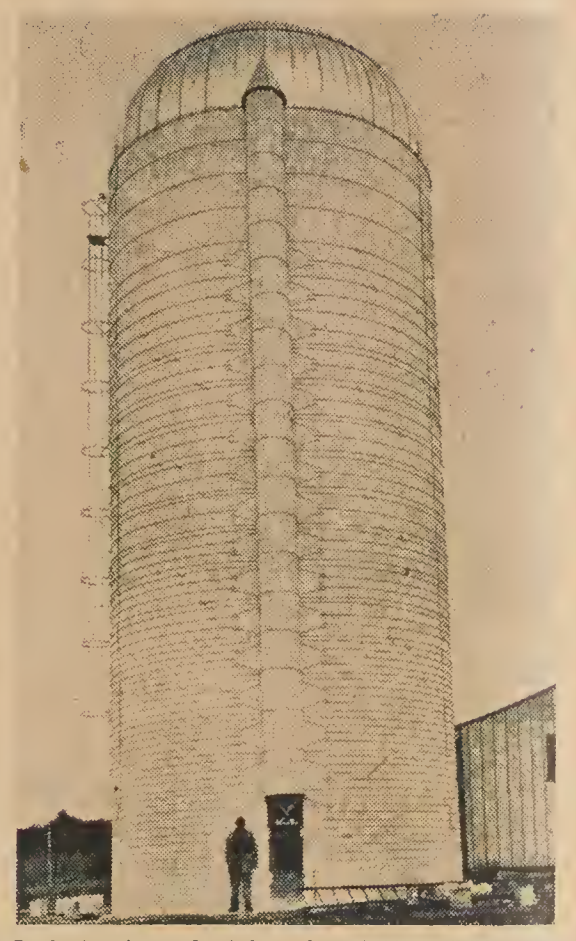
By Gordon Conklin

LONG before Archimedes began his search for the principles of physics, man yearned for a better and easier way to move things from one place to another. Today, with farms growing larger and hired muscle power scarcer, the problem of materials handling has become acute.

Stop and think a minute about some of the tonnages that have to be moved on a 50 cow dairy farm every year. Assuming 10,000 pounds of milk per cow, that's 250 tons. Hay at 2½ tons per cow makes 125 tons, and 7½ tons of silage per animal adds another 375 tons. Around 8 tons of manure are produced by each cow in a year, let's say 6 is produced while the cows are in the barn; here's another 300 tons. So far, we have 1,050 tons without counting young cattle requirements, fertilizer, seed, straw, etc., etc.

Bob Barie of East Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y., has 94 milkers to carry material to and from. Here's how he has substituted equipment for muscles.

A self-unloading wagon runs green chop into a 108' feed bunk at the touch of a lever. A recently completed 24' x 50' silo will have a mechanical unloader emptying into a conveyor that distributes along a feed bunk. Grain, after being blown into bins over the pipeline-equipped milking parlor, moves to the cows by gravity.



Bob is dwarfed by the 24', x 55' silo. A feed bunk will be built.

Hay is random dropped by conveyor on a cold air drier and harvested grain is augered from the combine to a truck with hydraulic dumping equipment. It then goes to the feed mill for storage, returns to the farm via the hose on the bulk delivery truck.

Such equipment enables Bob to run a sizeable business with extremely high production per man. In addition, Bob has found time to be active in community affairs, including the presidency of the Genesee County Farm Bureau a few years ago.



Harold Gilliot, left, unloads feed for Bob. Feed goes from bulk bin by gravity to feed boxes in milking parlor. Note random drop bale elevator at top of picture.

Get Christmas Shopping

DONE BY THE TON

—plus purchases of hundreds of items for farm, home and garden

It's Easy and Money-Saving
—with—
G L F
FAMILY BONUS
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...If You Act Now!



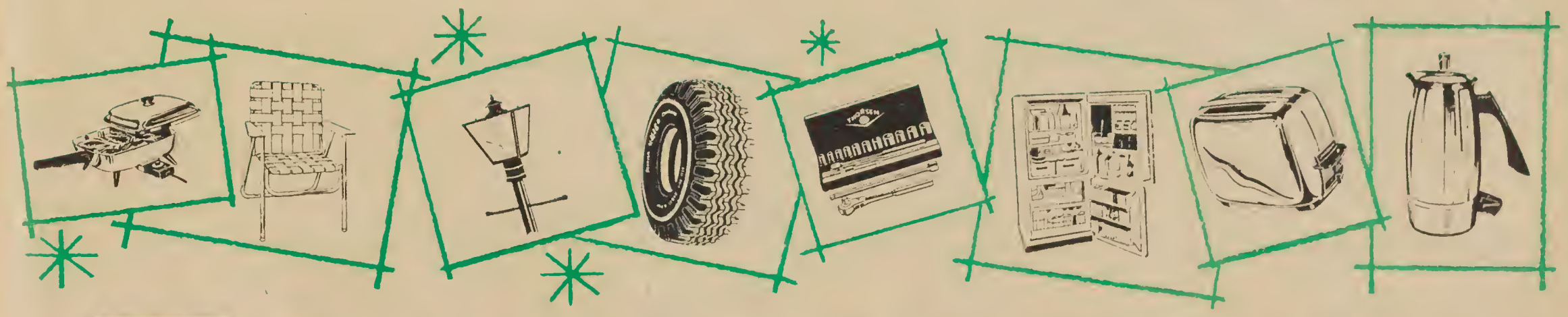
It's not too early to think about Christmas shopping, especially when you can get $1.60 in Family Bonus Coupons with every ton of G.L.F. Formula Feed you buy between now and November 12. Time is short, the bonus BIG!

Actually, it's a two-way bonus—the first in famous G.L.F. Practical Farm Quality Feed—the second in money-saving coupons.

Family Bonus Coupons are given on all formula dairy, stock or poultry feed—bulk or bagged—including G.L.F. Concentrates. Use the coupons (worth 40¢ each) like money to buy any G.L.F. farm, home or garden hardware, or national brand appliances . . . needed items like tools, tires, fertilizer, paint, ventilating fan, freezer, lawn furniture . . . plus a host of wonderful gift items for Christmas.

This offer extends through November 12 and coupons must be redeemed by December 24, 1960 at *any* G.L.F. Service Agency. To give your farm and family budget a lift, pick up a free Family Bonus Coupon Book at G.L.F. now and start saving . . . by the ton.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.



GLF 40th Anniversary 1920-1960

GLF FEED SERVICE



Hot Water for the Modern Dairy Farm

By G. C. PERRY
Cornell Extension Agricultural Engineer

SEASONAL EFFECT OF HOT WATER REQUIREMENTS

Period	Ave. No. Gallons Per Day	Cold* Water Supply Temp.	Hot Water Temp.
June 28-July 3	14.3	76	150
July 3-Aug. 1	17.4	76	150
Aug. 1-Aug. 25	16.1	74	150
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	17.0	69	150
Sept. 2-Sept. 22	16.9	65	150
Sept. 22-Oct. 4	15.8	60	150
Oct. 4-Oct. 18	16.5	59	150
Oct. 18-Nov. 7	18.4	57	150
Nov. 7-Nov. 29	19.1	56	150
Nov. 29-Dec. 27	25.5	48	150
Dec. 27-Jan. 26	20.5	35	150

*Water temperatures measured at the end of each period

IT IS true that when used with some of the chemical cleaning and sanitizing agents available today, cold water will do a satisfactory job of cleaning milking and milk handling equipment.

We also know that combined with these cleaning and sanitizing agents hot water or even warm water will do the job easier or in less time. This is the reason for requiring an adequate hot water supply under pressure in the bulk milkhouse.

The question arises "But what is adequate?"

To give a basis for a logical or rational instead of an individual opinion, a study including 82 dairy farms was recently completed here in New York State. These were farms where conventional as well as newer types of milk handling equipment were used, including such items as pipeline milkers (both around the barn and parlor pipelines), bulk coolers, and bucket milkers. Some of the hot water uses related to the daily operations which were studied where the water needed to:

1. Clean conventional milking equipment,
2. Clean the bulk cooler,
3. Wash udders,
4. Clean pipeline milkers or other types of milk handling equipment.

The accompanying table at the top of column one shows the seasonal variation in hot water needs on one of the typical dairy farm operations in the study. This was a farm with a milking herd of 35-40 cows housed in a stall barn, milked with a 3 pail milker, with the milk cooled and stored in a 500 gallon ice-bank bulk milk cooler which was used for every-other-day pickup. The water heater was an 80 gallon electric operating on off-peak hours between 11:30 P.M. and 7:00 A.M.

The greater use of hot water in the winter was due to the need for a greater quantity of hot water in mixing with a very cold supply of water for a given blend temperature for utensil washing and sanitizing. Also this was the time of year when more water was used to feed calves.

As a summary of the study for any combination of equipment the following basis for estimates may be used for sizing the water heater.

1. Udder Washing—Allow 1/5 of a gallon of 150°F. water per cow, with a minimum of 2½ gallons per herd at each milking.

2. Bulk Milk Cooler Washup—Allow 1 gallon of 150°F. water for each 100 gallons capacity of the cooler with a minimum of 2½ gallons for each installation where cleaning is done from a bucket. Allow 2 gallons for each 100 gallons of cooler capacity where cleaning is done by flooded washing, i.e. cleaned by tepid water within the tank.

3. Bulk Cooler Rinsing — Where warm water is used by the truck driver, allow ⅓ gallon of hot water for each 100 gallons of bulk cooler capacity for rinsing after the milk has been collected. The amount should not be less than 2 gallons.

4. Pail Milkers—Allow 1 unit for each 10 cows in the herd plus an extra to cover water needs of extra utensils and multiply this number times 2¼ gallons of hot water for each milking.

5. Transport or Transfer Milk Carrying Systems—Allow 0.4 gallon per foot of tubing or milk line for air and water vacuum washing and 0.5 gallon per foot for full flooded pressure washing.

6. Round the Barn Pipeline Flooded Washing—Estimate requirements on the basis of the type and characteristics of the equipment used. For systems filled with water for cleaning, 0.3 gallon per foot of pipeline length.

7. Around the Barn Pipeline Air and Water Vacuum Washing—Allow for each milking 0.15 gallons per foot of pipeline length.

8. Milking Parlor Pipelines—Allow 0.75 gallons per foot for air and water vacuum washing and 1 gallon per foot for flooded pressure washing of 150°F. water for each washing of the pipeline milker system.

From the total data collected it was found that :

- **herds of from 20 to 39 cows at a rate of 1.25 gallons per cow, 90% were able to meet their hot water needs in summer and 80% in winter**



Plenty of hot water is a must in a modern dairy business.

- **herds of from 40 to 59 cows at a rate of 1.25 gallons of hot water per cow, 100% were able to meet their needs in summer and 85% in winter**
- **larger herds of 60 or more cows met all their needs at 1 gallon of hot water per cow in the summer time and 1.25 gallons per cow in the winter time.**

These included all of the hot water uses during the periods of the study.

From the summary steps for sizing heaters or from the above figures it is an easy matter to decide on a proper heater size to allow for adequate hot water available in the bulk milk house.

If hot water is used to feed calves or used to thaw piping in the winter or for other uses these incidentals might affect the size of heater selection. But, remember that if the heater is on 24 hour recovery operation, water can be drawn for other uses during the day and not affect the needed size at milking time.

If you live in an area where off-peak or night time rates are avail-

(Continued on Page 28)

It pays to go ALL-ELECTRIC in your milkhouse!



For proof that an all-electric milk house can save you money, ask your neighbor who has one. You're sure to find some pretty convincing reasons why you should go all-electric in your milk house, too.

Reasons? Here's a milk house full.

ELECTRIC WATER HEATER — properly sized, delivers all the hot water you may need now and later at the best possible cost.

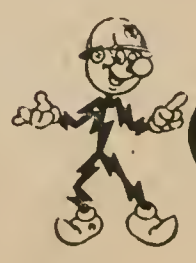
BULK MILK HANDLING — bulk coolers and pipeline milkers have many advantages and give you higher quality milk at top prices.

SPACE HEATER — provides supplemental heat automatically when you need it.

MODERN WIRING AND LIGHTING — enough wiring and enough lighting for your present and future needs is essential.

Your farm electrical equipment dealer and your Farm Service Representative will be glad to help you plan your all-electric milk house. Call them today

Farm Better . . . *Electrically*



NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

BARN ADDITION

OUR MILKING herd of 60 cows used to be stabled in two separate parts of the barn. We completed this year a new stable for part of the herd and we're well pleased with it.


Russell Tubbs

In the new part, we use tie stalls and steel dividers between cows. Three pipes run in front and above the cows' noses along the curb manger, preventing spilling feed and hay into the feed alley. One is an air line, one brings water to drinking cups, and one is a "dummy" line.

Main floor beams are made from four white oak 2 x 12's spiked together, resting on edge upon 4" steel posts 8½ feet apart. The 12 and 14 foot long floor joists are 3" x 8", spaced 16 inches on center, also of white oak.

The cash cost of this addition, stanchioning 32 cows, was $12,000, just under $400 per cow. This does not include our own labor; my son and I worked along with the carpenters and poured all the cement work. The cinder block walls were laid up by hired masons. — *Russell Tubbs, Sayre, Pa.*

WEATHER HAZARDS

I have had my bulk milk tank two years and like it very much. After I bought the second farm, I found my ton truck no longer would hold the cans. Sometimes there was a breakdown at the plant which caused me to sit idly by, waiting impatiently because work at home was standing still. It was always a tussle with milk cans and the snowstorms and slippery roads every morning to face with a heavy load of cans.

I got 10c a 1,000 pounds extra as a premium drawing with bulk milk truck. That means a $100 extra for me. — *Glenn C. Porter, Watertown, New York.*

MANAGING GRASS SILAGE

We did some experimenting to see how dry we could put grass into the silo. Finally we hit on the idea of alternating several loads of direct-cut grass with several loads that were nearer to dry hay than grass.

I find three advantages: There is no run-off, with the loss of nutrients which would result; the grass silage has no objectionable smell, and the cows get more dry matter per pound of silage eaten.

We put up two silos of grass, about 400 tons, which is usually all fed by the time corn is ready to put in the silo. Here's about how we manage:

Our dry hay is baled. We cut and crimp. Right away some may be put in the silo. It's high in moisture. Then maybe the next day some from the same field is chopped on top of this green stuff. And still later some is baled.

When a silo is nearly full we chop several loads of "direct cut" grass. This is covered with a plastic cover, with sawdust on top of that. We have almost no waste. — *Larry Draper, Geneva, N. Y.*

FERTILIZING HAY

We milk 45 cows, last year had an average production per cow of 11,450 pounds of milk. We feed silage plus hay the year around. Cows go on pasture from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, but barn feeding is continued. From the 15th of June on through the summer, we keep the cows in the barn until noon, turn them out in a small lot during the afternoon and night.

DuPuits alfalfa has worked well for us; in 1959 we took four cuttings from it. Four hundred pounds of 0-20-20 are put on it after the first cutting and we have used over 100 tons of lime each of the two years we've been on the place. Going heavy on lime really pays off.

Early cut hay pays off, too: we finished our first cutting this year on July 7. Seedings seem to do a lot better if oats are chopped for silage. We like oat silage cut at the early dough stage when it isn't so mushy as it is earlier.—*Walter Lawrence, Canton, N. Y.*

IT DOESN'T COST— IT PAYS!

I had often heard this slogan and though little about it, but this year I certainly proved it on my own farm.

On May 3 I applied 480 tons of 10-10-10 topdressing to all but one strip of a grass-legume field. The strip I left without topdressing as a check.

The field was harvested on July 6 and the yield was 4½ tons of hay per acre, an increase of 80% over the 2½ tons per acre from the test plot. With hay at $25 per ton, this meant $40.44 per acre after deducting the cost of the fertilizer.—*Max Leonard, East Berkshire, N. Y.*

LONG ISLAND POTATOES

(Continued from Page 16)

In addition to farm activities, Nat is past Master of Sound Avenue Grange, chairman of the Suffolk County Agricultural Commission and president of the local hospital board of trustees. John, who was a 1st Lieutenant in the Army during the Korean War, is chairman of the Suffolk County Extension Potato Committee and a trustee at the Baiting Hollow Congregational Church, where the family has worshipped since 1880.

From the Talmage Farm, the tour went to the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Company packing station in Riverhead. "LIPCO" began operations in 1922 and is the Island's largest shipper of potatoes. The packing station visited is one of ten owned by the organization, and is the largest and one of the newest on the Island (200' x 50' inside dimensions). The plant can wash, grade and pack 5,000 hundredweights of potatoes in a normal day, according to James Baker, one of the vice presidents of "LIPCO."

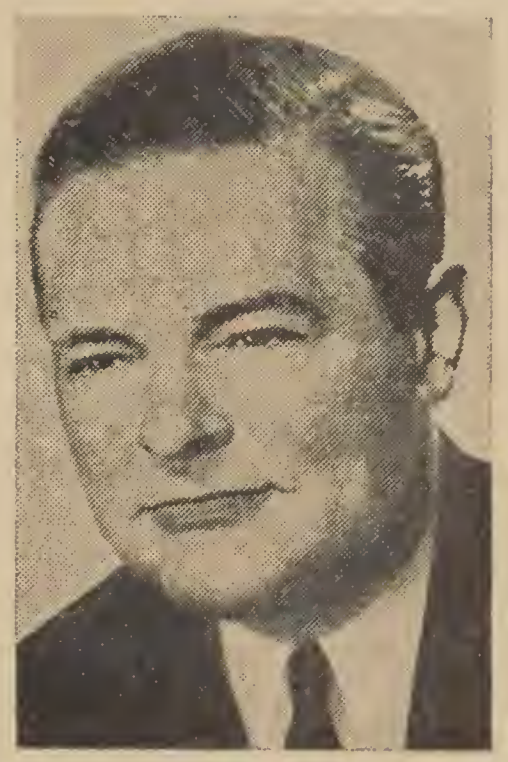
During World War II, 72,000 acres of land were in potatoes, as compared with 45,000 acres of land in potatoes today. Despite the cutback, farmers are producing almost as many potatoes today as they did with the larger amounts of acreage. Farm families like Nathaniel Talmage and his sons are proof that Long Island "taters" are going to be around for quite a spell.

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EXPERIENCE COUNTS


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YOUR VOTE NOV. 8 for NIXON-LODGE and the REPUBLICAN TICKET is a Vote for INTEGRITY and PROGRESS

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Nov. 19 Issue ....Closes Nov. 3
Dec. 3 Issue.....Closes Nov. 17
Dec. 17 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1
Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T.B. and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads E C. Talbot, Leonardsville. New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday — Bath, Oneonta, Watertown. Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: PUREBRED Guernsey cows due in November, December and January. Also heifers all ages. Proven high production and type inheritance. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N Y.

HOLSTEINS

PETZOLD FARMS' Holsteins: Now offering several select mating bulls ready for service, at reasonable prices. Dams with official records ranging from 600 to 900 lbs. fat on two time milking. Call at the farm and make your own selection soon. Petzold Farms, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

TEN REGISTERED Holstein heifers. Due with first calves about November 1st. Vaccinated, accredited. Lonergan Bros., Homer, New York.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—young herd sires. (1) 8 month old dam, 500# fat 4% test as a junior 3 yr. old first lactation, sired by a son of Pabst Reburke Duke from an 800# dam, all 2x. (2) Grandson of Spring Farm Fond Hope from 20,000# M. dam, 2x ten months old. (3) Son of Oakrest Roburke Dean from a Rag Apple bred cow with 20,000# M. class, 89 pts, six months old. Kenlawn Farm, Glenn W. Lawrence, Corfu, New York.

BEEF CATTLE

WESTERN FEEDER CATTLE—weight from 300 to 800 lbs. Any number. Leslie Bowerman. Chestnut Ridge (Rt. 77). Middleport. N. Y RE-5-5915.

SHORTHORNS

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS for sale. Polled and horned. We are overstocked and must sell cows, cows with calves, bred heifers, open heifers, heifer calves. Contact Tom Donly, King Ferry, N. Y., Phone Poplar Ridge 2181 or Frank Lamphier Locke, N. Y., Phone Moravia 462M3.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS POLLED. We are offering good useful heifers and herd bulls for sale now. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms. Groton, New York. Telephone Groton 31.

REGISTERED HERD SIRE polled Domino APHA #1001486. Blueberry Farm. Deposit, N. Y INGERSALL 7-3216.

DISPERSAL SALE OF Registered Polled Herefords. Bull, two years old; bull, year and half old; twelve brood cows with calves; three open heifers. A. Harbison & Sons, Clarence Center, N. Y. RH-1-2642.

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FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm. Cooperstown, N. Y.

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LANDRACE PIGS — WEANLINGS, gilts and bred sows from prize-winning stock. Vernon Parmenter, King Ferry, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA pigs, service boars, all ages, bred gilts. More lean meat type. C. W. Hillman, Vineentown, N. J. Phone OR-9-2771.

LANDRACE HOGS—6-8 weeks old $35.00; cut boars—$15.00 ready Nov. 20th; bred gilts, service age boars also available. Appleland Farms, Castleton, N. Y.

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CHOICE WESTERN Yearling Ewes both White and Black Face. Always good selection on hand. Hazel & Emerson, Rushville, New York.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED Suffolk ram, 2 years old. Phone 2-2070 Ithaca. N. Y.

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SIX REGISTERED CHEVIOT ewes. Flock produced 165% lamb crop 1960. G C. Moynan, Swanton, Vermont. Lakeview 4-3628.

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GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS and grown dogs excellent bloodlines; friendly farm raised reasonably priced. Write requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York phone Moravia 482M3.

RABBIT DOG PUPS, Blue Tick and Red Bone breeding. Also older dogs. C. W. Hillman, Vineentown, N. J. Phone OR-9-2771.

AKC AIREDALE; Wire Fox puppies, pedigreed, reasonable. Tourtellotte, Morris, N. Y.

AKC COLLIE PUPPIES, sable and white. Used to children, mother good cow dog. Howard Blood, Highland Homestead, Woodstock, Vt.

PUPPIES — WHITE Collies $15.00, German Shepherd $25.00. Elsie Howard, Woodsville, New Hampshire.

REGISTERED ENGLISH Shepherd pups. Born low heel strikers from real heel driving parents. Males $15.00, females $12.00. Registration paper $1.00 extra. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE Puppies. AKC, pedigreed. $35.00. Dorothy Moynan, Swanton, Vermont.

PUPS, SHEPHERD-BORDER, real working strain. $25.00. Hendriekson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from real heeling parents. Charles Lucey, RD #1, Holeomb, N. Y.

BORDER COLLIES, imported stock. Four litters ready in November. Best farm dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dunsmore Farm, Swanton, Vermont.

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MEADOW VIEW CHICKS Fagan-Rapp Line eross Leghorns. Hareo Rhode Island Reds, all Hareo Sex-links, Buff Sex-links. Peterson Cornish Cross meat birds Hateh every week. N. Y U. S. Approved. Pullorum elean. Meadow View Chieks—Henry M Fryer Greenwich N Y.—Phone Myrtle 2-7504.

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WHITE GUINEAS $3.00 pair. Silver Spangled Hamburgs Chiekens. Hendriekson Farm, Cobleskill. N. Y.

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MALLARD TYPE—GOOD layers, mothers in season, $4.00 pair O. Hendrickson, Cobleskill. New York.

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WHITE HOMERS, $4.00 pair. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PIGEONS AND SUPPLIES. Catalog 10¢. Walter Hoenes, Dept. AA, Cologne, N. J.

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RABBITS FOR SALE, 35¢ per pound. Dora Brown, 37 Bell Ave., Exeter, N. H.

RAISE ANGORA NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on $500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for pleasant country house. Two adults, two children. attractive living quarters, good salary for dependable woman. Box 185, Geneseo, N. Y.

HAY & OATS

25 TONS TIMOTHY, 25 tons alfalfa, all harvested in June 1960 Lonergan Farms Homer New York

HAY—STRAW WANTED, barn loads. S. A Raueh. New Hope Pa. VO-2-2081.

FIRST AND SECOND cutting alfalfa, mixed trefoil and other grades of choice dairy hay delivered by truckload. Weights and quality guaranteed. Bates Russell, East Durham, N. Y. Phone Melrose 4-2591 before 8 AM or after 5 PM.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146. N. Y

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig. Farm Sales Supervisor Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR famous clover New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.95. case 6-5's $9.98 all above postpaid third zone 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 each. Delicious Wildflower 60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 each. 60's F.O.B. Glass jars all sizes for stores and stands By ton or pail Pure beeswax 1 lb. cakes 95¢, 2 or more 90¢ each postpaid. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire. N. Y

OUR LIGHT CLOVER honey liquid or fine granulated 5 lb. pail $2.25. 6-5's $10.00. Above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can clover (or) fall flowers (liquified) $10.80. All 60's F.O B. Also, large lots. G W. Hand, R.D. 2, Cazenovia, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE: 600 SPRUCE trees. Don LaBarr, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Phone Barryville 2153.

FLOWERS & BULBS

AFRICAN VIOLETS—Ameriea's finest Write for free folder Fischer Greenhouses Dept AA. Linwood New Jersey

GLADIOLUS BULBS, MIXED. Fall priees, large $19.95, medium $16.95 thousand. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

FASCINATING, SURPRISING and inspirational are gladiolus seedlings! Will share part of my seed crop! Precious blessings can be yours! Want some? Full, honest information on request. Donald Wise, Home of Pleasing Gladiolus, Route 1, Fredonia, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WE'LL PAY $9,000.00 to $18,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Certain Dates — Large Cents before 1858 up to $5 500 00; Indian Cents $1,750.00; Lincoln Cents before 1956—$225.00; Dimes before 1943—$5.250.00; Quarters before 1934—$5.250.00; Half Dollars before 1940 — $7,500.00. Certain Silver Dollars $15.000.00. We paid $6.500.00 for One Dollar. Whether your coin is worth $10.00 or $50,000.00, we'll pay the highest prices of any dealer advertising a Buying Catalogue. We have checked every advertised Guaranteed Buying Catalogue. We have been leaders of Numismatic Quotations for over twenty years. have paid out thousands of dollars for rare coins dated before 1956. Our catalogue is used by practically every coin dealer as a Buying and Selling guide Know their true value. Before sending coins, send $1. for finest illustrated Complete Guaranteed Buying-Selling Catalogue of United States coins, paper money. Foreign coins, etc. Catalogue dollar refundable. Worthycoin Corporation (K-332-C), Boston 8. Massachusetts.

WANTED — ANTIQUE Automobile or parts. Peritz, 43-50—165 St., Flushing. N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL WISHES TO purchase unusual old weathervanes for collection. R. L. Loveless, 170 Merwin Avenue, Rochester 9, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED — For old established line, Mineral Supplements. Dairy Detergent Sanitizer, Udder Ointments. Cattle Sprays. etc Liberal Commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co. Inc 111 Irving Ave Syracuse 3. N Y

AGENTS—DEALERS—Farmers — up to $250 weekly. Represent highly rated, well established firm your area. Products nationally advertised—needed by every farmer. Proven sales plan No investment. Free sample. Ideal Proposition for seed corn and feed men. Farm Products. 251 No. Main, Roehelle, Illinois.

WILL YOU WEAR new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to $30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. Stone-Field, 532 South Throop St., Dept. N-926. Chicago 7, Illinois.

TYPEWRITERS, CAMERAS, violins, skates, aprons, nylons wholesale. Simms, Warwick, New York.

SEEKING NEW PRODUCTS? Get my outfit 47 money-making specialties. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. Kristee 103. Akron, Ohio.

SELL AMERICA'S ONLY shoe line for all the family. Over 200 popular patterns. Big daily advance profits and repeat business. No experience necessary. I show you how. Easy sure spare-time profits. No investment ever. Send today for free "Portable Shoe Store." Rusty Brand, Ortho-Vent Shoe Co., 24011B Brand Rd., Salem, Va.

TARPAULINS

CANVAS TARPAULINS — Save direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reinforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7'x9', $5.67; 8'x12', $8.64; 12'x14', $15.12. Polyethylene film also available in various sizes for farm and construction use. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

SILOS

AUTOMATIC FEEDING saves time and hard work. Feed mechanically with the Silo-Matic Unloader. Seru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor and Pro-Met'r concentrate dispenser. Proven equipment, guaranteed. Free pictures and plans Dealer inquiries invited Write Van Dusen & Company, Inc., Dept A, Wayzata. Minn.

UP to 30 DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J Walker. RD2. Norwich N. Y.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

DAIRY SUPPLIES Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems, barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings Nold Farm Supply Rome N Y

SURPLUS AUTOMATIC OIL burning space heaters, will heat 5 room house. Cost $95.00, our price $12 00. Nelson. Croton, N. Y. CR-1-8990.

NEW JEEPS—USED Jeeps, all models. Snow plows — winter tops. Ship anywhere. Willys Sales & Service 204 N. Montello St., Brockton, Mass.

NEW GOVERNMENT Surplus emergency power plants from 3500 to 30.000 watts. 3500 watt push button start 110/220 volt $375.00-15,000 watt diesel $1150.00-14,000 watt generator only $600.00 (run by tractor)—10,000 watt 6 cylinder Continental engine generator $1,000.00. Many generators still in original crates. If you need a power plant let us know size and type we will send a photo of unit. Montague Supply, R.D. 1, Port Jervis. N. Y.

FREE CATALOG, WELDERS, kits. Build 350-ampere welder using aircraft generator, plans 25¢. Dunbar Manufacturing. Minneapolis 8. Minnesota.

FOR SALE: John Bean rubber roll potato grader with pick-out table and rear elevator. Also packaging equipment. Box 147, Clymer. N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

FOR SALE: 1956 Chevrolet ten-wheel truck with insulated 18 foot aluminum body. New motor that has only 4,000 miles. Truck and body are in new condition. New rubber. Unit handles 15-ton pay load nicely. Also have smaller insulated truck. Box 147, Clymer. N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

FIVE STAR TRACTOR—M-Moline, new; used Uni-Picker sheller $750; 1-row picker, new, $1150; new 100 bushel PTO spreader, $625. Maki Machinery, Trumansburg, N. Y.

1 LANE #1 SAWMILL with top saw, swing saw, one extra 52" saw and 75 HP electric motor with switches. In very good condition. Will sell all or part. Also one 50 HP electric motor. Chilton Bros., phone 4181 Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

25 NEW AND USED corn pickers; corn heads for AC combines; 50 used spreaders, some with PTO; 35 crawler tractors, some with loaders, dozers, winches and backhoes; Oliver OC6 Diesel crawler hyd. line PTO; Case 400 with loader; 75 used wheel tractors; Massey 35 SP with corn head; AC PTO with corn head; 75 used reconditioned balers, crimpers, crushers, flail choppers $400. up. 20 acres covered new—used equipment. Our truck delivers. Don Howard. Canandaigua. N. Y.

10-TON TRUCK HOIST $199.99 — $50 down. $50 monthly. Can use agents Dunbar Manufacturing, Minneapolis 8. Minnesota.

BUY OR LEASE a brand new, latest production Case combine or baler now at tremendous savings. Giant size pre-season trade allowance now being made . . . the earlier you trade, the bigger the allowance. Price and delivery guaranteed. Purchases made on Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan exempt from carrying charges until season-of-use date specified for this area. All lease deals carry option to purchase. Giant size trade allowance on your trade-in combine or baler applies toward rental payments . . . and all rentals credited in full toward purchase price at expiration of lease if you decide to buy. See your Case dealer today.

GOING INTO THE Army, will sell ¾ ton 1960 Chevrolet stake truck, like new. $2250. Write Paul Jordon. E. Northfield, Mass.

FOR SALE: STARLINE shovel-type gutter cleaner like new. Charles Lucey, RD #1, Holeomb, N. Y.

MOBILE HOMES

THIS AD WILL save you hundreds of dollars Bring it along for a special discount. Choose from a $300.000 00 inventory, several convenient locations. Used prices from $200.00 and up, new 13' to 62' in length, 8, 10, 12 feet wide; terms to suit your budget We deliver anywhere. Anything of value taken in trade. Andy's Trailer Sales, Inc., Home Office: 13 Housatonic St., Lenox. Mass. Sales Outlets: 791 Memorial Drive Chicopee Falls. Mass., Rt. #5. Whately. Mass., Turnpike Road. Yalesville, Conn., and Lincoln Trailer Sales. Upper West Dominick St., Rome. New York.

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Thirty acres of growing wood land. Near Littleton. Price $400. Write George Brow, Gilman, Vermont.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY dairy farm, 159 acres, 44 head, machinery, barn cleaner, bulk tank, 9 room house. Lawrence Greene. Clymer New York.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Dairy farm of 345 acres, better than average buildings, 200 tillable, all farm machinery and hay included, no cattle. Price complete, $27,500. Contact—Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua. N. Y. Phone 3873.

50 ACRE FARM 7 room house. Nice summer home or hunting lodge. Reason for selling—alone, prefer small home in village. Price $2500. Athens, Maine. Bennie Corson, Solon, Maine.

FARMS WANTED also homes, investment properties, business opportunities, acreage and any other type of real estate for sale. Call or write us, it costs nothing to interview a representative. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City. New York

STROUT CATALOG—Free. Farms, homes, businesses. 164 pages, 35 states. 60 years service. Strout Realty 251-R Park Ave. South. New York 10, N. Y.

25 COW FARM, 200 level acres, $25,000; 60 cow farm, top section, $59,000; 86 cow farm, land contract, $45,000 bare; 100 cow farm, pipeline, bulk, 2 homes $57,000 income, $100,000. Mort Wimple, Realtor, Sloansville, N. Y.

TO BUY OR RENT, year round country place, around $5,000. Box 183, Dedham, Mass.

ROUTE 18—WESTERN Cattaraugus Co., 130 acres Chenango silt loam, new barn 32x84, 8 room house, modernized, new roof, aluminum siding. Write Mrs. Maurice Priest, Gowanda, New York. Phone Cattaraugus 5396.

FOR SALE—DIRECT from owner, 90 acres, pleasant location, near central school, alfalfa soil, good buildings and water supply. 5 acres of thrifty vineyard. Lee W. Kenyon, RD3. Dundee, N. Y.

BRAY'S POULTRY FARM, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. 160 acres, 30 acres cleared, good 11 room house, bath, oil burner steam heat, stable, pole barn, 3 car garage, buildings and equipment for 14,000 birds, elevator, auxiliary power plant, range equipment, etc. Very best location for pick up and delivery service. A. P. Stacy, Broker, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

FOR SALE: 285 ACRES, 60 head cattle, full line machinery, excellent buildings, $40,000. 200 acres, 30 head cattle, full line machinery, good buildings, $25,000. Also many others. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson, Salesman, East Springfield, N. Y

HUNTERDON COUNTY 12-ROOM stately dwelling, every convenience, 3-car garage, 2 large buildings, garden, shade, country village, ideal rest home, State approved, veterinarian or multiple living Never offered before. Priced very fair—real terms Owner, E. R. Wilson, Stockton, N. J.

335 ACRES, 45 DAIRYSTOCK, with equipment, crops—$45,000, third down. 95 acres, village edge, barns, silo, large home, only $9500—ideal for cattle dealer! Farms, stock, poultry, taverns, motels — wants? Hendrickson Bros. Cobleskill "Eastern", N. Y.

160A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE almost level acres, over 400 tillable. Creek, springs, small lake, excellent buildings, potato-dairy farm, $85,000. 332 acres, 250 tillable, splendid dairy barn, bulk tank, barn cleaner, 64 Holsteins, all machinery, modern home, $63,000. K. M. LeMieux, Realtor, Arcade, N. Y. Phone 398.

TRAVEL

NEXT SUMMER, IN one trip, see Grand Canyon, visit old Mexico, California, the Canadian Rockies and Lake Louise, by charter bus, 19 days, price only $314.00 plus tax. Plan now. Send for free leaflets: Shanly International Corp., 528A Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo 2, New York.

FARM LOANS

IF YOU NEED MONEY, talk to the people who specialize in farm loans—your local Cooperative Farm Credit Associations. We make loans based on terms that suit the particular needs of the farmer. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or, write for free circular: Dept. D. 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS

FARMERS SPECIAL Hexhead S.A.E. bolts and nuts. New assorted sizes 5/16-7/8 to 6 inches long $15.00 per 100 lbs. FOB check with order. Rolling Equipment Co., 1125 Military Rd. Kenmore 17. N. Y

HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS, power both ways, 4x22—$30.00 each 1½x3—$6.00 each. FOB check with order. Rolling Equipment. 1125 Military Road. Kenmore 17. N. Y.

JEEPS—$225.00, TRUCKS—$212.00, Tractors—$68.00, tools, guns Typical government surplus prices. Buy direct List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises, Wall Street. Box 402-L5, New York 5.

NEW TRUCK CHAINS. 700-750-825x20 single at $15.00 pair; 750x20 triple-side chain duals at $20.00 pair; 825x20 triple-side chain duals at $25.00 pair; 900x20 triple-side chain duals at $27.00 pair; 1100x20 singles heavy at $28.00 pair; 1100x20 triple-side chain duals at $45.00 pair. 5% discount—five or more pair. Express paid—receipt of check. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tictbohls Inc., Delhi, N. Y.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS

KOHLER — ENGINES-GENERATORS. Parts service. O. G. Schwarz Corporation. 430 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y

BOOKS

GOLDMINE OF BOOKS. Almost 2000 titles. Renowned authors 10¢ each postpaid! Sixty page catalog 25¢ Sharon, Box 5114-2, Kansas City 32, Missouri.

"FRAGRANT CITY OF WAX", uniquely illustrated story of honeybees, charms young and old. Sixty years beekeeping experience. $2.25. Geo. S. Graffam, Whitefield, Maine.

SIGNS

NO TRESPASSING Signs, samples, prices free. Cassel. 65 Cottage Middletown, N. Y.

SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings, No Trespassing, etc. Mail box reflective letters, mail 10c for sample, free catalog. Signs, 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York, Dept. G.

ALUMINUM POSTED SIGNS: attractive, economical. Information, prices, Met Signs. Box 452, Altamont, N. Y.

LAND POSTERS—Legal size heavy cardboard printed with name and address. 100 for $7.00; 50 for $4.00. All kinds of printing. Clyde Richards, Avoca, N. Y.

PLASTIC FILM

PLASTIC—TWO CLEAR 9x12', $1.50. Triple-weight tarpaulin 9x12, $2.00, black $2.50. 9x20', $3.25, black $4.00. Postpaid. Catalog. Adval, Box 439E, Hackensack, N. J.

STAMPS AND COINS

OLD COINS DESPERATELY WANTED. Millions of dollars are spent each year for rare coins. Get your share from those old coins lying around the house, or you may even be able to find thousands of dollars worth of rare coins in your pocket change. We pay over $30,000.00 each for certain rare coins. Our large illustrated catalog lists the actual price we will pay for all United States coins and tells you how to find these rare coins. For certain dates we pay up to: $3,500.00 for Half Cents. $4,800.00 for Large Pennies, $600.00 for Flying Eagle Pennies, $2,000.00 for Indian Pennies, $250.00 for Lincoln Pennies before 1932, $1,500.00 for Two-Cent Pieces, $250.00 for Three-Cent Pieces, $16,000.00 for Nickels before 1927, $2,000.00 for Half Dimes, $4,750.00 for Dimes before 1932 $4,250.00 for Twenty-Cent Pieces, $4,500.00 for Quarters before 1938. $5,500.00 for Half Dollars before 1939, $11,750.00 for Silver Dollars and up to $35,000.00 for Gold coins. We pay up to $2,500.00 for Canadian coins. Our low overhead enables us to pay higher prices. Only $1.00 will bring you this Valuable book and may reward you with many thousands of dollars. Our catalog also contains information on United States paper money, Confederate Paper money, tokens, etc. We refund your dollar when you sell us coins. Absolutely Guaranteed: Many thousands of people have dealt with us. Send your dollar today for our catalog, it may mean a fortune for you! Jaymar Corporation, Johnson City 10, New York.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different. 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908. Virgil, Ontario.

INTERESTING WORLDWIDE Animal stamp collection 10¢. With approvals. Niagastamp, St. Catharines 386, Ontario.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington Conn.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc., raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles, all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7, Sevierville Tenn.

SUITING FLANNELS. Rich colors, 45 wide. Beauty blended with finest rayon-celanese acetate. Washable. Crease-resistant. Save! Samples 10¢. Kroona Fabrics, 2005-AF Taylor, Minneapolis 18, Minn.

WONDERFUL PROPOSITION to offer Grange, church groups, scout clubs and agents. Write for literature. Full line gifts for all occasions. W. C. Hoppe, 1633 Jefferson, Buffalo 8, N. Y.

MAILBOX MARKER — Style E-6—$2.65 postpaid. Name plate heavy plastic sharp raised lettering bonded to aluminum frame, any wording up to 15 letters or numbers each side, black enameled lettering on white background or for 35¢ additional white reflecting lettering on green background. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mfr. W. C. Hoppe, 1633 Jefferson, Buffalo 8. New York.

IT'S SMART TO sew with cotton bags. Order our free idea booklet featuring McCall's patterns for fall and winter gifts and apparel. National Cotton Council, Dept. K, Box 9906. Memphis 12, Tenn.

BAKE NEW GREASELESS Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores Free recipes. George, 3605 South 15th. Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

MAKE MONEY WEAVING rugs at home for neighbors on $89.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Loom Works, Dept. 64, Boonville, N. Y.

DISABLED VETERAN'S "Road to Independence." Send 25¢ for catalog of rare gifts, novelties. "The Country Store," Middle Rd., Munnsville, N. Y.

PERSONALIZED MITTEN Guards $1.00. Gift and novelty catalog 25¢. J&J Variety Store, Dept. AA, 123 Carver Street, Utica, New York.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful colors! 1¼ lbs., $1.00. 3¼ lbs., $2.00. Guaranteed! Ward Gould, 92-A North, Medfield, Massachusetts.

FREE: WHOLESALE toy catalog. Big savings on hundreds of Nationally advertised toys for Christmas. Housewares Distributors. 1216-AL West 79th St., Chicago 20, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins Inc., 148 Coddington Road. Ithaca N. Y Phone 4-0445.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 postpaid. Thousands satisfied customers Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

TEE SHIRTS, BRIEFS—Men's, quality white—reinforced, all sizes. $6.95 dozen. Postpaid. Check, money order. E Mathers, Stafford. New York

FREE WHOLESALE Catalog! 100,000 products . . . Save 70% . . . Sporting goods, housewares, everything! Econ-O-Mart, Whippany 20, New Jersey.

RUBBER STAMPS—3 lines $1.00. Labels — printing. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg. Vermont.

PARTS FOR STOVES, furnaces; coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace Co., 793 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER — "BACKWOODS JOURNAL" Old Forge 16, N. Y.—$1.00 year. Sample 20¢.

RUBBER STAMPS; 3 Line pocket $1.00—office type $1.50. Jones, 230A, West 10th, Tarentum, Penna.

FOR SALE — SAWDUST at the sawmill, Charles Hixon, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone LX-4-7566.

SEAL AND VERSE sticker catalog free. House Of Seals, Sanborn, N. Y.

LOUIS J. TABER

LOUIS J. TABER, nationally known in farm and business circles, died on October 16.

A man of boundless energy, throughout the years Lou Taber has filled many high offices, prominent among them being the office of Master of the National Grange, which he held for 18 years.

Active in business and in politics, Mr. Taber helped to organize one of the first cooperative marketing and selling dairy associations in Ohio, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board (and the only remaining member of the first board of directors) of the Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y., a company which he helped to found.

Honors came his way from many sources. His native state of Ohio testified to its appreciation of the work he had done by conferring on him its highest State honor, the Governor's Award. Work for boys, especially rural boys, was an activity very close to his heart. For 30 years he was a member of the National Board of Rural Scouting, and the Boy Scouts recognized his interest and his work by presenting him with Scouting's highest award, the Silver Buffalo.

When American Agriculturist Foundation was organized, Lou Taber was among our first directors, and those of us on the staff had an opportunity to know and appreciate his worth. Farmer, Grange leader, business man, Louis J. Taber met the challenge of living, and served his fellow men well.—*H.L.C.*

BEEF CATTLEMEN'S SHORT COURSE

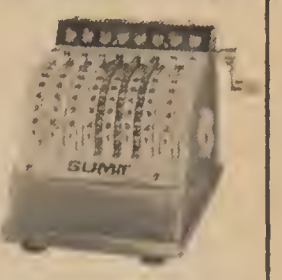
COMMERCIAL beef production will be given special emphasis at the tenth annual Beef Cattlemen's Short Course scheduled at Cornell University for the week of January 23rd. Pasture and forage production; new developments in storing, handling and feeding roughage; feeding programs; housing and equipment; and marketing will be only some of the highlights.

Dr. W. A. Cowan, head of the Department of Animal Industries at the University of Connecticut will be on hand to discuss research conducted at his institution relative to wintering cattle outdoors and the use of high level roughage rations in the production of quality beef. Several successful cattle feeders will also appear on the program.

For application forms, programs or other details, get in touch with your county agricultural agent, or write to M. D. Lacy, Department of Animal Husbandry, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

HEAVY-DUTY DESK

ADDING MACHINE



- ADDS
- SUBTRACTS
- and MULTIPLIES to $999,999.99
- Top Windows Show Running Total
- Automatic Clearing

ONLY $18.95

No need to spend hundreds or even $50 for a real adding machine. The SUMIT is a real desk model adding machine for home and office use. It is not a cheap foreign import, but made in U. S. and guaranteed for two full years by manufacturer. Only 5" high, 5" wide, 7" deep, it occupies little desk space, yet saves hours of time with unerring accuracy. Body is made of heavy-gauge steel and is practically indestructible. Beautiful horizon blue color. 10 DAY FREE TRIAL. Use it for ten days and if not delighted we will refund the entire purchase price. Send only $18.95 plus $1 shipping charges in cash, check or money order. For C. O. D. enclose $1 deposit and pay postman balance plus C. O. D. shipping charges. The SUMIT is probably the most inexpensive quality adding machine on the market.

Barilen Corp.,

DEPT. M-29. 11 E. 47 STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations — making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery — don't wait — try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages — act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2 — A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE AND FARM MACHINERY DISPERSAL

Sat., Nov. 19, 1960 10:30 A.M.

On Lake Rd., (Route 104 East) 2 miles North of Ontario Center, N. Y. Having decided to quit farming, will sell:

35 HEAD of PUREBRED ANGUS CATTLE 35

This is a real good herd of Angus Cattle, predominately Eileenmere breeding; 18 cows, balance Heifers and calves a top four year old herd sire, Pridemere of Kenwood by Eileenmere B D 89 out of Green Brae Pride 2, selling—several cows with calves by side. T.B. Accredited; Calfhood Vaccinated; Bangs Certified; Inspected by Vet. prior to sale.

The complete line of Machinery to sell at 10:30 A.M.

RALPH BAILEY, Owner

HARRIS WILCOX, INC.
Sale Mgrs. & Auctioneers
Bergen, N. Y. Phone 146
Members of National & State Auctioneers Assn.

COWPOX*-RINGWORM

Teat Sores, Skin Abrasions

* Blu-Kote dries up cowpox lesions, controls secondary infection. Germicidal, Fungicidal, protective wound dressing. Quick drying . . . penetrating. 4 oz. bottle $1.00 at dealers or mailed postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris 2, N.Y.

PAINT IT ON

Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H®*. At all drug counters.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

Let's Talk TURKEY

By Alberta D. Shackelton



TODAY'S turkey would hardly be recognized by its ancestors, nor by the Pilgrim families who celebrated that first Thanksgiving long ago. It is more compact and more meaty, plumper and more tender, and has a larger proportion of breast meat. Most of the turkeys now being sold are ready-to-cook, either fresh killed or frozen, though dressed ones are still available, as well as turkey parts. You can also get the increasingly popular turkey fryer-roasters.

Look for these characteristics in the dressed bird if you want top quality: moist, pliable, waxy skin with few pinfeathers and no bruises or discolorations, a short body and broad breast, thick-meated thighs, and a well distributed layer of fat under the skin. Avoid any frozen turkey if the package shows dark, blistered, or dried skin.

If you are buying less than a 12-pound bird, allow about ¾ to 1 pound per serving, ready-to-cook weight. For heavier birds, allow ½ to ¾ pound per serving, ready-to-cook weight. Most cooks like to have plenty of turkey left over after the holiday meal. For this purpose, allow about 1½ to 1¾ pounds per serving. A 15-pound turkey cuts about 20 servings.

Turkey is perishable. You may keep unfrozen **(unstuffed)** fresh turkey in vapor proof wrapping in the coldest part of the refrigerator for a few days. Thaw frozen turkey in its original wrapper in the refrigerator at 40° to 50° about 24 hours for large whole birds, and about 12 hours for smaller birds. It is not advisable to thaw them at room temperature. Directions on package for cooking frozen turkey without thawing may be followed, but frozen turkey is easier to stuff if thawed first.

Preparing and Stuffing

Wash, dry, and rub inside of the ready-to-cook turkey with salt. Wash and clean gizzard, heart (and neck if desired), cover with boiling water and simmer until tender. Add the liver the last 10 to 20 minutes of simmering. Cool and refrigerate the broth and cooked giblets for the gravy.

Stuff and truss the turkey **just before roasting.** (It is **not recommended** to stuff the turkey ahead of time and refrigerate or freeze the stuffed bird for later cooking.)

Choose your favorite stuffing — with moist bread crumbs or rice or potato or all or part cornbread as a base, and additions (as desired) of onion, sage, poultry seasoning mix, celery, chestnuts, mushrooms, giblets, oysters, cooked sausage, nuts, etc. Or you may use one of the packaged seasoned dressings.

Allow 1½ slices bread for each serving of stuffing, or 3 slices for each pound of poultry, dressed weight, and cut or tear into uniform pieces. A 1-pound loaf of white bread makes about 2 quarts of large crumbs. Allow about 2 quarts crumbs to stuff a 10-pound turkey. You may want to fill the turkey with one kind of dressing (moist or dry) and bake the other kind in a casserole.

Stuffing a bird can be done quickly just before roasting by doing these things ahead of time: For a **moist stuffing,** prepare and refrigerate liquid ingredients and measure and prepare dry ingredients and store at room temperature. Combine both just before stuffing. For **dry stuffings,** combine all ingredients (except egg, if used), refrigerate, and stuff bird just before roasting.

How to stuff: Fill the neck cavity **loosely** with prepared stuffing. Fold neck skin back and fasten to backbone with poultry pins or skewers. Fold wing tips over neck skin. Fill body cavity **lightly** with stuffing, place pins or skewers across opening, lace across with string, and wrap string around tail and ends of legs, and tie firmly. If turkey has been dressed with a "tuck" (a slit cut in the loose skin below tip of breastbone which holds the legs firm against the body and over the back cavity), you will not need pins or skewers. Just simply tuck legs back into band of skin after turkey is stuffed.

Roasting the Bird

Whatever method you use, complete the roasting in one continuous period. It is **not** advisable to partly roast at one time and finish later on. The low temperature method of roasting turkey is the preferred one for the most attractive bird for carving at the table.

Place the stuffed turkey on a rack in a shallow pan, breast side up for a small bird which can be roasted without turning. Heavy birds, 18 pounds or more, may be started breast down and turned when half done to cook more evenly. You will also place the bird breast down if you use one of the popular V-racks for holding roasts.

Grease the skin of the bird thoroughly. If you use a meat thermometer, insert it in the center of the inside thigh muscle adjoining the body cavity. Cover bird with a "tent" or "blanket" of aluminum foil, placing it so that it does not touch sides or top. Do not add water and do not cover the pan. Plan the roasting time so that the turkey will be done 20 to 30 minutes ahead of serving to let meat absorb juices and make carving easier.

Baste turkey with drippings or melted fat several times during the roasting, doing so quickly so as not to lose oven heat. When turkey is ½ to ⅔ done, cut the string or skin to release legs to make it cook better and look better. Follow the roasting timetable below, suggested by Poultry and Egg National Board for stuffed turkeys, and use a preheated low moderate oven (325°). (For unstuffed turkeys, allow ½ to 1 hour less total roasting time, the shorter time for birds up to 12 pounds and the longer time for birds over 12 pounds.)

Size of Turkey	Roasting Time (325°)
6 to 8 pounds	3½ to 4 hrs.
8 to 12 "	4 to 4½ hrs.
12 to 16 "	4½ to 5½ hrs.
16 to 20 "	5½ to 7 hrs.
20 to 24 "	7 to 8½ hrs.

To test for doneness, press thickest part of drumstick and thickest part of breast with the fingers protected by a holder. Both should feel very soft. Also, move the drumstick up and down. It should move easily and twist out of joint. A meat thermometer should register 190° to 195°. Placed in the center of the dressing, it should register 165°. Remove turkey to heated platter and let stand 20 to 30 minutes before carving to keep hot and to allow time to make gravy.



Thanksgiving calls for extra special trimmings and traditional foods. In the article on this page, Mrs. Shackelton tells just how to prepare, roast, and carve the turkey.

—David W. Cohen from A. Devaney, N. Y.

Oven Braising Method

If you want to save roasting time and are going to carve the turkey before it is brought to the table, you may wish to use the oven braising method for roasting. The roasted bird will not have as fine an appearance (as skin splits and blisters), but it will be flavorful, juicy, and tender. Prepare turkey as described above, but cover pan with roaster lid and roast in a 400° to 450° oven for about half the time suggested above for low temperature method. This method is especially good for junior turkeys with less under-skin fat and thinner skin; also, for older, less tender birds, and for frozen stuffed turkeys.

Making the Gravy

Allow ¼ cup gravy per serving. Pour drippings from roasting pan into a bowl, leaving the brown residue in pan. Let fat rise to the top of drippings, skim off, and measure the amount needed back into the pan (in proportions of 3 tablespoons fat, 3 tablespoons flour, and 2 cups liquid for 2 cups gravy). Blend fat and flour, slowly add liquid (use broth from cooking giblets), and cook until thickened, blending the brown from the pan into the gravy with stirring as it cooks. Trim gristle from giblets, dice, and add to the gravy just before seasoning.

Serving and Carving

Place the turkey, breast up, on a large flat platter in front of the carver and to his left. Provide the carver with a sharp thin-bladed carving knife, a long-pronged fork, and dinner plates.

The newer "side" method of carving a turkey is preferred by some carvers. To accomplish this, place carving fork in breast and, holding tip of leg with fingers, flip bird to its left side so that the back is toward the carver with drumsticks to the right. Cut off tip and middle joint of wing (this may be done in the kitchen). Carve several slices of meat from the thigh, so as to see the thigh bone. Then loosen bone by cutting along each side with the tip of knife. Cut meat around the joint between the drumstick and thigh, but leave the bones connected. Lift up drumstick with left hand, and cut under upper thigh joint, and then lift drumstick up and remove it and the thigh bone all in one piece.

Disjoint the thigh bone. Stand drumstick on end and slice off as much meat as possible. Then begin at the front end of turkey and carve thin slices of white meat until the wing socket is exposed. Remove second joint of wing and cut meat off

(Continued on Page 27)

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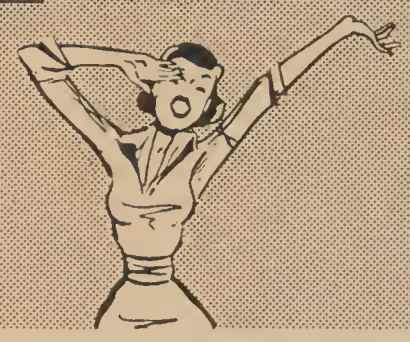
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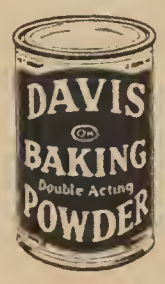
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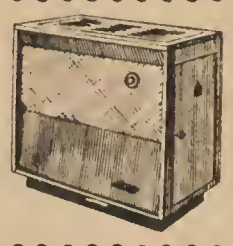
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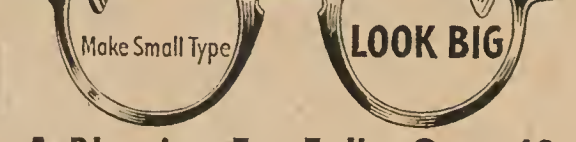
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The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Accessories Work Magic

CALL IT "magic" if you want and it really seems that way when you realize how easily you can convert a few garments in your wardrobe to serve many uses. A limited number of the correct accessories can be used over and over to give your outfit just the right finishing touch. Two basic sets are sufficient, though many women have a few additional items they use from time to time for variety.

Select a hat of velour, velvet, felt or fabric in a style becoming to you and in keeping with fashion. This may match or harmonize with your color scheme. A pair of comfortable shoes with medium heels will take you shopping or to daytime meetings. Your choice depends upon the style that is best for your feet for continued use—oxfords, pumps, ties. Black, brown, or navy are the usual choice to go with your daytime costume.

Match your purse to your hat—or if you prefer, to your shoes. Choose a purse roomy enough to hold all your paraphernalia, but not so big as to be bulky.

Your gloves may be of leather or fabric and match your hat—or select white or off-white for general use. Don't overdo the idea of color, for it is monotonous to have your hat, purse, gloves and shoes all the same color.

Your daytime jewelry should be simple—a pretty lapel pin, a choker of pearls, or a metal necklace. If you are fortunate enough to have a lovely family heirloom, this is much to be preferred to costume jewelry. If you wear earrings, choose simple, medium-sized ones.

For dressy afternoon or evening occasions, use shoes with slightly higher heels, probably pumps. Select a hat of flowers, feathers, fur, velvet, or silk, depending upon the season. Carry a small clutch purse of leather or silk. Use a rhinestone clip and earrings for jewelry, and finish off with white push-down gloves.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

For Christmas



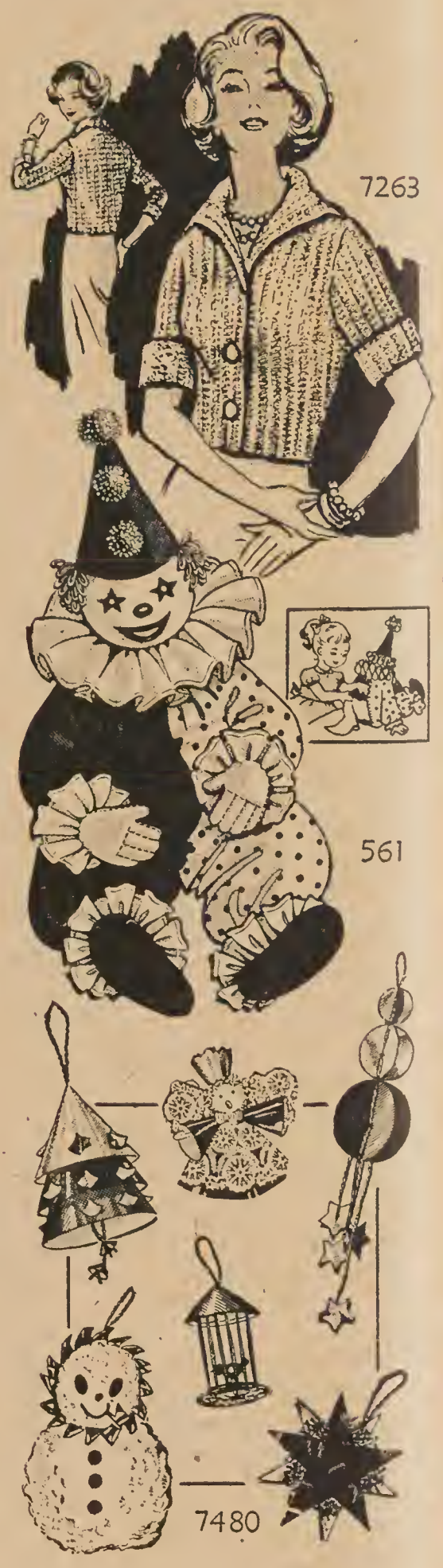
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Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

Readers' Questions

Lily Problem

I had a nice bed of Olympic Hybrids. They bloomed fine, then the stalks began to fall over and I found they had been eaten off at the ground level. I started digging down and the bulbs were all gone. I also have lost a lot of very choice lilies. I knew the moles had been through them but have always heard they did not eat bulbs. I have been in the flower business many years and never had trouble like this before.

In your article on Spring bulbs you recommend dusting them with Dieldrin. I never heard of it before, but I inquired at the supply store here and find they have it in stock. By the information on the bag I think it must be pretty powerful and rather dangerous stuff to use. How will it work on lily bulbs? Kindly tell me just how you would use the Dieldrin on lily bulbs, or what other good repellent you can recommend. Do you mix it all through the soil or just on the bulbs? I have other lilies in the perennial garden not touched yet; the ones eaten were up around the house. Any help you can give me will be much appreciated.—*P.W., New Hampshire.*

I recommended Dieldrin or Chlordane around plantings of Spring bulbs. The reason for this is to destroy the grubs. Moles or mice are attracted by grubs in the soil and presumably go on to eat the bulbs.

You say that Dieldrin and Chlordane are "pretty powerful and rather dangerous." I am indeed happy to see that readers are reading labels—but read your other insecticide labels. They are all poisonous—even Rotenone (which most people consider harmless) will kill in heavy concentration. Use any of these, but follow directions and take advised precautions. These products come in many concentrations and you will have to read the directions for grub proofing. Dieldrin and/or Chlordane are used in many fields for food crops. You can also use a regular mole repellent such as Mo Go, Mole Nots, Molite, etc.

Your lily problem may be moles or mice, one of the many fungi diseases, or mosaic. Lilies may be good for many years, and then the introduction of one diseased bulb may ruin all lilies. Or, in an old planting, lack of aeration could cause one of the fungi to develop. Fall cleanup and burning of dead foliage is a good prevention. Mosaic—which is a twisting and distortion—is fatal. Dig and burn all diseased bulbs.

Bordeaux is generally used to control the fungi of lilies, but you may want to try one of the newer ones, such as Zineb or Parzate.

Broken Tulips

In your article about planting bulbs, you said not to plant any Rembrandts, as they were broken tulips and that was mosaic disease. I planted some years ago and I noticed that they and everything else that I planted there didn't do anything.

I would like to put daffodils, narcissus, and jonquils in the same bed, and I am wondering whether they would be affected by the mosaic disease of the Rembrandts. I did put crocus around the edge of the bed and found it didn't do much.—Mrs. *R.K., New York*

Broken tulips will not affect anything except other tulips. If you have had trouble growing other things in this area, it must be due to heavy soil, lack of drainage, food, or too much shade.

If drainage is okay, and you have sufficient sunlight, try incorporating some bone meal and peat moss. Then this area should grow plants nicely.

House Plants

When I water my house plants, a lot of white worms or grubs (very small) come up. Will the use of Chlordane and Sodium Selenate get rid of them? They feed on the small roots. Also, please tell me where to send for the book, *All About House Plants* by Montague Free. —*W.B.B., New York*

Yes, Chlordane or Sodium Selenate will rid your plants of soil worms. When you get it at your garden store, ask for full directions for using it.

All About House Plants by Montague Free, is published by the American Garden Guild, Inc. and Doubleday & Company, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Any good bookstore should also stock this book.

Rubber Plant

I have a rubber plant about three feet tall, and I notice that several of the bottom leaves are turning yellow, then brown, wither, curl up and die. I have had it for some time and never before had any trouble with it, feed it regularly, water, etc. I hope you can help me, as I treasure it.—Mrs. *C.J.W., New York*

Your rubber plant may be pot-bound. Transplant it into a larger container (with bottom drainage, or several inches of gravel). Use good potting soil.

There is a possibility of a fungus disease, but I would not be sure. A complete liquid fertilizer would also help. Rapid-Gro is good.

A GRACE FOR THANKSGIVING

By Edith Shaw Butler

For all Thy countless blessings
And gifts that we hold dear;
For this, the feast of harvests,
That crowns a fruitful year;
For homes and families gathered,
For treasured memories stored,
With grateful hearts we offer
A special thanks, O Lord.

THE CLOTHES LINE

(Continued From Opposite Page)

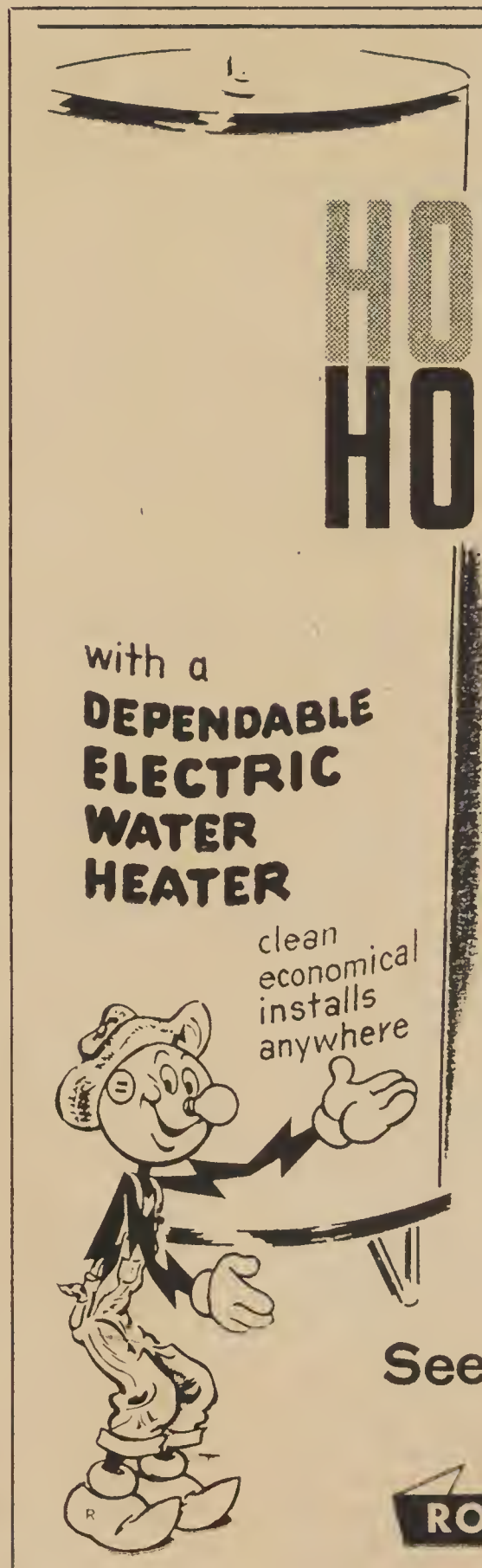
Don't wear everything at once. Remember that it is better to be underdressed than over-dressed. Look over the accessories you already have on hand and pick out those that seem to fit your needs and that you enjoy wearing. Don't clutter up your life with too many things—a few well chosen ones are all you need to feel and look well dressed.

LET'S TALK TURKEY

(Continued from Page 24)

wing as done for drumstick. Continue slicing white meat until enough slices are provided or the breastbone has been reached.

Slit the thin tissue in the thigh region and make an opening large enough for a serving spoon to spoon out stuffing. Serve each person some white and dark meat and a spoonful of dressing. Turn bird over and carve other side in the same way.



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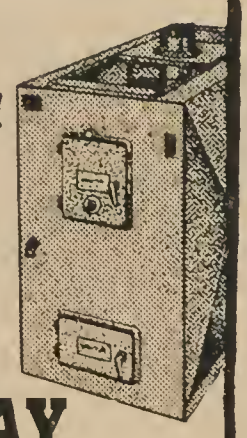
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CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!

In your issue of October 1 you have an item on the editorial page concerning the unionization of farm help. There is a threat made there. There is a reasonable approach to this problem, but any level headed man knows the many arguments so I will not take the time to enumerate them. I am going to meet these birds on their own ground.

I am fifty years old. I have an old farm here on a hill of over 500 acres, have some 70 head of cattle, and the tools to get in their feed. I have a good saw mill and an SA Wood 4-side planer. When business was good I hired six men. I never had any money and do not now have any. When I started I had **nothing.**

I do not know who made the statement about "someone getting hurt" but if you do I wish you would give him this message from me: "If anyone puts his foot on my land and says words like that to me, I shall be happy to see who will get hurt." I'm serious! Labor Unions are **ruining** this country.—*C. Hartwell, Chelsea, Vt.*

HELP WANTED

I wonder if any readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST could tell me why ensilage spoils around the edges of my stone silo.

The walls are 18 inches thick of stone and mortar, and the ensilage is damp and well packed. I'd appreciate any suggestions.—*M. S. Joslin, Chemung, N. Y.*

THANKS!

We love the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and wouldn't be without it. My mother and father took it when I was a little boy, and I am now 59 years of age.—*Daniel Babcock, Unadilla, N. Y.*

NO "DESK MAN"

Your article on logging in the October 1 issue is somewhat unfair to the logger, and will probably result in a lot of people not selling their logs.

I hope some men who buy logs on the stumps answer that article with a few facts, such as cost of logs, operation and labor. Also all the various deductions and insurances, which run high in that industry, should be included. Taking these things, plus the cost of buying machinery, otherwise called investment, maintaining same, and other odds and ends, will show that the prices quoted for logs are way too high.

Why should the log owner have to sell so low to cover operation? I ask that too. I have sold woodlots also, but the article in question sounds like a desk and pencil job. — *Mrs. Louis Bishop, West Camp, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: Jim Pond is known personally to a good many of our subscribers. If there is any individual to whom the term "desk worker" does not apply, it is Jim Pond. He has spent much of his life in the outdoors working in woodlots. He speaks from experience.

TRAINING

Farming is becoming more and more complex, and a college education will certainly help a person headed for farming in obtaining more of an income, as well as being more efficient—but it is not an absolute necessity.—*Mrs. Robert Ballek, East Haddam, Conn.*

Hot Water for the Dairy Farm

(Continued from Page 20)

able and if you plan to use this rate for heating all of the hot water requirements for two milkings (one day's requirement), an electric heater with two elements is necessary. The bottom element would be connected for off-peak or time clock operation and the upper element would be set for 24 hour or continuous recovery operation. This would then satisfy the requirements as set forth by milk sanitarians so that it would be very unlikely that all of the hot water would ever be used up before washup needs were filled.

A water heater too large is better than a heater sized too closely. A little reserve capacity is desirable for this particular job. Water heaters used on off-peak should be large enough to deliver a full day's hot water needs. One used on 24 hour recovery would need to be sized large enough to deliver the largest amount of hot water that might be needed at any one milking and washup period.

Another development now available to farmers for helping in the job of water heating is the water preheating heat exchanger used in conjunction with the condensing unit of the bulk milk cooler. (See page 6 of the October 1 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST). Savings in heating costs amount to about half or more of the total heating costs for hot water normally to be expected. They also improve the performance of the bulk cooler by about 10%.

Considering the new rules in effect for bulk cooler performance, the heat exchanger may be the only way in which some of the present coolers installed on farms may come up to specifications. This will be especially true where the condensing units on direct expansion coolers were undersized and where the coolers are now being loaded close to the maximum holding capacity.

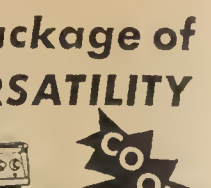
The other consideration is where a dairyman may have an existing water heater that is too small to supply enough hot water and is faced with the purchase of a larger heater. The heat exchanger can often add the needed hot water supply without a second heater and at the same time cut down on the power consumption of the present heater.

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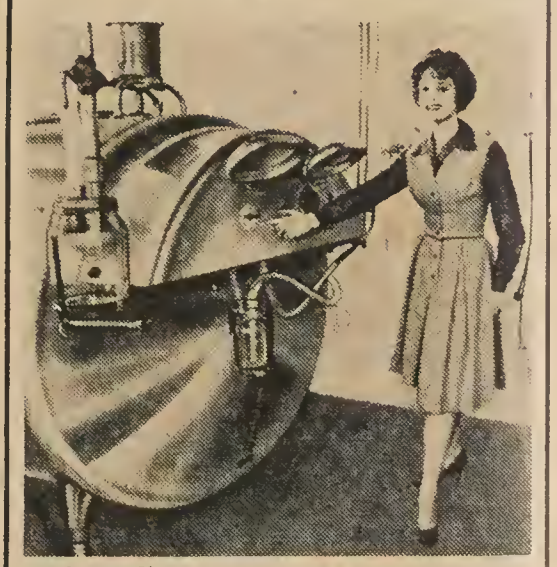
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AA Advertisers



According to a recent announcement of the ZERO CORPORATION of Washington, Missouri — manufacturer of the Zero T-20 vacuum automatic bulk milk cooler — the dairyman's dream of "push button" bulk tank cleaning has become a reality. Zero engineering has developed and perfected a bulk milk tank that's completely automatic.

The new Zero T-20 bulk cooler washes, rinses and sanitizes itself—at the simple turn of a switch, to which the lovely milkmaid is pointing in the picture. And once the switch is turned, the entire cleansing action of this ultra-modern farm bulk milk tank, from start to finish, is as "push button" automatic as the home automatic laundry washer.

The Zero's built-in Spatter-Spray Automatic Washer has twin impellers that hurl a double crossfire of water at and below the waterline. Being round in shape, the tank has no hard-to-clean crevises or corners.

Dennis Elected to Lead The Dairymen's League

FOLLOWING the announcement by President Stanley Benham some time ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election, his annual report at the recent Dairymen's League meeting in Rochester took on particular significance. While attending the meeting, I could sense a strong feeling of regret among the delegates and friends present about Stanley's retirement.

In his report, Mr. Benham made the following points:

That producers should have ready a carefully-thought-out program in case it should become necessary to fit the supply of milk more closely to market demand.

That League business has reached new heights in volume and sales dollars, with sales amounting to $191,765,338, more than $6,000,000 above the previous year.

That the intense competition of new dairy products, such as sterile milk, should be realized and steps taken to meet it.

That the growing buying power of large food handlers make it essential that cooperatives be larger in order to meet buying power with equal selling power.

Mr. Benham referred with satisfaction to the success of the recent joint effort by the four major milk cooperatives in obtaining emergency price improvement. He emphasized, however, that such action does not solve the bigger problem of the lack of balance between supply and demand.

Three new directors were elected: Donald R. Townsend, Rhinebeck, to succeed Mr. Benham, who is retiring also from his directorship; Baumes Marshman, Oxford, replacing J. D. Sholes, West Edmeston; and Robert S. Turner, Horseheads, replacing Edgar Raish of Candor. The following directors were re-elected: Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie; Thomas R. Dady, Cazenovia; Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn; J. D. Pickens, Lawtons; Carl B. Carpenter, Woodhull; and George W. Slocum, Milton, Pa.

Among the resolutions approved were the following:

Opposing restrictive, discriminatory or unfair taxation tending to impair the operation of farmer cooperatives.

Urging producers and organizations to seek and abide by uniformly administered rules and regulations governing antibiotics.

Proposing that the League give consideration to an amendment to Class I formula designed to assure a more even price for fluid milk throughout the year.

Opposing the use of dairy substitutes in State institutions.

Affirming the League position to support legislation to restrict labor union activities to bonafide labor objectives.

Recommending that livestock packer-buyers be included in the State bonding requirements for protection of producers.

Urging continued efforts to get State legislation to protect producers of perishable products in the event of labor disputes.

Supporting milk promotion and proposing an amendment to Order 27 whereby the costs of milk promotion would be equitably distributed among all producers.

Proposing continued support to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in meeting attacks against the compensatory payment provisions of Order 27.

The Young Cooperators had a full program. In addition to agreeing on projects to be carried out during the coming year, they listened to a talk by H. McClarren, youth director of the American Institute of Cooperation, and participated in an afternoon panel on the subject "Making Religion a Part of Everyday Life." The moderator was Rev. Stanley Skinner, director of the Rural Church Institute.

An important part of the Home Service program were the talks by four young people who have had the opportunity to visit other lands and take part in family life there. Janet Sondericker, Attica, N. Y., spoke on "Family Life in Russia;" Dale Bell, Cortland, N. Y. discussed "Family Life in Australia;" Karen Bachman, Ulysses, Pa., covered her experiences in Germany; and Mrs. Cornelius Paul, St. Johnsville, N. Y., described "Family Life in Holland."

At the meeting of the directors, Russell Dennis of Penfield, N. Y. was elected president. Mr. Dennis, a native of Fairport, N. Y., comes from a family of Dairymen's League pioneers. He was born in June, 1919, and one year later his father joined the Dairymen's League. Russell became a League member in his own right in 1943 and began activities as a member of the Young Cooperators.

He served as the first Young Cooperator president from his district, was elected sub-district president in 1952, and three years later was elected to the Cooperative's board of directors. He became a member of the executive committee in 1958, and has served as assistant treasurer of the organization.

Mr. Dennis is married to the former Marjorie Milligan, and they have five children.

Glenn Talbott, Hume, N. Y., was elected secretary-treasurer; S. K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, N. Y., first vice president; and Jennings D. Pickens, Lawtons, N. Y., second vice president. Two new members were elected to the executive committee: Lester Martin, Milford, N. Y., and Milburn Huntley, West Winfield, N. Y. These two, along with the president, secretary-treasurer, and first vice president, make up the executive committee.—*H.L.C.*

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JOHN FALLON

Master Farmer, Citizen, Homemaker

by E. R. EASTMAN

ONE OF THE great advantages that we on the staff of American Agriculturist have always had is the opportunity to know great people, most of them farmers. One of them is my longtime friend, John Fallon.

By any measurement, John is a truly great person and he and his late wife have been an inspiration to all who have had the privilege of knowing them.

I first got acquainted with John in 1928 when the American Agriculturist honored the Fallons as Master Farmers and the Governor of the State made the award.

John Fallon, now 85 years old, was born in Canada. Working for wages, he saved a little capital, crossed the American line, and bought, mostly on credit, a 300-acre dairy farm near Malone, New York. With no other income except from the dairy, John and his wife educated eleven children, putting nine of them through college. In addition, they paid for their farm and saved a modest competence, enough to take care of themselves without being financially dependent on anyone else.

Rundown Farm

When John and his wife got that farm, it was completely rundown. One of his first big jobs was to spread a ten-year accumulation of manure. The farm had not been plowed much for many years, so John acquired two teams and with two hired men, plowed 200 acres the first year. Any oldtimer remembering his plowing days with a team and one-furrow walking plow will know what a gigantic job it was to plow that 200 acres in one year.

I asked John the other day if he believed in modern equipment.

"Yes," he answered emphatically, "using a one-furrow plow is slow business. One time in those early days I saw a farmer across the river in Canada using a two-bottom plow. I immediately bought one. I bought the first tractor we had in our town in 1916. I have always tried to save labor with modern equipment."

Because I am always interested in cows, I asked John about his dairy.

"I have always believed in having good cows," he told me. "I'll never forget the first morning I sent a thousand pounds of milk to the cheese and butter factory.

"In 1899, I sold milk for 70 cents per cwt. Those were the bad years when I didn't pay the interest, but I was always fortunate in having good credit."

When I asked further questions about his cows, John said:

"I tried alfalfa, but it was no good on my soil. For legumes, I stuck to red clover and alsike. Because my farm was level, it was possible for me always to rotate my pastures."

In the North Country getting a living price for milk has always been especially hard, so John was the first in his section to help to organize the Dairymen's League and has always been an active supporter of that organization. He told me with some emphasis that the League had been of greater help than dairymen of the North Country realized because "it furnished a market every day in the year for its members."

John has always believed in owning a good bull. In his early days of farming, he bought a purebred bull. Starting with an average production of a little over 4,000 lbs. of milk per cow, he ended his dairy business when he had to retire with from 50 to 60 cows averaging over 10,000 lbs.

Master Citizen

But a Master Farmer has to be much more than just a good farmer; he has to be a master citizen, and he and his wife have to be master homemakers. In a lifetime of serving their community and their fellows, John Fallon and his wife certainly measured up. He helped to organize the first farm bureau in Franklin County, and he and the executive committee hired Orin Ross as their first county agent. Orin was later named Master Farmer by American Agriculturist and now farms in Lewis County.

John joined the Grange in 1902 and holds the Golden Sheaf Award from the Grange for long years of active service.

I wish there were room to retell the story John told me about the fight he led in Franklin County to organize the Dairymen's League strike in 1916. He and his neighbors took over a factory, and bought hand separators so that they could take care of their milk without sending it to the market during the strike.

The high respect in which the citizens of his community and county hold John is shown by the fact that he has been elected to many local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Fallon have been devoted church members, supporting their church with both money and active service.

The kind of homemakers the Fallons have been is indicated in the record of their children, who were made to believe (next to their faith in God) in hard work and dependence upon one's own resources in partnership with God. As a result, the Fallon children have all made good, many of them holding highly responsible positions like E. H. Fallon, general manager of the G.L.F.

Believing that he didn't have enough education, (who does?) John and his wife determined, as soon as the babies began to come that, God willing, their children would all get an education.

John believes that we're headed for deep trouble in this country unless we can stop the trend toward socialism.

At 85, John spends his winters in St. Petersburg, Florida; his summers in Malone, New York. It is good that after such a full and worthy life, he can still get fun out of going to ball games, listening to concerts of the Sunshine Band in St. Petersburg, and in playing shuffleboard almost every day.

One of the best indications of character is the way a person adjusts himself to the constant change that we have to face in this life, one of the worst of which is the loss of a lifetime partner.

At 85, John Fallon's clear-eyed, straight thinking definitely shows that he has adjusted himself and will be able to adjust to meet whatever may come.



MASTER FARMER JOHN FALLON AND HIS FAMILY

Front row (seated): Genevieve; Francis' son John; Eileen; Ella (deceased); Frederick (holding son Robert); Madeline (Mrs. Frederick); Third row: Hugh (deceased); Walter; Second row: Francis; Ronnie (Mrs. Francis); John Fallon (holding granddaughter Lorna, daughter of Francis); Wife, Gertrude (Mrs. Arthur); Arthur; Florence; Edmund; Henry.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE OFTEN thought about the parable of the prodigal son. He was a bad boy and went away and wasted his substance, yet he was received with great praise and joy when he returned. But what about the good boy who stayed home, worked hard, and caused his parents no trouble? Shouldn't he have been the one to have the celebration?

This reminds me of the old story about the father who called his three sons to the side of his bed when he was dying.

"To you, John," he said, "I give this farm, all the cattle and equipment."

"Oh, thank you," answered John. "How I wish you could live to enjoy it yourself."

"To you, Henry," said the father, "I leave $25,000 in cash."

"Oh, thank you," answered Henry. "How I wish you could live to enjoy it yourself."

"But to you, Dan, who have caused me constant worry and pain, I leave you fifty cents with which to buy a rope to hang yourself."

"Why, thank you, Father," answered Dan. "How I wish you could live to enjoy it yourself!"

SERVICE BUREAU

THE WEB

"I am just another sucker who got caught up in a web. Last spring I answered an ad for work at home in the export-import business. The literature claimed, if I took the course for about $35.00, I would be able to start right in making money. I paid $5.00 and received some books to study. However, before I got started I found it would require quite a lot of money.

"I was supposed to send the course back in 10 days if I didn't want it, but I became ill and it was 30 days before I was able to return it. Now they say I will have to pay and they have threatened to sue and attach anything I might have. Do you think you can help me?"

This was a contract, and the company can hold our subscriber to it, if they carried out what they agreed to do under the terms of the contract. That is the question. Unfortunately, our reader did not live up to her part of the agreement because she did not return the course within the allotted time.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Charles E. Tears, Clifton Springs, N. Y., has received so many replies to her inquiries for poems that she doesn't have time to acknowledge them all personally. Accordingly, she hopes that all who wrote will accept this note as a token of her appreciation.

Mrs. Casper Snyder of East Bethany, N. Y. would like one or more copies of St. Basil's Catholic Hymnal, which was in use around 1910.

Mr. Robert Pritting of Avoca, N.Y. would like to buy a copy of "Lowell Historic Genealogy" published by Chas. E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Samuel Handzuk, N. Tonawanda (refund on trees)	$10.00
Mrs. Gertrude Hopkins, Springville (settlement of estate)	100.00
Mr. Argyle Ballard, Willseyville (refund on steel plates)	40.00
Mrs. Dale Trout, Seneca Falls (refund on payment)	7.00
Mr John Rogers, Watertown (settlement damage claim)	42.50
Mrs. Courtland White, Hudson Falls (refund on tank.	5.61

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. C. I. Reynolds, Dalton (payment on acc't.)	10.42
Mr. Grant Cooper, Ulster (refund on pants)	4.00

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Louis Kurty, Roebling (refund on order)	17.83

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs A. J. Martin, Laconia (refund on pictures,	1.00
Mr. Paul Pennock, Concord (refund on juicer)	6.98

VERMONT

Mr. Samuel Whitworth, Warren (payment on hay)	25.00
Mrs. Chas. W. Vaughan, Thetford (refund on dress)	13.46

Fast Work Nabs Thief

"A few days ago a man slept in my buildings overnight and I found the bags on which he slept the next day. I also found burned matches and cigarette butts. A short time later, I saw a man up along the railroad tracks, so I called the State Troopers.

"The Trooper was here in a few minutes and we drove up along the field just as the man was about to move on. He was searched and had a potato sack full of articles: my ½ in. electric drill, about 30 bits for the drill, a very sharp ice pick, 2 hens, corn, peppers, and cabbage; quite a load.

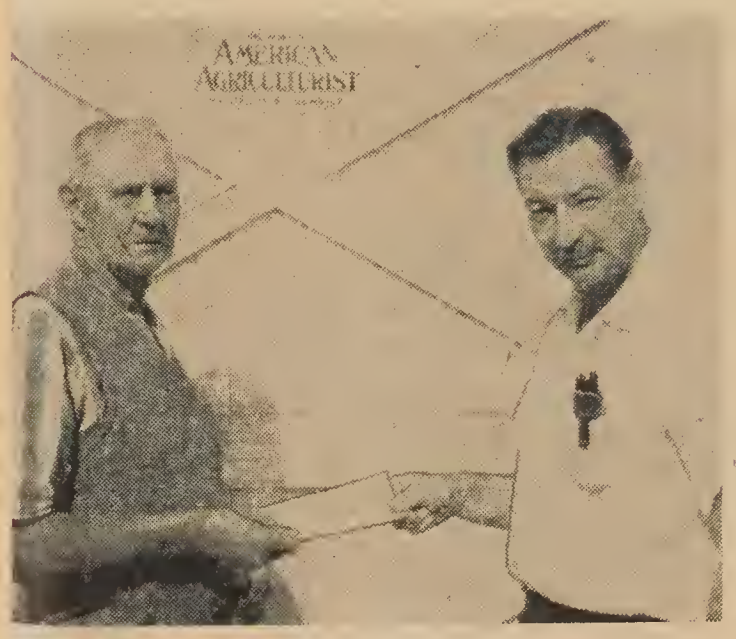
"The man, who was from Alabama, was taken before the magistrate here in Howell Township, and was sentenced to 30 days in Freehold jail. The stolen property was worth about $50.00. I got the drill and bits back, but the rest was valueless."

We were glad to send our $25.00 reward check to Mr. Sidney D. Thompson, R. D. 2, Freehold, New Jersey, along with our sincere congratulations for the part he played in this man's arrest.

George Ellingham, field representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (shown at right) delivers a reward check to Mr. Sidney Thompson. George writes:

"I drove down to Freehold, N. J. and delivered the reward check to Mr. Thompson. He was pleased and suggested that if all farmers would report these fellows who steal and trespass there would be a lot fewer losses and less damage.

"Mrs. Thompson told me that their Golden Wedding Anniversary was due shortly and that they were planning to use the check for a show and a dinner for some of their friends."



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Mr. Sidney D. Thompson
R. D. 2
Freehold, New Jersey

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Caught Hand In Corn Picker



North American agent J. H. Noel hands $967.00 to Raymond Coursen.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my sincerest thanks to you for the check in the amount of $967.00 that you issued me so promptly upon receipt of my hospital and doctor bills.

Three fingers were completely amputated and a stump of my index finger was saved. Skin grafting was necessary, and I spent seven days in the hospital and many weeks recuperating at home. It was necessary for me to return to the hospital for additional skin grafting.

I have carried North American policies on my wife, two of my sons and myself for some time. Little did we realize or appreciate their value, at such low premium rates, until I had the misfortune of catching my hand in my corn picking machine.

Mr. Noel, your agent, gave very prompt attention and was very helpful to me during my disability. I have been "singing the praises" of North American protection and service to my friends.

Sincerely,

Raymond Coursen

Three policies paid $967.00 benefits

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Disability and hospital benefits . . $330.00

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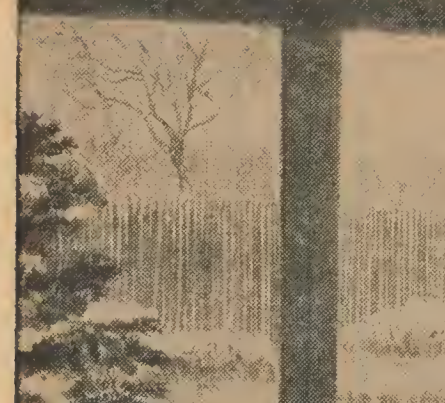
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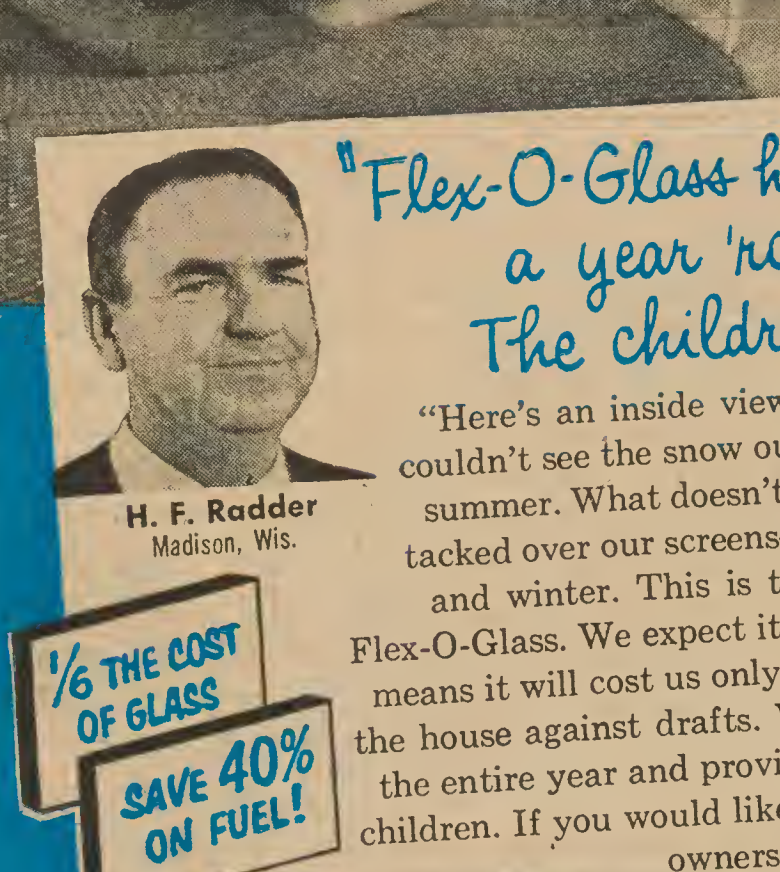
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Madison, Wis.

"Flex-O-Glass has made our porch a year 'round, livable room. The children love it."

"Here's an inside view of our large screened porch. If you couldn't see the snow outside, you'd think it was taken in summer. What doesn't show is the crystal-clear Flex-O-Glass tacked over our screens—an invisible barrier between our home and winter. This is the second year we have used the same Flex-O-Glass. We expect it to last at least two years more. That means it will cost us only about $15 a year to protect the rest of the house against drafts. We can leave our furniture on the porch the entire year and provide a warm, protected play area for the children. If you would like to use this letter to tell other home owners how much they're missing by not using your wonderful Flex-O-Glass to protect their homes against winter weather, you have my enthusiastic approval."

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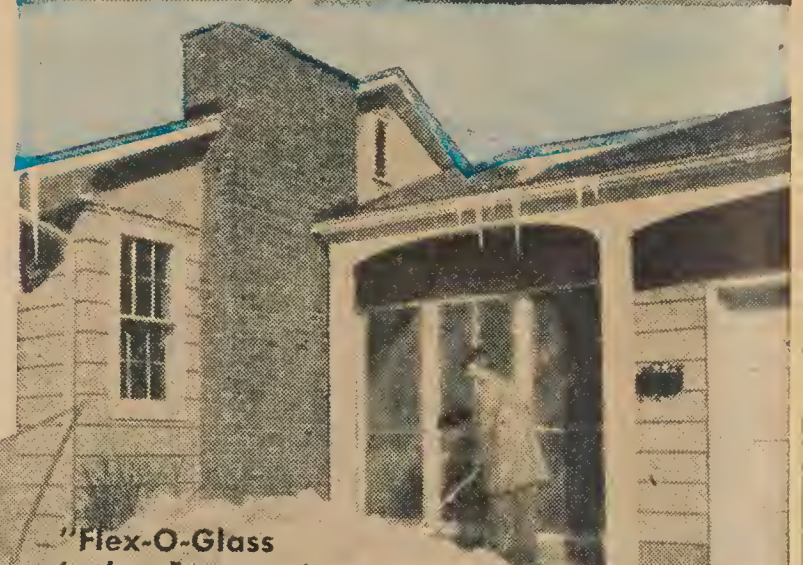
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"The few yards of Warp's clear Flex-O-Glass we tacked over the screens of our breezeway keep out cold, wind, rain and snow and give us a warm extra room. I tell my friends that if their breezeway is a winter "blizzardway" to put up Flex-O-Glass and keep winter cold outside where it belongs."



"Our living room was warmer than it ever had been . . . such a relief not to have any more cold drafts on the floor," says Mrs. K. Klemp (Farm Wife)

"Our farm home is on a hill and gets the full blast of winter wind. Last winter we covered the front door and five windows with Flex-O-Glass. It made the house much easier to heat. We're so sold on Flex-O-Glass that we're going to cover our entire front porch with it this winter. It was just a snow catcher last year. With Flex-O-Glass tacked up, it will give us an extra room and double the protection for the rest of the house." **(To enclose this entire porch will require only 16 yards of Genuine Flex-O-Glass, costing only $13.92.)**

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR

A Vermont Farmer Says:

"I Refuse To SPECIALIZE"

By LESTER FOX

JOHN E. SOMERS is a 67-year-old native Vermont farmer who won't follow the crowd into specialized farming. In an age when you won't find a chicken, a pig, a sheep or a garden on a modern dairy farm, he has everything. And doing quite well, too, thank you. He explains:

"I believe in diversifying. It's better to have a family farm unit than to have all your eggs in one basket, with all the work coming at one time so that you have to have a lot of hired help and a big investment in equipment."

It isn't that John Somers is backward. He's considered one of Vermont's most progressive farmers. He has a number of firsts to his credit. For example, he was one of the State's first farmers to recognize the wisdom of cutting hay early enough to capture it at its nutritional best. He beats the average harvest time by two or three weeks. Last year he made his first cutting on June 8, this year, June 6. He cuts his second hay crop in July, third in August.

John Somers was one of the first to see the benefit of a completely planned soil and water conservation program for the land. He has conservation farm plan #5 with the Caledonia County Soil Conservation District, having been a district cooperator since September 3, 1946. He was an original member of the district board of supervisors. When he retired from the board in 1958 after twelve years of service, the district gave him a plaque in appreciation of his services.

In the quietude of his scenic hill farm at West Barnet, Caledonia County, Farmer John thinks out some typically Vermont philosophy. For instance, he says:

"If you have the feed, you don't need much. If you have to buy it, you need a great deal."

So he sees that he doesn't have to buy it. He raises more than enough feed for his grade Jersey herd of 35 cows and 40 young cattle.



Mrs. Somers prepares a treat for guests while Mr. Somers expresses approval of her technique. She's pouring hot maple syrup over a rectangle of snow.

"You have to have something a little better than the other fellow," John philosophizes. He does. That's why town folks come to his farm to buy his strawberries, beans, sweet corn and other garden products, why St. Johnsbury stores also take a full share of these quality items. That explains, too, why commercial broiler interests pay him, farmside, 70 cents a dozen for eggs from his 1,000 hens and supply their own crates to boot. And it's because he has something a little better that he gets more orders for his homemade sausage than he can fill.

One more bit of philosophy:

"A conservation farm plan gets you to thinking about a lot of little things that you hadn't thought about before, little but important things that lead from one to another like improving a woodland."

The proof of John Somers' farming views is in his production. Here's what he grossed in 1959:

Milk	$12,962
Eggs	7,500
Timber and pulp wood	2,900
Strawberries	1,000
Pigs	415
Vegetables	300
Sheep (wool and lambs)	100
Total gross	$25,177

John, his wife and their son, Hezzie, run the 275-acre hill farm, Mrs. Somers devoting herself to managing the home and helping to keep the records. Hezzie and his wife and their year-old daughter have their own home on the farm. The other three Somers children are daughters, all married and living elsewhere.

(Continued on Page 16)

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A Plan to Harness Flood Water in the Conewango Valley

By GORDON S. SMITH



Summer cottages along the Conewango are hit by floods almost every year. Robert Willsie, SCS technician, points out the high water mark made by recent floods

FAR-REACHING land use changes including flood-protected farms and homes, stabilized streams, better crops, multi-use water supplies with new recreation and wildlife areas are coming to New York's Conewango Valley. The changes are part of the watershed protection project sponsored by local farmers and villagers through the Federal Small Watershed Program.

The 297 square mile Conewango Watershed, bisected by the Cattaraugus-Chautauqua County line, lies in one of New York's prime farm areas. Expanding populations of Buffalo, 30 miles north, Jamestown to the west, and Pittsburgh, 160 highway miles southwest, are markets within easy reach.

The valley's leading farm industry is dairying. Recently, urbanization of some East Coast farms and the loss of crop land resulting induced local farmers to take up bean farming in the Conewango Valley. Broad, flat valleys, a high water table and good local markets make it ideal.

"Considering this, the agricultural economy of the watershed should be better than ever," says Homer Stennett, U. S. Soil Conservation Service technician for Cattaraugus County. "But it isn't. Farm profit figures show the net in 1958 as $24,000 less than in 1914."

Why? Because there are twice as many idle acres now as there were in 1914. Many upland fields, still in production, are poor compared to past generations. Downhill plowing and over-grazing in the past have robbed these fields of topsoil. Upland soils filled stream channels below. Silt and debris blocked the channels. They hold less water — overflow easier. Smaller storms now bring larger floods. More bottomland crops are ruined each year. Frequent crop losses forced farmers out of business. More land became idle. Over 10,000 fertile bottomland acres are plagued by Conewango floods today.

Mounting losses are felt downstream, too. The villages of Randolph, Cherry Creek, Rutledge and Ellington are swamped by silt-loaded floods with increased regularity. U. S. Soil Conservation service engineers estimate 43,000 tons of topsoil head downstream through the Conewango into the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers each year. Bridge and highway flood damages cost local taxpayers $48,000, annually. Total flood damages in the watershed are estimated at just under $140,000 each year.

In 1898, Conewango's clogged channels were cleared and a new, eight-mile ditch—locally called "the dredge" — was dug to relieve the flood problem. Upland erosion partly filled the new channel with silt, destroying its usefulness.

"It was easy to see we had to do something about our flood problem or go out of business," says Edgar Chapman, president of the Conewango Valley Flood Control Association, a group formed to fight the flood problem.

The Association found the answer a few years ago in the Federal Small Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566), passed by the Congress in 1954. The Law provided federal assistance to local groups interested in flood protection The U. S. Soil Conservation Service, USDA's agency heading the program, could give technical aid and share structural costs for approved watershed protection projects of less than 250,000 acres.

The Association, with the Cattaraugus and Chautauqua County Soil Conservation Districts and the two County Boards of Supervisors as co-sponsors, applied for the flood prevention aid. This co-sponsorship is set by New York law. They became the second project in the State to win planning approval for a small watershed project.

Local folks took on the task of collecting flood facts, easements, rights-of-way. They set the necessary legal machinery in motion. Soil Conservation Service technicians started planning technical details of the project. Engineers located and designed flood-retarding structures and surveyed channels for needed improvements.

Other federal and state agencies helped with the planning. The U. S. Forest Service assisted with the planning of woodland conservation practices for the 43 percent of the watershed covered by woods. Proper management of these woods would cut inches off total runoff downstream. The plan calls for 10,500 acres of fenced woodland to keep cattle from ruining seedlings and natural cover. Another 1,400 acres of land, too steep for cultivation, will be planted to trees. Twenty-eight miles of old logging roads will receive erosion control measures.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has helped plan several wildlife improvements for the area. One flood dam will have added height to form a new fish and wildlife site. The New York State Conservation Commission will develop the site for public use.

Near Goodwin's Landing, where the old Conewango meets "the dredge," a small overflow dam is planned. When "the dredge" is cleared and deepened, water levels there will fall several feet. The overfall dam will hold water at present levels on several miles of good fishing waters of the old channel. Other flood dams upstream will protect summer cottages along these banks.

"The basic idea in our watershed protection planning is to hold as much water as possible on the land where it falls," says Robert Willsie, U. S. Soil Conservation technician for Chautauqua County. "Upland conservation farming will hold back more runoff. That's good for crops, cuts erosion, reduces siltation in the channels and lightens the flood load downstream. The combination of upland conservation and downstream structures makes good flood protection for the watershed."

Over a thousand farmers, including cooperators with the two Soil Conservation Districts, will take on the job of getting this conservation work on the land. As part of the project, the Soil Conservation Service will increase their planning staffs to help farmers speed the land treatment job. Special county Agricultural Conservation Program funds will be available to beef up financial aid to farmers in the watershed.

The plan calls for 5,000 more acres of strip cropping, 900 additional acres of cover cropping to protect land in off-growing seasons. One hundred miles of new diversions are designed to ease water around the hills in harmony with 4,200 more acres of contour plowing, cultivating and planting. Pasture improvement is needed on 17,000 acres. Improved open drainage totaling 200 miles is needed in poorly drained fields Streambank protection, mostly fencing to keep cattle from trampling natural cover, is needed on 70 miles of the watershed's tributaries.

The bulk of this conservation work will have to be paid by the farmer. It will be counted as his part of the cost-sharing in the project.

"Farmers will get this money back in increased crop yields and land protection," says Henry Marquart, Jr., a long-time conservation farmer from Cherry Creek.

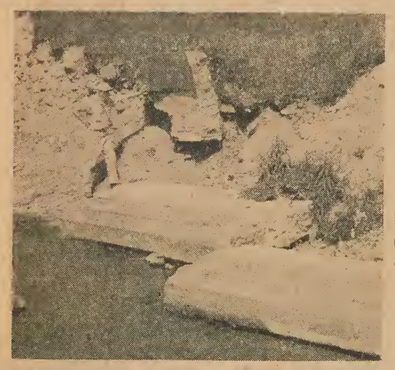
Proposed structures include 13 flood-retarding dams located in upstream problem areas. Each is designed to hold back several feet of floodwater during a storm. Water will be let out slowly through overflow pipes. Together, the dams can retard over three billion gallons.

Seven small debris-trapping dams are slated for tributaries with notably heavy silt loads. Fifteen hundred feet of rock-lined stream banks are planned to stabilize the Conewango in one critical area. More than 30 miles of channel widening and straightening on the main tributaries will ease excess water out of the watershed faster and safer.

Under New York law, a small watershed protection district, made up of local citizens, will be formed before construction work starts They will be responsible for letting contracts, supervision of construction and maintenance after the work is finished.

Seven years is the estimated time needed to build the structures. The cost for this work will be nearly $2,500,000. Federal money will share $2,060,400 of this cost.

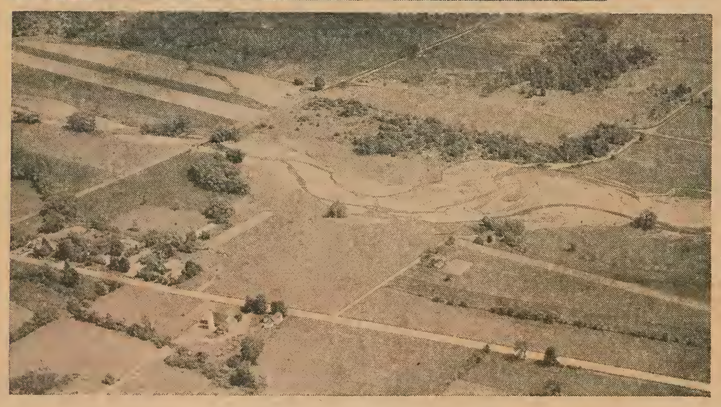
As work on the project progresses, Conewango Valley's annual spring floods will lack their devastating punch. Upland conservation on farms plus protective structures will also absorb heavy summer showers. In time, tax money formerly spent on flood repairs can be turned to community improvements. Dependable crop yields and added farm income brighten prospects of a promising future for Conewango Valley.



Futile attempts have been made by farmers to hold the stream in place with heavy concrete sidewalls. Homer Stennett, SCS technician, surveys damages after a flood.



This aerial view, looking northwest, shows the upper part of the watershed. Site No. 20 near Markham may become a wildlife development area under the watershed plan. Three possible flood retarding dams are marked on the photo.



Clear Creek, a tributary of Conewango Creek, shows typical meandering effect of the stream. Acres of good land are destroyed this way.



Clarence Dobbins, a summer cottage owner, enjoys fishing along the peaceful "old" Conewango channel. A small overflow dam, which may be located just below here, will protect this good muskie fishing area.



Flood protection as well as wildlife improvement got a boost when this 25-acre wildlife area was installed on Martin Shield's farm near Randolph. The dam reduced runoff from a 600-acre watershed on Battle Creek.



Stream banks, exposed by cattle, add to the siltation problem in the watershed. A fence along this bank on Cherry Creek could help to heal this raw bank.



This bed-load deposit under a railroad bridge on Indian Brook is common in many parts of Conewango Watershed. Channels like this hold little flood water.

Worth Reading

Conservation is a good word. You cannot argue with those who favor it. Water conservation includes proper use, including flood prevention.

But I know from a visit to the Conewango Valley that many there view this flood prevention program with suspicion, if not active opposition.

Why, then, do the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST give space to an explanation of it? The answer lies in the growing importance of water as a natural resource, and the belief that we have already delayed too long in giving careful study to it in all parts of America.

I am told that there are some 50 watersheds in New York State (and doubtless at least an equal number in other northeastern states) which have possibilities for a flood prevention program.

I'm convinced that farmers everywhere should know and understand the program that is available, and should reach a conclusion, based on facts rather than prejudices, as to what should be done in their particular areas. The article on these pages is worthy of your careful reading and thought.

—The Editors



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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



THE HARVEST

THE WORD "Thanks" can mean much or little.

The circumstances surrounding its use, the inflection of the voice, the inner thoughts of the speaker can vary the importance of the word from cool courtesy to an insult (thanks for nothing!) to a sincere, heartfelt prayer.

One manifestation of our thankfulness is the use we make of the things for which we express thanks. To our parents, developing into honest, responsible adults shows true appreciation of their sacrifices; thanks to our friends can be expressed in affection and consideration; thanks for freedom can result in thoughtful action to preserve it; thanks to our God is best exemplified by living in accordance with the teachings of the Good Book.

The custom of pausing at harvest to give thanks to God, a custom initiated in this country by our pioneer forefathers, should continue forever. But not as a gesture or a duty, not as a holiday only, but with a deep, sincere, holy realization of the many blessings which have come to this nation and to all its people, plus a joyous acceptance of the responsibilities which such realization entails.

GROWERS CONSIDER PROCESSING

WESTERN NEW YORK growers of canning crops have an opportunity to increase their bargaining power in the market place, as well as to participate in possible profits from processing the fruits and vegetables which they grow.

Very briefly, this opportunity is the result of a proposal by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange to form a cooperative association of producers which would buy and operate four processing plants presently owned by two corporations.

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General Manager Ed Fallon has made it quite clear that producers must show sufficient interest to put up a sizable amount of money if the plan is to become a reality. In the absence of such interest, the idea will be dropped. The Cooperative G.L.F. is prepared to put up considerable capital, some in the producers' cooperative and some in the operating corporation.

The two processing corporations will be merged into one, the plants will be sold to the cooperative, and then leased back to present management. The new corporation will be controlled by G.L.F. through ownership of 51% of the stock.

The G.L.F. Exchange has been investigating the possibilities for two years. What I have said is obviously the barest framework. It has been necessary to work out countless details, which we will not go into here because the proposition is being presented to interested growers in western New York.

Much has been said and written about the relative importance of production and marketing. The charge is frequently made that farmers and their organizations have concentrated on production to the exclusion of marketing, with the result that there is an over-supply in some lines. There is some truth in this.

Now a group of producers has the opportunity to accept or reject a clearcut proposition which will change discussion into action. It will be up to producers, after careful consideration, to make a decision. It should not be made lightly. A similar opportunity is unlikely to present itself in the near future.

BIGGER OR BETTER?

ALWAYS WHEN a little of a product helps, there is the temptation to multiply the benefit by doubling the dose. For example, there is the story of the old country doctor who always prescribed his remedies by the glassful. True most of it was water, but he had learned that his patients had little faith in remedies taken a drop at a time.

I think we may make the same mistake in considering the best farm size. Without doubt many farms are too small to make a satisfactory living. The day of the thousand hen poultry farm or the ten cow dairy is definitely past, unless some other source of income is tapped.

But common sense (and some figures from Purdue) indicates that returns do not continue upward indefinitely as farms get bigger and bigger. For one thing, it takes expert management to handle a big business. The man who can handle a moderate business may get in too deep with a big one. The possible benefits from increased size may be overbalanced by the losses due to poor management.

As I see it, the best size for a farm is one that will provide steady profitable employment for a one, two or three man farm, whichever a man decides he can handle. In the Northeast, the typical farm will continue to be operated by a family, sometimes with one or two hired men.

Before you decide to buy more land or build more barns for more cows, why not study ways to increase returns with the facilities you have?

GOOD FOR EVERYONE

I FIND MUCH concern among farmers about labor union activities. Almost without exception they agree with the need for labor unions and subscribe to the principle of collective bargaining.

But they are concerned over the tremendous power which labor unions exert and over the announced intention of labor unions to organize farmers with or without their consent.

Three suggestions as to needed action are frequently made. They are:

1. **That no strike should be called without a secret ballot by all union members affected. There is a suspicion that in some cases union leaders are the ones who decide, regardless of whether or not they have the support of the majority of their members.**
2. **That a Federal law is needed to make labor unions responsible, as corporations are responsible, under the anti-trust act.**
3. **That adequate enforcement of illegal picketing is essential. While farmers have no argument against the right to strike, a very large majority of them also maintain that the right to work is equally important.**

The men with whom I talk believe sincerely that the three actions outlined would be good for America, including all union members.

MORE FOR LESS

WHEN a dedicated poultry scientist was asked recently concerning possible limits on feed efficiency, he replied facetiously: "I never will be satisfied until we are able to hatch a 3-pound broiler!"

Then he went on to add something like this:

"We older fellows know that there are some things you just cannot do, but fortunately, our young scientists fail to recognize this, and the funny thing about it is that every once in a while they come up with something that "just couldn't be done."

Already the gains in feed efficiency have been phenomenal. I am told that while the national average shows that it takes 8 pounds of feed to produce a pound of beef, it is possible to produce a pound of meat on 5.6 pounds of feed if you follow all of the latest recommendations.

With broilers the national average is 3 pounds, with a possibility of 2 pounds of feed to 1 pound of meat; with eggs the average is 5.5 pounds per dozen eggs, with a possibility of squeezing it down to 4 pounds.

THE REAL HEROES

ONE of the heroic men I know has never scored a touchdown, made a speech, rescued a damsel in distress, or appeared in any headlines.

He has patiently cared for an invalid wife during more than ten years, has served constructively in community affairs, and has been a darn good farmer. Through it all, he has kept a sense of humor, an unshakable honesty, and the ability to remember the dates of his grandchildren's birthdays. When I hear the phrase, "a real man," his is one of the faces that comes to mind.—**G.L.C.**

They Say - - - - -

One good thing about silence is that it can't be repeated.—**Kreolite News**

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

FOR 1961, STABLE FEED AND GRAIN PRICES ARE PREDICTED; prices of EGGS, PORK and MILK are expected to be slightly higher; prices of BEEF, BROILERS AND TURKEYS slightly lower, says Professor L. C. Cunningham of Cornell.

Also higher EGG prices will mean more chickens raised; next spring's PIG crop is expected to be 10% up; BEEF CATTLE will continue to increase; the number of MILK COWS will turn up slightly.

GREATLY EXPANDED MILK PROMOTION PROGRAMS FOR 1961 ARE ANNOUNCED BY AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION AND DAIRY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK. The promotion will be mostly concentrated in New York City, the biggest market.

Figures show steady increase in commercial sales of milk since 1940, but steady decrease in farm use of milk, which in 1940 was 91 lbs. per farm person, down to 39 lbs. per person in '59, a situation that could well be corrected.

FAVORABLE EGG PRICES ARE PREDICTED THROUGH APRIL (high 40 cents and mid-50 cents range) says J. S. Tobey, Cornell Extension economist. Prices thereafter will be affected by the number of pullets raised.

YIELD PER ACRE OF MAINE CERTIFIED SEED POTATO CROP IS DOWN 7.4%; acreage of 65,739 is up nearly 4%. Katahdins lead with 48,959 acres; Kennebecs second with 5,792; Chippewas, 2,924; Cobblers, 2,464; and Russet Burbanks, 2,426.

FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES IN SOME NORTHEASTERN STATES HAVE RISEN TO A RECORD HIGH. In one state, the average was $9.15 per acre compared to the national average of $1.11. One other northeastern states tax is $6.51, while two other states pay more than $5.00 per acre.

PROFESSOR J. T. REID OF CORNELL REPORTS BETTER GAINS FROM LAMBS FED SMALLER MEALS AT MORE FREQUENT INTERVALS compared with lambs fed one or two big meals a day.

CHIEF CAUSES OF FIRES IN HOMES ARE LISTED AS: chimneys, defective wiring, stoves and furnaces. You can spot chimney leakage by building a smudge fire and then covering the top of the flue. Portable heaters are also a common cause. Buy a large enough heater to do the job without overheating, and make sure it is level. Watch fuse size and install new circuits to prevent overloading.

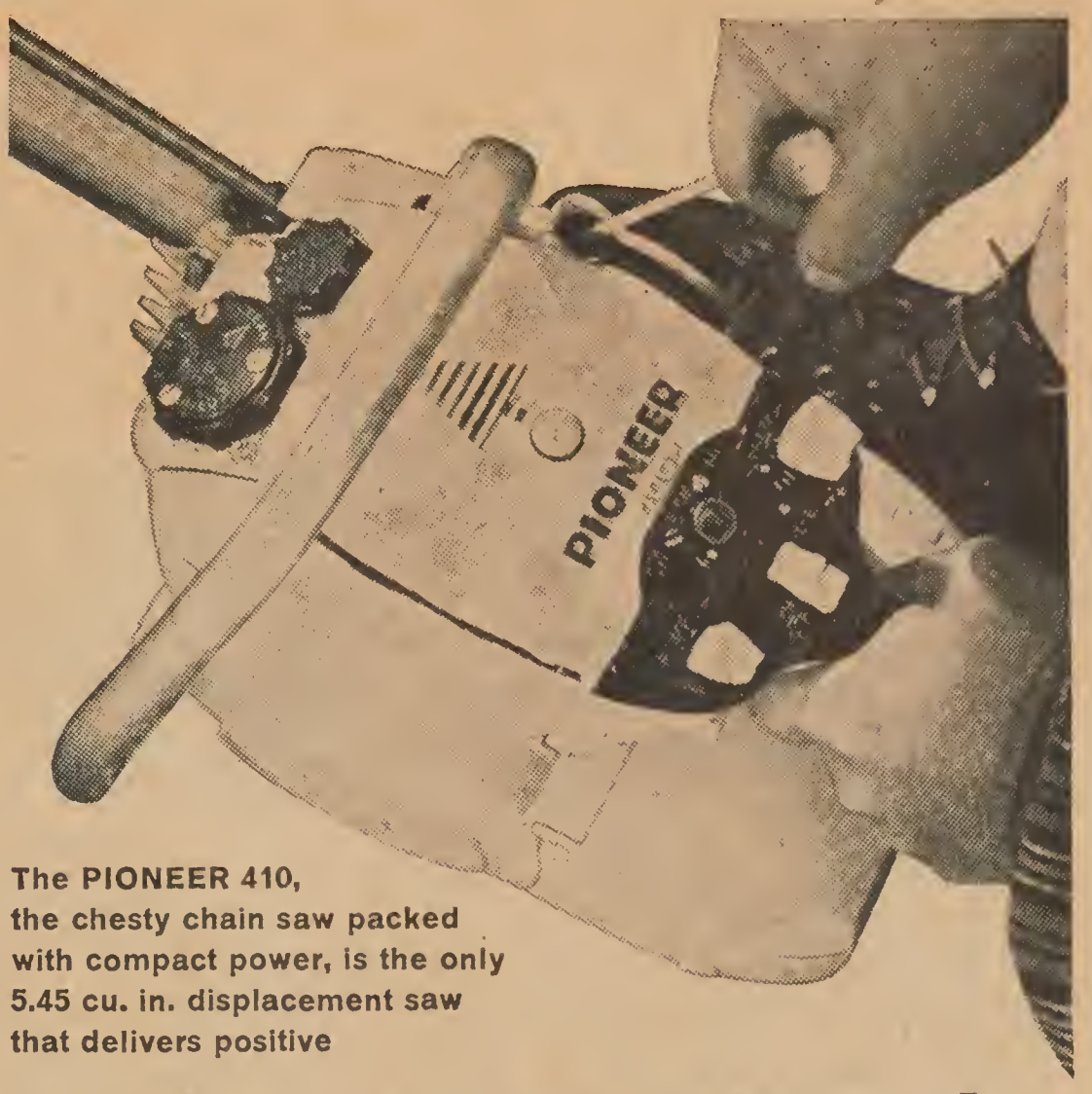
U. S. CRANBERRY CROP IS ESTIMATED AS 4% HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR AND 29% ABOVE AVERAGE.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the things Mirandy makes, my fav'rite is her buckwheat cakes. On frosty mornings, normally, arising is a pain to me; I seldom like to leave my bed until the sun's high overhead, but all Mirandy has to do to get me up 'fore night is through is have her old black griddle hot, then I am Johnny-on-the-spot. Each time I start a new attack upon a golden, buttered stack of syrup-dripping buckwheat cakes, I never have the will it takes to keep a check upon my lust, I eat until I almost bust.

If more folks ate this heartily at breakfast, I am sure that we would have more healthy people who had better dispositions, too. It's hard to have a pleasant mood if you don't eat rib-sticking food, especially at the start of day when you are empty anyway; a piece of toast, a bowl of flakes can't take the place of good hotcakes. The only trouble I can see about my breakfast theory is that those pancakes taste so good I eat a lot more than I should, then I'm too full to work, instead I want to go right back to bed.



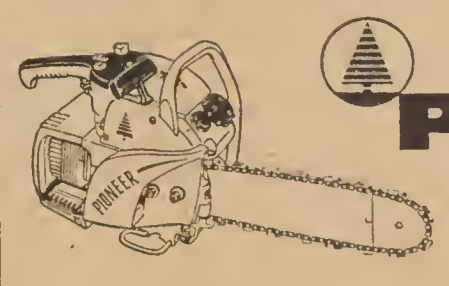
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If you send cash use registered mail 26

IT'S BIG - - BUT STILL
A FAMILY FARM

By GORDON CONKLIN
Assistant Editor


It's a big stable—
238' long.

BY ALMOST any measure you choose, it's a big farm that Raymond Higgins and his sons operate at Burlington Flats, Otsego County, New York. Total acreage is 450, with 250 acres of cropland. There are 130 head of cattle on the place, including 97 milkers that have produced over a million pounds of milk a year for the last two years.


Gordon Conklin

The milk is cooled in a bulk tank holding 600 gallons, picked up every day by tank truck. The herd is housed in a barn that is 238 feet long; one of the three silos measures 20'x50'. Three tractors provide field power, exactly the same number as the workers involved.

These three workers are all members of the same family — Ray and his sons Allan and Carl. They make up the basic labor force, as well as having ownership. This business is an example of the changing size of the "family farm."

Fertilization Changes

Fertilization practices have also changed over the years on the Higgins place. On some fields, an early crop of hay is taken, and then they are plowed and planted to heavily fertilized silage corn. Ray says, "We used 400 pounds of 0-20-20 on our DuPuits alfalfa right after the first cutting—with lots of rain, it never stopped growing this year. DuPuits like that is wonderful—if you don't have anything else to do but cut it."

As for grass hay land, ammonium nitrate is topdressed early in the spring on some fields at about 80 pounds per acre. Sometimes another shot of the same material is applied after the first cutting. "Such fertilization," Allan says, "really pushes out the hay; in 1960 we put somewhere around 20,000 bales in the barn." These bales weigh about 40 pounds each after drying on a cold air mow drier. Bales are tied loosely enough so a person's hand can be pushed into them—allowing passage of air.

Hay Drier

The drier, installed early in 1959, consists of a modified A frame 10 feet wide at the base and 6 feet high. There are two fans, each turned by a 7½ h.p. motor and located halfway between the ends of the barn. Power is drawn from a 200 ampere bus-duct wiring system (seen along the ceiling in the top picture). The fans are faced toward one end of the barn until it is filled, then are turned 180 degrees for drying hay being put in the other end. Such fan location eliminates trying to move air the entire length of the barn. In spite of dire predictions by an engineer who saw the arrangement, turning the fan and motor assembly around wasn't nearly as difficult as it looked.

The day I visited, a few bales of emerald-green hay were lying in the feeding alley. This hay had been cut, baled a few minutes later, and then put on the drier. "These fans will dry anything," says Ray, "although I don't recommend this method for putting up the whole hay crop."

Ray, Allan, and Carl agree that mow-dried hay is a mighty important item contributing to the 12,500 pounds of milk averaged by each cow. Grass silage was used in years past, but Ray comments, "We haven't used grass silage since we got our hay drier." Corn is the basic silage crop, although this year oats were chopped at the dough stage and put into the silo. Corn, oats, and sorghum each form layers in the big 20'x50' silo. Past experience indicates no production drop when the herd comes to a layer of different material.

The most important reason for chopping oats is to insure a better seeding, in turn contributing to a good hay crop. Ray says, "Cows seem to milk good on oat silage and we've gotten big tonnages with sorghum, but I don't think anything beats corn silage for feeding value. For the last two or three years, our herd has **dropped** a little in production when they hit pasture — we're just treating them good in the barn." Good treatment includes tie stalls, providing each cow "a home of her own." Penicillin infusions are used in the udder of almost every older cow, one infusion per quarter as soon as they are dried off.

"Feed" Magnets

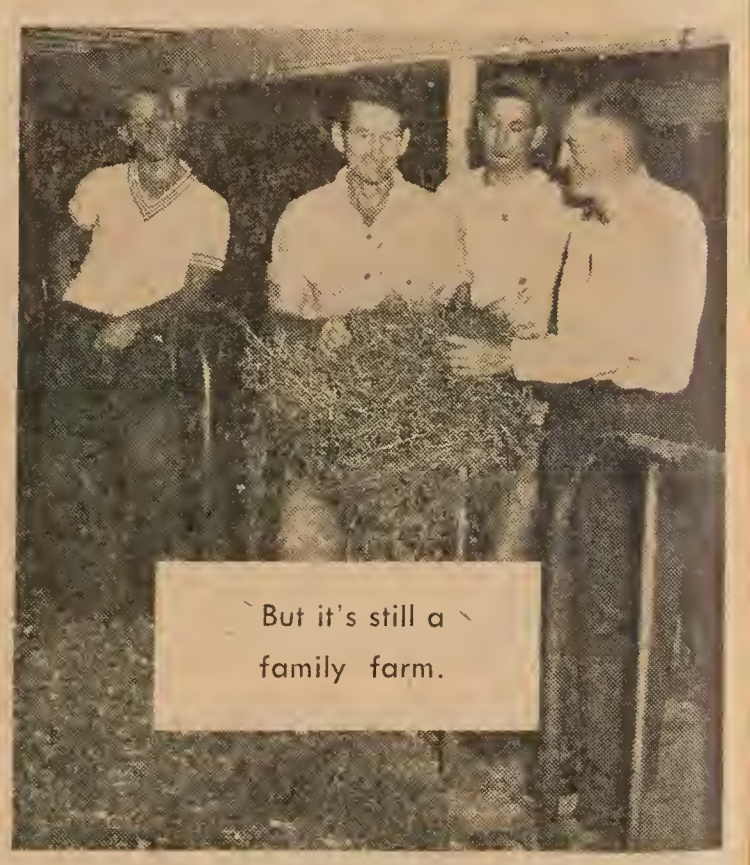
In past years, the herd has been troubled with hardware disease. To prevent serious losses, the top cows are "fed" a magnet that lies permanently in the second stomach, collecting and neutralizing metal items. The magnets have done much to solve this problem; how to get a calf per cow per year is the herd management item that Ray now thinks about most. The Higgins have done well at keeping cows in the production line without skipping too many heat periods, but feel they can do better.

The search for better methods is shared by Ray and his sons. Together, they have built a sizable business and look ahead to a partnership arrangement with eventual ownership by Allan and Carl. Family ownership and operation give real incentive to do a good job, as well as insuring a dependable and flexible labor force.

Here is a farm business that has grown in size over the years to meet changing situations and to provide an occupation for more members of the family. Very much a family farm, it has also gained the efficiencies that large size can offer.


It's a big silo—
20'x50'.


It's a big bulk tank—
600 gallons.


But it's still a
family farm.

Left to right: Allan, Ray and Carl Higgins with Read Adams, farm representative for the power company serving the area.



Duckback Dirt — Water repellent soils may be a possible solution to a host of problems confronting both farmers and road builders, according to researcher Philip Manley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The agricultural engineer explained that soils treated with water repellent chemicals, such as silicones, repel water in much the same way as water repellent fabrics do.

Manley cited some possible uses for the product:

1. Treat watershed soils around farm ponds. Water yields would be increased because rain water would run off the soil surface into the pond instead of being absorbed into the ground.

2. Prevent water seepage into the soil from farm ponds and irrigation canals.

3. Eliminate road collapse caused by water moving up toward the soil surface under sealed pavements.

Dry Freeze — In the food business, it's one revolution after another, and observers see a new one on the horizon; this time it's freeze-dried. It's a process under which a food is dehydrated in its original shape, can be stored on a shelf, and can be reconstituted by soaking in water for a few minutes.

Freezing is described as the key to the process. It keeps food rigid during the dehydration so that it does not toughen or shrivel as under ordinary dehydration. A vacuum chamber is also involved in which the pressure is so low that the ice crystals "boil off" into steam without becoming liquid. All but one or two percent of the moisture is removed. The product takes on the consistency of a dry brittle sponge. Sealed in a tin can, foil or plastic pouch, such food will keep at ordinary temperatures for years.

Coated Fertilizer — Farmers may be using plastic-coated fertilizer capsules on some crops in the future. Research at the University of Wisconsin suggests this may be a way to spread fertilizer effects over a longer time — supplying nutrients as they are needed throughout the season, rather than a surplus of nutrients soon after fertilizing and a shortage later in the season.

In recent tests, wax coatings and polyethylene plastic coatings were used to slow down the release of plant nutrients from the fertilizer.

Horizontal Silo Unloader — A new, experimental silo unloader may eventually lead to automatic handling and feeding of silage from horizontal silos. Although not yet completely automatic, the machine, in which a blower-pipe conveyor is used, unloaded oat-pea silage at a rate of 40 pounds per minute, and with an endless chain and cross-bar-type conveyor in place of the blower-pipe, unloaded corn silage 125 pounds a minute.

Big Cooperatives... or Non-Farm Control

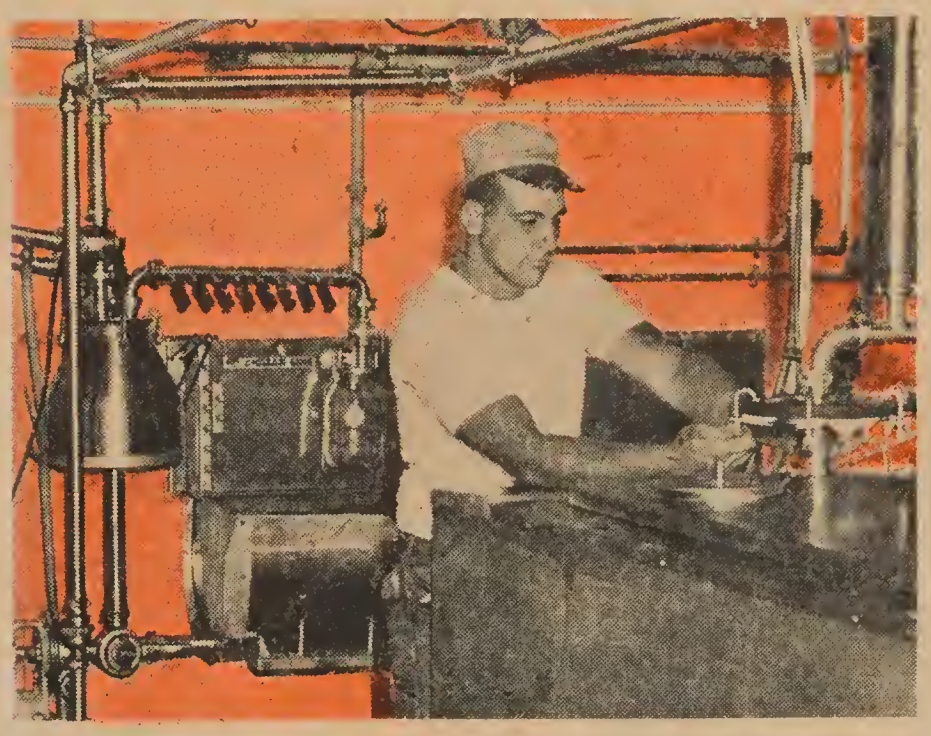
WHICH?



We Dairymen Have Got to Choose!

It costs a pile of money to run a farm today . . . especially a dairy farm. Recent figures show it takes three to four times more capital to put a man to work on a top-grade dairy farm than it does in industry.

Worst of all, our costs are going up all the time . . . threatening our control over our farms, our markets and our access to markets. It's too big a job for the unorganized dairyman or small cooperative to handle. Particularly when our competitors in the market place . . . and on the road to market . . . the big corporations, big labor, big retailers and big financiers are combining their resources and throwing their weight all over the lot.



Cooperatives Must Work Together

I'm a member of the Dairymen's League, the largest dairy cooperative in the Northeast. Even so, we League members recognize that no single cooperative is big enough to cope with today's nation-wide giants in the struggle for regional, divisional and national markets.

Our League officials are perfecting plans and programs to unite dairy cooperatives in order to provide enough farm support, know-how, finances and management to give dairymen at least a fifty-fifty chance in their struggle with non-farm interests.

Our aims are simple: To keep country facilities under the ownership and control of farmers. To provide the economies of bulk-tank handling to all who want them. And to assure markets for dairymen who prefer can handling.

Ask your cooperative leaders to work toward these ends. Urge them to avoid factions and discord that might impede progress. If you are unaffiliated, resolve now to . . .

Join

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



WHY NOT IMPROVE?

Mr. Cosline's anti-union articles are my reason for not renewing my subscription. Mr. Cosline has no specific charges against any union or its officers; he just carries on a smear campaign.

The prosperity of industry and agriculture comes largely from the prosperity of labor. Unions aren't perfect by any means, but they have done a good job for their members. If farm organizations could do as well for their members there wouldn't be so many bankruptcies and run-down farms.

I believe there is an awful lot that could be corrected in farming and a farm paper could do a lot to help.

—*Fred Streck, Berkshire, N. Y.*

Editor's Note—Both labor and agriculture have faults! Let's try to bring out the best in both to the benefit of America.

LIKES HOOVER

I very much appreciate your report on Herbert Hoover's talk given to the National Council of Presbyterian Men, as reported in your issue of October 15, 1960 on page 18. He has clearly pictured the dangers before us. I hope your readers will understand them and take steps to eliminate the internal aggressive action by Communists so that our country may be saved. — *Benjamin C. Harvey, Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

EXPANSION PROPAGANDA

It seems that there is some agreement that an over-supply of milk exists, and that better prices on milk produced by dairy farmers cannot be expected until supplies have been brought to a more favorable relationship with market needs. It will be a terrific task to develop an acceptable plan and will require the cooperation of all agricultural extension agencies, farm magazines, news agencies, and a large majority of milk producers throughout the entire country. It is unlikely that any program can be developed unless it is supported by a large majority of producers.

I would like to call attention to the fact that for many years these dairy farmers have been exposed to what we must call "expansion propaganda." We have been advised through the agricultural extension agencies and farm magazines that we must be more efficient to meet the cost-price squeeze. Through the above combined efforts, a high state of efficiency was achieved; this included ever higher production per unit, ever higher production per farm, and ever higher production per man.

Now, after witnessing the many dairy barn additions recently constructed, and those now under construction, it would seem that this expansion propaganda bore much fruit. In view of the recognition on the part of many that milk supplies must be regulated to the demands of the market to maintain prices, it would seem advisable and necessary to halt this expansion propaganda.

One of the most serious examples of expansion propaganda was an article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It was written by Dr. Cohn of Connecticut, in which he stated that dairymen should have certain goals. One of the goals mentioned was that a dairy farmer should strive to produce 300,000 to 500,000 lbs. of milk per year per man. In our own operation, after at least five successive expansions over the past 20 years, we have not yet reached the 300,000 lb. goal, and would still have to double our present output to equal his proposed 500,000 lb. goal per man.

Examination of the statistical records shows that the number of producers is continually declining, but the total production of milk is continually rising. It would seem then, that now is the time for all concerned to halt expansion propaganda and at every opportunity inform the producers that approximately 50% goes into butter, cheese, and skim milk powder, and that these manufactured products must be sold in competition with similar products produced in many foreign countries.

If Farmer A wishes to retain his normal production pattern, he is at the mercy of Farmer B, who participates in unlimited expansion. B's increased output causes more of A's milk to be paid for at the Class III price, thereby decreasing A's blend price; therefore A, in self defense, must also expand or go out of business. That is the reason the statistics continually show fewer producers and a greater supply of milk produced. It is evident then that you cannot relieve an over-supplied market by producing more.—*H. Arthur Race, Belvidere, N. J.*

MILK FOR CALVES

In your recent October 15 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you have allowed Tom Milliman to present farm practices that were once good and are now as outmoded as the "horse and buggy." Among these outmoded practices Mr. Milliman lists the feeding of whole milk to baby calves!

Shame on you both! How many times has the "Agriculturist" encouraged the farmers to use butter and not oleo for their families. In fact, you have chided us roughly on many occasions about this. Can you explain the difference between butter for the family and milk replacer for the calves?

Somewhere, this past year, I read in a farm article that surplus milk has decreased to a point where one more glass of milk per person would eliminate the remaining surplus. If this is a true fact, then the dairy farmers of this nation could end the surplus milk situation by feeding whole milk to all their calves. A growing calf will drink more than one person's extra glass of milk — many more!—*Seeley Reynolds, Jr., Middlebury, Vermont.*

HENS OR BULLETS

I read your editorial about "Hens or Beer." We have the same problem about "Hens or Bullets."

I've been operating a poultry farm for the past 18 years. About 4 years ago a gun and rod club bought property across from me which is used as a free-for-all, shooting high-powered guns at all times which are shot as close as 150 feet from my home and coops. I have had loss of poultry and bruised and hurt poultry, which amounts to quite a lot of money.

My family and myself live in great fear. I have a child of 4 years of age who can never go out and enjoy the sun and fresh air. After living here in peace and quiet this club has invaded me and, after being here all these years, I may have to leave. Under these conditions I will not be able to continue. I have worked hard for this place. I would appreciate any help from anyone so I wouldn't have to leave my farm.

I am a man fifty years old. I am too old to start over again and a lot of places don't hire men my age. I have a wife and child to support.—*New York Farmer.*

PLENTY OF SATISFACTION

In most businesses except agriculture the main concern is profits. The money made in farming is usually less than in other business and I believe most successful farmers are in that business because they like it. Profits are not their only concern. They get great satisfaction from growing good crops, raising livestock, keeping a good dairy at a high peak of production and just doing a good job of plowing, making hay and other work that takes skill and practice.

I think that 25 years from now the family farm will be dominant. I believe it is the most efficient unit because, unlike industry, working conditions cannot be as easily controlled. Weather greatly affects the hours one must work in certain seasons; livestock demands attention regardless of working hours. These demands are more easily met by a family operating a farm than on a farm where wage earners must keep a more regular schedule.

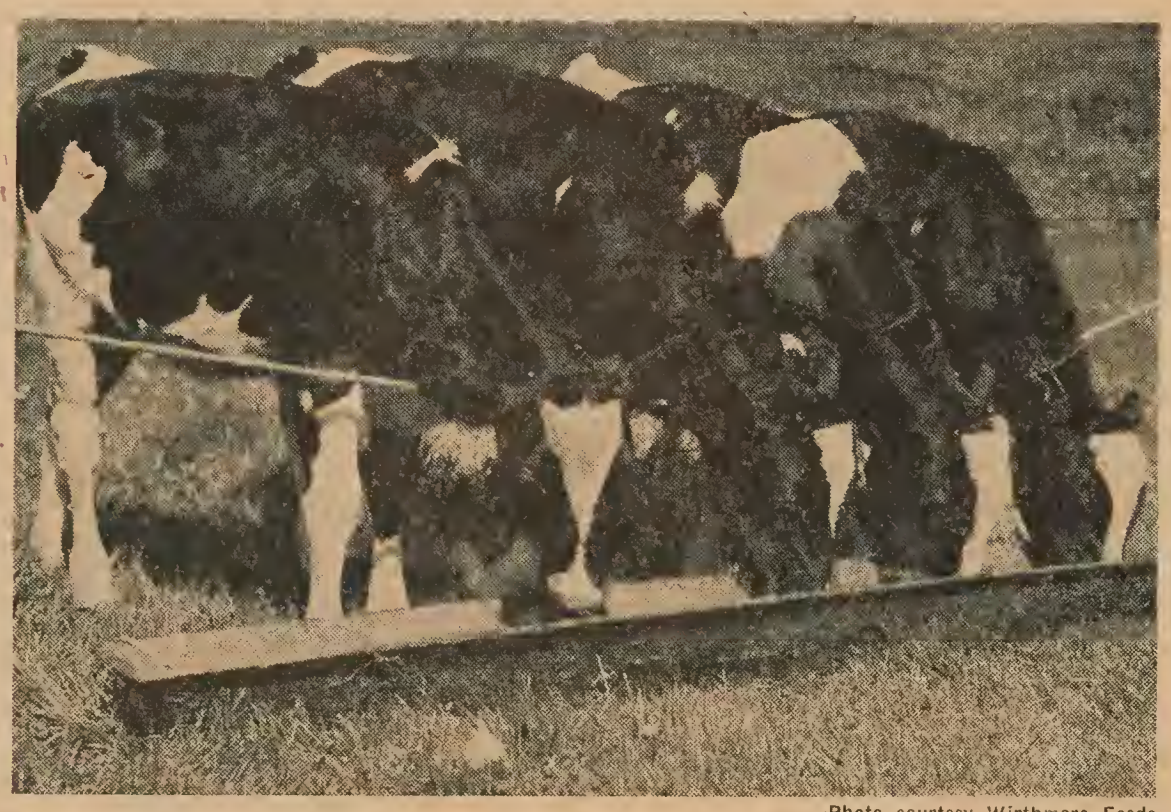
The family farm also provides the opportunity for all members of the family to help. Small boys and girls as well as the mother and elderly people may have some part in the business of running a family farm. This can be a real economic factor and is not generally possible under a commercial operation.

If judgment is used in this matter of family help I believe it is one of the great contributions agriculture makes to society. Elderly people make profitable use of their time and boys and girls not only earn but learn to work, take responsibility, and the satisfaction of getting a job done.

I believe the family farm will be bigger. Some will find it necessary to increase acreage, others will do a more intense business without adding more land.

Cash expenses will no doubt increase and this will make it necessary to produce and sell more to meet the higher costs. I think we will continue to use more credit than in past years.

Regardless of lower earnings in agriculture than in industry, I think the better managed family farms will show earnings that compare favorably with other businesses 25 years from now. I also believe that if one likes farming there will still be a lot of satisfaction in farming. —*Martin G. Beck, Freeville, N. Y.*



—Photo courtesy Wirthmore Feeds

These quadruplet calves were born on the farm of Ernest A. Temple, East Burke, Vermont. The birth of bovine "quads" takes place only once in twenty million blessed events and survival of all four is extremely rare. The animals are now at the University of New Hampshire for experimental feeding studies.

GNATS AND MOSQUITOES

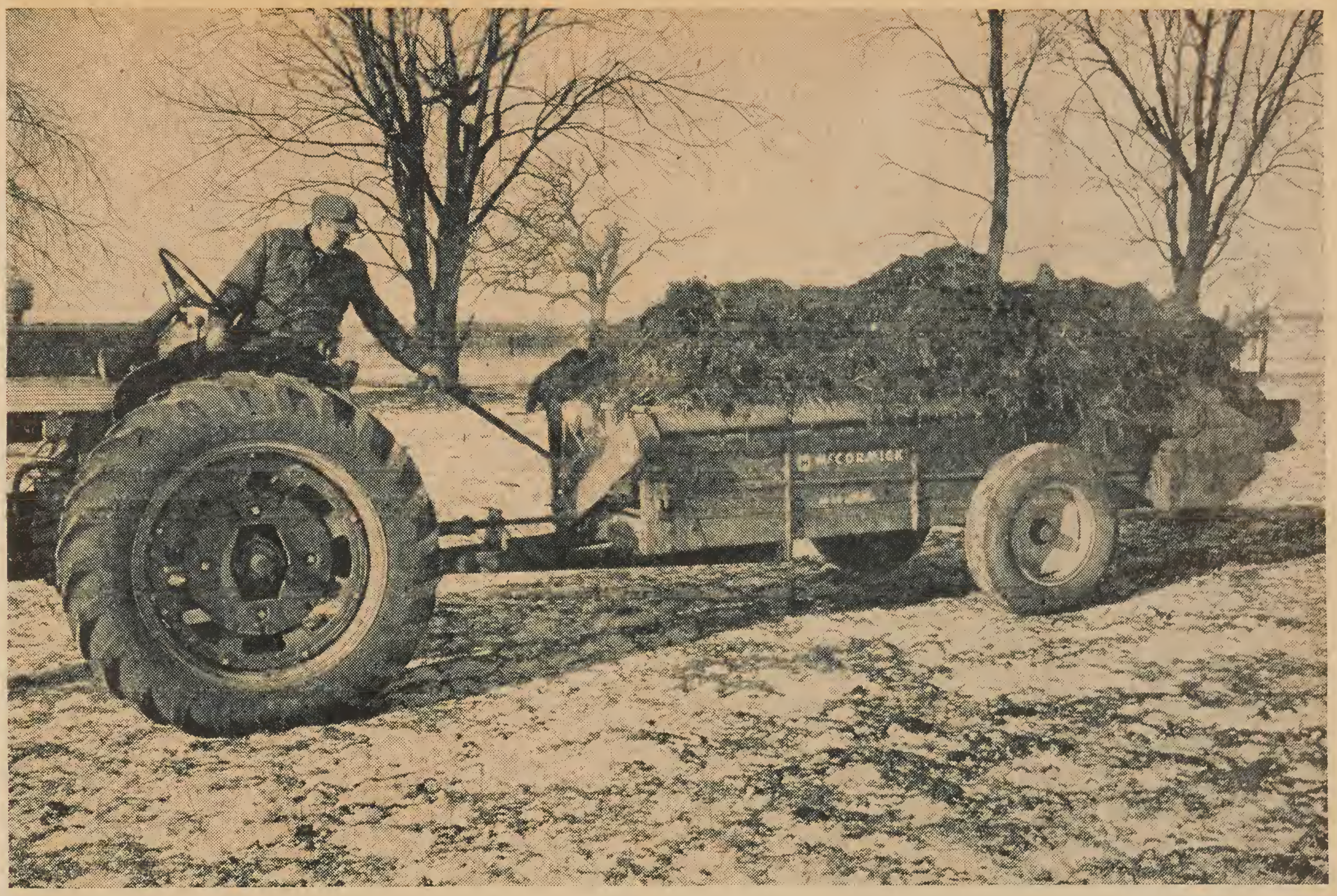
A question that haunts me,
A puzzle profound:
What do the bugs eat
When I'm not around?

—*P. Tenney Mudgett*

HOW MANY MOVES?

After reading your article of September 17 Service Bureau "Too High" and the reply letter of John T. Jones "Mail Box Height" from the Editor's Mailbag October 15 issue, I was inspired to add my point of view. In the last ten years, I had to change the height of my mailbox three times, and the last notice I had from my mail carrier (two months ago) was to raise it to 42".

May I suggest to all rural mail carriers to cooperate a little, too—and since all mailboxes are on the right side of the road, what's wrong with having right-handed driven cars? Then a couple of inches up or down wouldn't make much difference. I certainly don't intend to move my box for a long time. This time I really did a good job on it and hope it will be satisfactory for some time.—*Mrs. E. Tagliaferri, Flushing, N. Y.*



"I hurry-up manure hauling with this big McCormick spreader"

Says Everett Whittley, Union Grove, Wisconsin

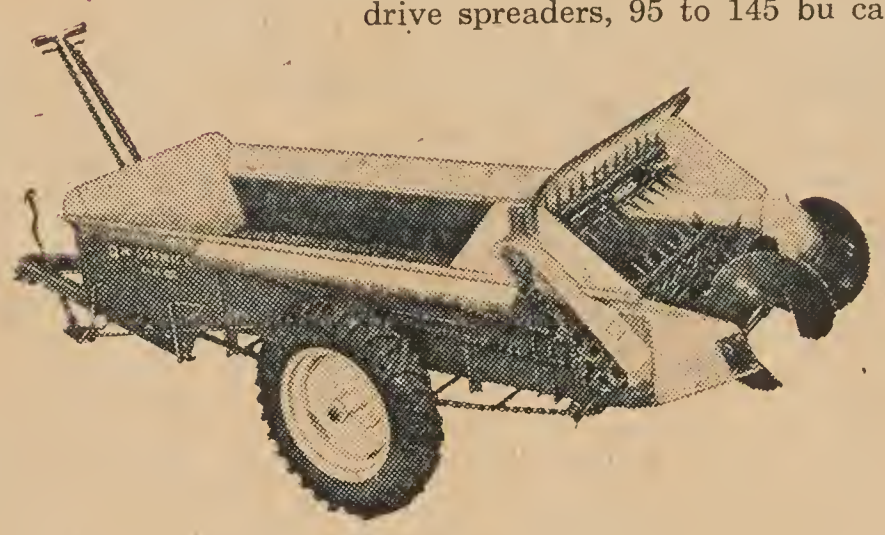
Two hundred head of cattle make manure handling a continual job for Everett Whittley, who operates a 600-acre Wisconsin farm. "We must have fast-working equipment that stands up under heavy use," Mr. Whittley says, "for our kind of hurry-up farming." And the 145-bu capacity McCormick® No. 40 pto-drive spreader plays a big part in helping Mr. Whittley hold choretime to a minimum.

"Low sides and greater width make the No. 40 perfect for loading with my front-end loader," he says. "I'll take the No. 40 anytime over those narrow spreaders." And the No. 40 is amazingly durable. Steel-jacketing protects wood sides against damage during slam-bang, hurry-up loading. Extra-strong frame resists the shocks of heavy-dumped loads. Specially treated wood sides and floor resist rot. Drives and gears are protected by shielding.

In the field, the No. 40 spreads uniformly at fast tractor speeds. High-strength shredding cylinders rip toughest material. "And the widespread is well designed," says Mr. Whittley. "It throws the manure right, and takes a lot of hard usage." From loading to spreading, Mr. Whittley speeds every step with his McCormick spreader.

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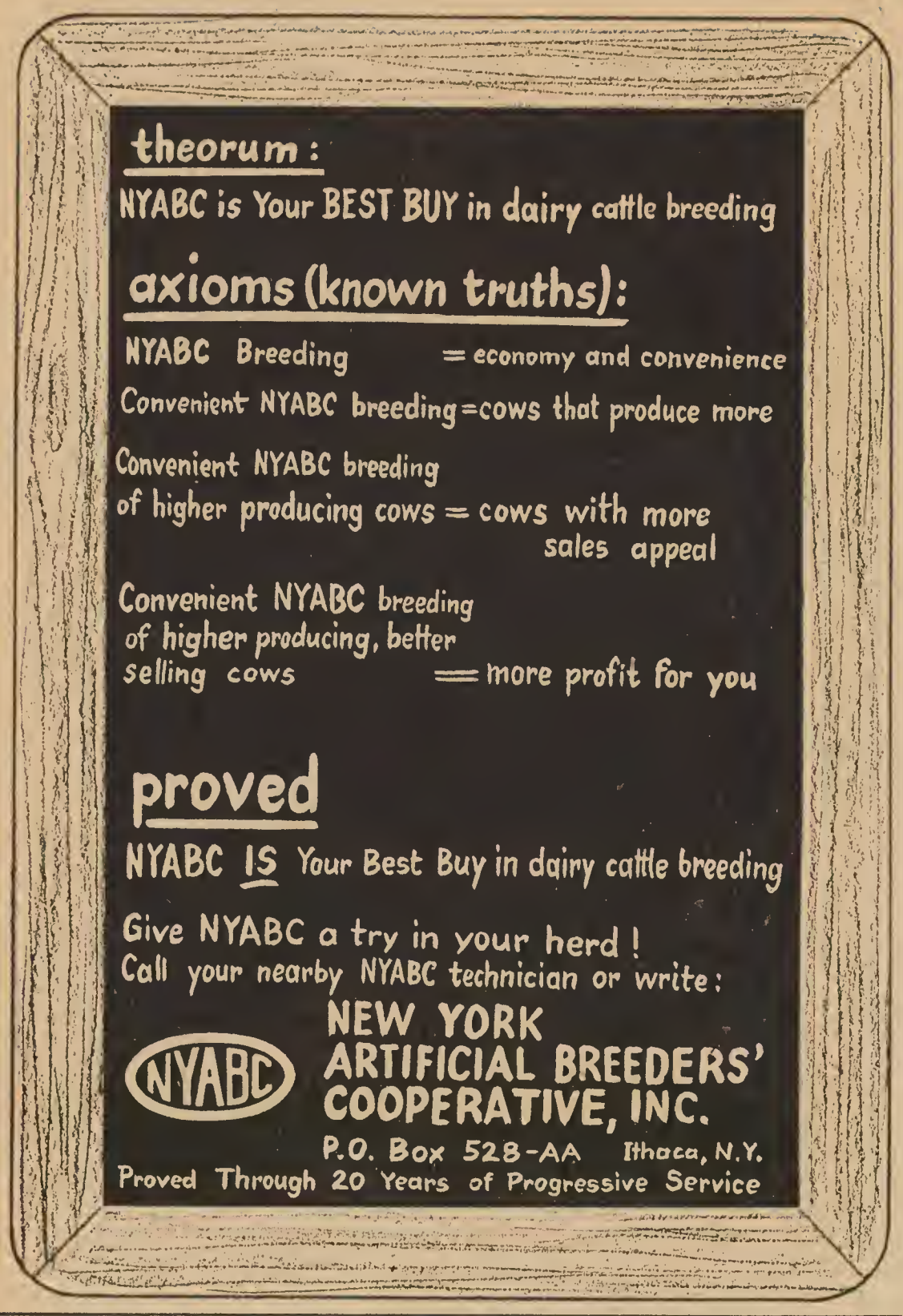




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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Should I "Go Bulk"?

By R. D. APLIN

"SHOULD I install a bulk tank?" Only you as a dairyman can answer this question. But there are certain factors you should consider in making the decision. The purpose of this article is to discuss these considerations.

Cost of Tank and Installation. The purchase and installation of a bulk tank necessitates a sizable capital investment, but it may be a very good investment.

Operating Costs. A dairyman can expect higher electric bills with a bulk tank than a can cooler because he will be cooling his morning's milk as well as his night's milk. Because of the costs associated with a larger capital investment and higher electric bills, most producers have higher costs of cooling and storing milk with bulk tanks than with can coolers.

On-Farm Savings. A dairyman realizes some direct savings on the farm to help offset the added costs of using a tank. On-farm savings result from the elimination of 1 or 2 sets of cans and from the milk buyer standing the loss due to stickage. No savings in labor should be expected from the installation of a tank itself. In fact, the time required to do chores probably increases some for a farmer who dumped milk into 40-quart cans right behind the cows before he had a tank. A farmer who combines a pipeline milker or a pumping station with a bulk tank is likely to realize significant additional savings—primarily in labor.

Production Needed For Tank to Pay for Itself From On-Farm Savings. On-farm savings are not adequate to cover the higher costs many producers have with bulk tanks. Research indicates that a farmer must ship from 375,000 to 400,000 pounds of milk a year to have the direct savings on the farm pay for the added costs of using a bulk tank instead of a can cooler. This means that about 90% of the farmers in New York must look off the farm, to lower hauling rates or premiums to compensate them for the higher costs.

Present-Day Premiums for Bulk Milk. Today, farmers with bulk tanks are receiving premiums which generally much more than offset the higher costs of having a tank instead of a can cooler. Farmers with bulk tanks are realizing 15 to 40 cents a hundredweight more for their milk than are can producers. This may be in the form of a cash premium, free hauling, a "13th check," or some combination of these.

It is important that dairymen understand why such sizable premiums are being paid for bulk milk. Today's so-called "bulk premiums" result from competition for milk among dealers and cooperatives. In reality, it is a "competitive premium", which is being paid by plant operators to obtain an additional supply of milk or to keep from losing an existing supply. If a handler's volume were reduced by losing a portion of his supply to bulk buyers, he would have markedly higher costs of receiving and obtaining milk.

Bulk milk has brought savings to a few dealers—those who have increased their volumes as a result of bulk. But handlers, for the most part, are not realizing savings in the costs of handling bulk milk to compensate them for the premiums that they are paying.

While receiving milk both in cans and bulk, there are no significant savings in plant operating costs. In fact, during the initial stages of conversion from cans to bulk, a plant operator may even have slightly higher receiving costs.

In thinking about present-day premiums, we should also keep in mind that premiums have been paid on a relatively small volume of milk —although it is becoming larger every day. Moreover, producers who have already shifted from cans to bulk are commonly among the more desirable producers from the milk buyer's viewpoint. They are generally large shippers and well located with respect to roads and other producers. Some of these producers received better than average prices when they shipped in cans.

Premiums in the Future. Premiums will eventually decrease. When a plant operator closes his can deck and receives only bulk milk, he will realize some significant savings. But the savings that will be realized in the costs of marketing milk in bulk instead of cans are not as large as the premiums now being paid. Since these savings in the costs of handling milk are the primary source of premium money over time, premiums can be expected to decrease.

As handlers continue to handle more and more bulk milk, the incentive for them to try to reduce the amount of the premiums will become greater, because they will be paying them on a larger quantity of milk. Moreover, as the costs of obtaining milk from other sources decreases (handling charges decrease —for example) and as some plant consolidations occur in an area, premiums are likely to soften. In short, competition will not force handlers to continue paying premiums of the present magnitude over time.

We don't know when or how fast premiums will decrease. The premium situation will vary from one area to another, largely depending on the degree of competition for milk. Premiums are likely to decrease sooner in a situation where there is plenty of milk than when there is a tight supply.

Costs of Marketing Can Milk Thus, when conversion is nearer completion, premiums paid for bulk milk will decrease. But a dairyman should consider what it will cost him to market his milk in cans after many of his neighbors shift to bulk. Can hauling rates will probably increase because many of the larger producers will have left the can routes and milk may have to go farther to reach a can deck.

Consequently, in some instances, the difference between the prices farmers will realize at their farms for can and bulk milk may continue

(Continued on Page 19)



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Deer Problem

New Jersey Farmers Resent No "Doe Season" Decision

By CLIFF ROSS

WHAT'S ahead for deer hunting in New Jersey? On September 27, the State Fish and Game Council said "No" when a group of Farm Bureau-led farmers asked if there was any hope for antlerless hunting this year. And some are saying now that this could be a turning point.

Aetually, since farmers are having no "say-so" in fish and game policy in New Jersey, the New Jersey Farm Bureau is bringing up the subject of paid hunting in view of the Game Council's hardened position to deny antlerless hunting in the State.

Crop-damaging deer herds have plagued New Jersey farmers for years, and until last year the sportsmen-controlled Game Couneil steadfastly refused to allow doe-hunting in the State. Earlier this year, farmers were told they could expect another antlerless season on the same terms as in 1959. But at an open hearing in August, the Game Council decided to junk their proposal. And with that the fat was in the fire, and farmers have been simmering ever since.

Many Critics

At the time the Farm Bureau cried, "A sellout to the sportsmen's lobby"; the outdoor sports writers joined in with scalding eriticism; and even one of the Fish and Game Councilmen was overheard to remark, "Well, boys, we're going to see ourselves legislated out of business." Now it remains to be seen whether this remark of Councilman Henry Kelly, a sportsmen representative on the Couneil, will be prophetic—but there will be pressures. Kelly was the only sportsmen representative to vote for an antlerless season at the hearing.

Press criticism has not bothered the Council, one of the three farmer representatives admits, though it was heavy. Thundered *The Newark Evening News,* for instance, "In voting down the either sex deer season in Trenton, the State Fish and Game Council took a monumental step back toward its firmly established poliey of unscientific mismanagement that has kept it constantly at war with landowners and agricultural interests . . ." Said *The Daily Trentonian,* "They pulled another boo-boo that puts some of their other ones to shame." And *The Somerset Messenger-Gazette* summed up editorially the feelings voiced by the big rural weeklies, 'There can be no harmony among landowner, farmer, sportsmen as long as the Council and sportsmen's lobby blatantly ignore the best professional advice on game management."

So now, with hopes dashed for an antlerless season, farmers and groups of aggrieved property owners organizing in suburban areas are joining to ask, "What's the next step?" Some are counselling court action, seeking an injunetion to show eause why there should not be an open season. Sueh strategy would hinge on the professional recommendations of Fish and Game Department Director, Dr. A. Heaton Underhill, who has for long advised that the State needs to harvest from one-quarter to one-third of the present herd (roughly estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000). "With a bucks-only law, we cannot bring about proper herd utilization," he declares.

What heartens farmers is the knowledge that strong forces have been lining up behind them. The loud wails from the suburbs may yet be the deeiding faetor. They are being heard politieally. Councilmen and mayors from some heavily populated areas have been aroused to the situation, and passed along their protests to Trenton.

As a recent New Jersey Farm Bureau Newsletter put it, "Privately, there are top State officials unhappy over the deer situation. They are sensitive to publie opinion, to the blasts being directed by the outdoor writers against the Fish and Game boo-boo's; they know the concern of the councils and mayors of some of the thickly-populated communities with deer complaints . . ."

"Something must be worked out," Conservation Commissioner Salvatore A. Bontempo has pointed out. "I'm answerable to all the people of the State, not just the hunting interests. I want to see harmony among sportsmen, landowner and farmer."

Governor Approached

Governor Robert B. Meyner has reeeived appeals for aetion. The Association of Welfare and Control of Wildlife wrote him, "Since the sportsmen show an utter disregard for public safety by demonstrating their willingness to keep the deer herd in control, I would suggest that you recommend legislation that will automatically authorize a deer hunt during suitable hunting seasons. This hunt should be forthcoming whenever the deer herd becomes excessive in relation to the land that can sustain it and commensurate with public safety on the highways. This hunt should be authorized by legal statute over which the Fish and Game Council should have no control."

What will happen? A probe into the Fish and Game Council setup? A new balance on the Council, putting on as many farmers as sportsmen?

Director Underhill once wrotc, "In an industrial society, hunting and fishing cost money . . . most sportsmen realize this and do not resent paying five dollars a bird on a pheasant shooting preserve, or several thousand dollars a year for an exclusive duck marsh, or several hundred for a private trout club."

Will paid hunting bc the New Jersey Farmers final retributive answer to those who want to hunt their lands?

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For High Achievement

American Agriculturist Foundation Honors Over 500 Farm Boys and Girls

By E R EASTMAN

IN 1945 AMERICAN Agriculturist Foundation began making awards to boys in vocational agriculture (vo-ag) courses in the high schools of the northeastern states for outstanding citizenship, for high scholarship, for evidence of exceptional improvement, and for leadership in their communities. Two years later, in 1947, similar awards were set up for girls' homemaking courses.

The awards were made at the end of the school year, and the winners were chosen by the teachers of agriculture and homemaking in cooperation with the principal of the school. More than 500 schools are now cooperating. Is yours one?

In the years since the project was started, more than 4500 boys and 2600 girls have received this award for high achievement in their work and their lives. We like to think that these Foundation awards have helped to raise the standards of all that great number of boys and girls toward more achievement and better living, and especially toward the ideal of helping others.

Now the Foundation is announcing the awards for the school year, 1960-61, and teachers of vocational agriculture and homemaking have already received the application blank and simple rules for cooperating in this project. Both teachers and students in the vocational agriculture and homemaking courses are urged to get acquainted with the conditions so that they can work, not alone for the prizes, but for the achievement itself. That goal is to give one's whole self to doing good work and being a leader and good citizen.

One point needs to be emphasized with both teachers and students. We have excellent cooperation with most of the large number of schools that want to take part, **but altogether too many teachers fail to report the names of the winners for the record and why the prizes were awarded, and too many students fail to acknowledge the award. This point must be emphasized, for those schools which do not report will be dropped.**

Now there follow excerpts from some of the more interesting letters the Foundation has received, briefly reporting from both teachers and students as to why the awards were made. We only wish we could publish all the letters we receive, for no one can read them and see what these young people are accomplishing without being inspired.

Four Years in America

We put this letter from **Gertrude Foro** of **North Rose, N. Y.** first because she, with her family, is a refugee from war-torn Austria and she has only been in this country for four years. It is hard to see how anyone, old or young, could have made more progress than Gertrude has in those four years. Here is part of what she wrote:

"I would like to express my deepest appreciation to American Agriculturist Foundation for the most heartwarming surprise the Achievement Award brought me on the night of my graduation. I had never dreamed that I could be chosen for such an honor, because I am not even an American citizen yet and still have some difficulty with the English language since, until a little over four years ago, I could not speak one word of English.

"My family and I arrived from Carinthia, Austria, where we had lived for over ten years in a refugee camp after World War II. During the war, we had lost everything. All our belongings were either taken or destroyed by the Russians . . . . My parents, being determined to give us children a good home again with a future, soon learned of the possibility of coming to America. They worked hard for five years to get all the papers and documents through. . . . . We have found everything and more than we had ever dreamed of finding again, and are looking forward to obtaining our American citizenship this fall after having been residents of the United States for five years.

"I am deeply grateful for having graduated from high school here in America and for this award. I also find the book, THE WORDS AND THE MUSIC, by Mr. Eastman so interesting and I will always treasure it. Thank you very, very much."

A Nice "Nest Egg"

Mr. George W. Keller, vo-ag teacher at **Warsaw Central School**, writes that **Robert Cummins** won the Foundation award. Mr. Keller says:

"Robert's supervised farming program consists of one-third of all cattle, crops, and feeds on the farm. His farming investment is worth $7850."

There is a list of the wonderful achievements Robert has made. They include his being president of the Wyoming County FFA Chapter, his service as sentinel and president of the Warsaw FFA Chapter, and his attendance three times at State FFA conventions. He also received a State Chorus pin for outstanding achievement and was selected to sing in the National FFA Chorus at Kansas City, Missouri, this year.

In Spite of Blindness

This next letter is about a girl in the homemaking course in the **New York State School for the Blind** at Batavia, N. Y. Her name is **Mary S. Fontanella** and she lives at 210 Sunset Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Mary's teacher writes:

"Mary is totally blind and the improvement in self reliance in spite of her handicap has been so tremendous that she is very worthy of this award. When Mary first started her homemaking course, it was a real struggle for her, requiring much determination and will power on her part. She tried and worked and failed. But she started all over again. I, as a teacher, am proud to give you her name as the winner." — Mrs. Elsie M. Fairman, Teacher of Homemaking.

Sally Stevens of **Ballston Spa,** N. Y., says:

"I am seventeen and have always been interested in homemaking. I get meals for my mother every night."

Headed for Farming

Donald Dusavage, winner of the Foundation award at **South Kortright Central School,** lives on a 599-acre farm in Hobart, N. Y. He and his father are milking 70 head of Holstein cattle. Of these, Donald owns 10. He is keeping many careful records, including dairy improvement herd records, two herd summaries, and a pasture improvement record for soil conservation. His future plans include finishing high school, attending college, and returning to the farm.

Armand Leonard of **Ellenburg Central School,** Ellenburg, N. Y., developed a supervised farming program which led to his ownership of $1300 in livestock and machinery. He kept a complete financial record, including feed and milk records for each cow in the herd, and yearly inventory, and tested each cow's milk each month for four years. He took complete soil samples and sent them to Cornell for soil analysis. By so doing, he was able to plant varieties adapted for each land type.

Mrs. Glenda P. McMann, homemaking instructor at **Potsdam Junior-Senior High School** writes:

"The Foundation award was made to **Ann Gallagher.** Not only has Ann excelled in homemaking, but she also has encouraged other pupils to improve their home and school projects. Her industrious attitude and complete cooperation have been an incentive to everyone."

Most Rewarding

Winston A. Steadman of the Stockbridge Chapter of FFA in Stockbridge, Mass. reports:

"I would like personally to thank you for the award given to me by American Agriculturist Foundation. The four years that I have spent in vo-ag studies have been the most rewarding years of my life. The training and experience received will surely help me to be a better citizen in the years to come."

Charles A. (Tony) York, winner of the award at **Arms Academy** at Shelburne Falls, Mass., writes:

"I have about 60 registered Hampshire sheep of my own, and have exhibited them at many fairs including the Eastern States at Springfield, Mass. I began with four sheep when I first went into 4-H work, and I think every year my flock has improved."

Wilma Dawn Holmes, winner at the high school in Easton, Maine, says:

"I will try to live up to the expectation of my family, community, fellow classmen, and teachers for the great honor bestowed on me by the American Agriculturist Foundation."

Daily Chores

William Loetterle won the award at the **Berne-Knox Central School** at Berne, N. Y. William writes:

"In the morning before I go to school, I water and feed my hundred chickens. At night, I milk our sixty milk cows, operating four milk units, and I help my father dump the milk into a dumping station which pumps the milk through a glass line into our six hundred-gallon tank.

"Our milk cows are kept inside the barn the year round. We feed wet brewers grain, silage, and hay the year round. The cows remain in good health and produce very well.

"When I graduate from high school, I plan to be a dairy farmer."

Mr. Paul Amaranto, instructor of vocational agriculture at the **Bridgeton, N. J. High School** reports **Allen Davis** as the winner of the award. Allen has been very active in FFA work, he attended the National Convention in Kansas City last October, was a member of the school band, and was active in church affairs. His chief agricultural project is growing irrigated vegetable crops for which he contracted with local canners. He expects to farm with his father on the home farm after he has attended college.

Says Allen: "I want to thank you for making this award possible each year. It was presented this year before a class of 480 students with 4,500 parents and friends attending."

Records Tell the Story

"Sam Graybill," reports Samuel M. Curtis, teacher of vocational agriculture at **Middleburg, Pa.,** "got an A average for his whole four years in vocational agriculture. Sam keeps the most accurate and complete farming records of any boy I have ever taught. He has twice won gold medals in the State Farming Program Record Contest.

"Presently he has 1,500 laying hens, eight hives of honey bees, and home improvement projects. After graduation, he and his Dad will form a partnership with hens and apple orchards. Sam won the Keystone Farmer Degree in 1959, has held several offices, and given many other evidences of leadership."

Diane Smith, achievement award winner at the **East Hampton High School,** East Hampton, Conn., has been taking the homemaking course for four years and has been a 4-H club member for seven years. Her projects include: clothing, foods, freezing, canning, conservation, and entomology. Says Diane:

"Last year I received one of the highest honors that a 4-H member can receive when I was chosen to be one of the 27 delegates from Connecticut to the National 4-H Congress at Chicago.

"I have belonged to the Congregational Church for two years and have been a Sunday school teacher during that time. I will be president of my church youth group for 1960-61."

Diane makes most of her own clothes.

* * *

All the schools listed received the award for either a girl or boy, but some schools unfortunately failed to report the name of the winner.

If your school has not been participating, and you wish to do so,

(Continued on Page 24)

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

PORK RAISERS

IN PARTNERSHIP with my father, Alton, I grow purebred Yorkshire hogs. We tried a York-Landrace cross some time ago and got some very good market hogs, but the gilts seemed to be clumsy and because of this weren't the best brood sows.



Ted MacDuffie

We feed out 400 pigs annually, using all our own grain and buying only meat scrap. We tried using soybean oil meal for protein supplement some time ago, but scours forced us to go to an animal protein source. We use antibiotics in the ration.

Buyers in this area want a market pig at about 200 to 220 pounds; it takes ours about 175 days to hit this on full feed. In summer, we prefer a feed "lightened" with some oats, but in winter we use corn and meat scraps.

We use a picker sheller on our 100 acres of corn, then dry it with a heat drier. We prefer this system to ear corn in cribs. — *Ted MacDuffie, LeRoy, N. Y.*

GRASSLAND FARMING

We have about 70 head of cattle, including 25 to 30 milk cows and 15 head of Angus. Our acreage is 160, with about 125 that can be plowed.

In this part of St. Lawrence County, growing seasons are fairly short and soils are heavy; sometimes spring weather keeps us from working the land until late. This being the case, we quit growing corn many years ago and concentrate on grass and legumes for roughage. This year we finished our first cutting on July 16, had a 12 x 35 silo full of grass on June 9.

We have put on nearly 30 tons of lime a year for the past number of years and have begun using some 0-20-20 on meadows. This meadow fertilizer is applied in late July or early August.

For seeding, we plow sod and sow the seed around the middle of August with a knapsack seeder, or, in the case of brome grass, with a wheelbarrow seeder.

We think this system of roughage from grass and legume fits our **particular conditions** pretty well. Our investment in equipment is lower than if we tried to grow corn. Year in and year out we think we get more TDN per dollar spent, considering our soils and climate.—*Howard and Robert Patten, Lawrenceville, N. Y.*

Wonderful Winter Tour

January 24—February 19

WHEN JANUARY comes, what could be nicer than to leave snow and ice behind and travel south to the sun with a happy American Agriculturist tour party? On January 24 our California Tour party will be on its way to New Orleans—the start of a wonderful three and a half weeks' vacation that will take us to the most fascinating places in the Southwest and Far West.

New Orleans will be our first stop. Then will come Texas' biggest city, Houston; the Carlsbad Caverns; Phoenix; Hoover Dam, Las Vegas, Death Valley; southern California, including Riverside, Disneyland, San Diego (with an excursion from here into Tijuana, Mexico). Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Francisco, Monterey, the Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees; Yosemite National Park, and the awe-inspiring Grand Canyon — all these thrilling sights are included in this American Agriculturist tour.

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Grange Delegates Establish Policies at Annual Session

ONE of the surprises at the annual session of the New York State Grange at Watertown on Oetober 26 and 27 was the announcement by Harold Stanley that he will not be a candidate for re-election in 1961.

It will be difficult to replace Harold. He has been a most efficient and popular seeretary of the State Grange for 26 years.

The only offiee to be filled this year was one on the exeeutive committee. Clarence Johncox of Corfu, who has been chairman of the exeeutive eommittee, was re-eleeted to a three-year term.

During the session, the Yorktown Grange of Westchester County was honored as New York's first place winner in the Grange Community Contest. Seeond prize went to Lowville Grange, Lewis County, and in third place was Stanford Grange, Dutchess County.

The Grange membership as of June 30 was 103,739, compared with figures of 107,050 a year ago. During the year Golden Sheaf certificates, signifying fifty years of continuous membership, were issued to 428 Grangers, as well as 1,722 Silver Star certifieates for 25 years of continuous membership.

Resolutions

Among the resolutions reeeiving favorable aetion were:

Urging that all highway departments be requircd to establish drainage in such a way that adjoining properties are not damaged.

Contending that wheat allotments are unnccessary in New York State, and should be discontinued as discriminating against the State's farmers.

Calling for legislation to protect producers of perishable products against losses which could result from work stoppages in labor disputes.

Refcrring to the executive committee for study a resolution that all new or rebuilt State highways include a suitable underpass to provide access to a farmer's land on both sides of the highway.

Favoring legislation enabling farm cooperatives to bargain collectively.

Favoring additional regional research work in the St. Lawrence Valley area conducted by the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the local Extension Service associations.

Favoring regulations to strengthen dairy cooperatives by directing milk handlers to make membership dues deductions as authorized by members of bona fide cooperative organizations in New York State.

Opposing any importation of milk from thc West, or beyond the presc nt producing areas, into New York State, as long as there is adequate milk produced within the area.

Recommending the total amount of price supports to any one person in any year's production of agricultural commodities be limited to a total of $35,000.

Calling for discontinuation of the Federal Soil Bank program since it has not solved the surplus problem.

Recommending that labor leaders be prohibited from calling a strike until the action has been approved by a majority of union members in a secret vote elcction conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Calling on the Temporary State Commission on Coordination of Statc activities to investigate welfare operations at both the state and local levels.

Urging strict enforcement of laws concerning drunken or reckless driving.

Proposing a campaign to eliminate objectionable television programs.

Recommending climination of unemployment compensation p a y ments to strikers during a strike period.

Calling for a one-year residence in the State beforc relief funds are made available to a person.

Seeking modification of the State labor law to allow children 10 years old and older to do part-time work in a family-owned business.

Rcquesting that a flashing red light on all school busses be equipped with a candlepower light equal to that on State patrol and emcrgency vchicles.

Master's Address

Here are some exeerpts from the annual address of State Grange Master Leland Smith:

"I feel that we should keep government out of all business as much as possible because it would seem to me that private enterprise can do a job better and cheaper and it pays taxes . . . It doesn't make sense to me to spend tax dollars to bring land into production through irrigation and clearing, then turn around and pay more tax dollars to take good productive land out of production in places in the U. S. that are closer to market . . . "

"If the population of this country wants to have an abundance of the better quality low cost food that they have had, said population had better aid rather than hinder the formation of cooperative groups to cut costs and to improve quality . . . "

"We necd to increase tremendously our rescarch for new industrial uses especially for second quality products and waste products from the farm, and again we need to put a grcat deal more emphasis on research for quality of crops rather than quantity of the same . . . "

"Somehow, you and I must put the brakes on non-essential spending. . . . Let us stand up and be counted. quit calling for more Federal aid Inflation hurts, and we have had enough. Do we want Federal aid and with such aid Federal control of our schools? Is it essential that we accept such? Do we need to have families who have able-bodied men as members getting from $250.00 to $325.00 per month welfare (tax money, if you please) ? . . . "

"Dr. A. E. Darlow of Oklahoma Statc University made this statemcnt: 'More people make their living from farming than we realize. Although most pcople think about 12% of our population is engaged in agricultural production, about 40% of the nation's working force is engaged in agriculture and related industries.' . . . "

"I belicve that a constructive farm policy can be determined only by effective team work on the part of farmers and their organizations, and that an effective farm policy will help not only agriculture but the nation as a whole."

"On a little rise of ground in the State of Indiana, surrounded by the apple trees that he loved, is the grave of John Chapman, known to most people as Johnny Appleseed. On the stone at the head of his grave are inscribed these words: 'He lived to serve others.' May we of the Grange do the same."

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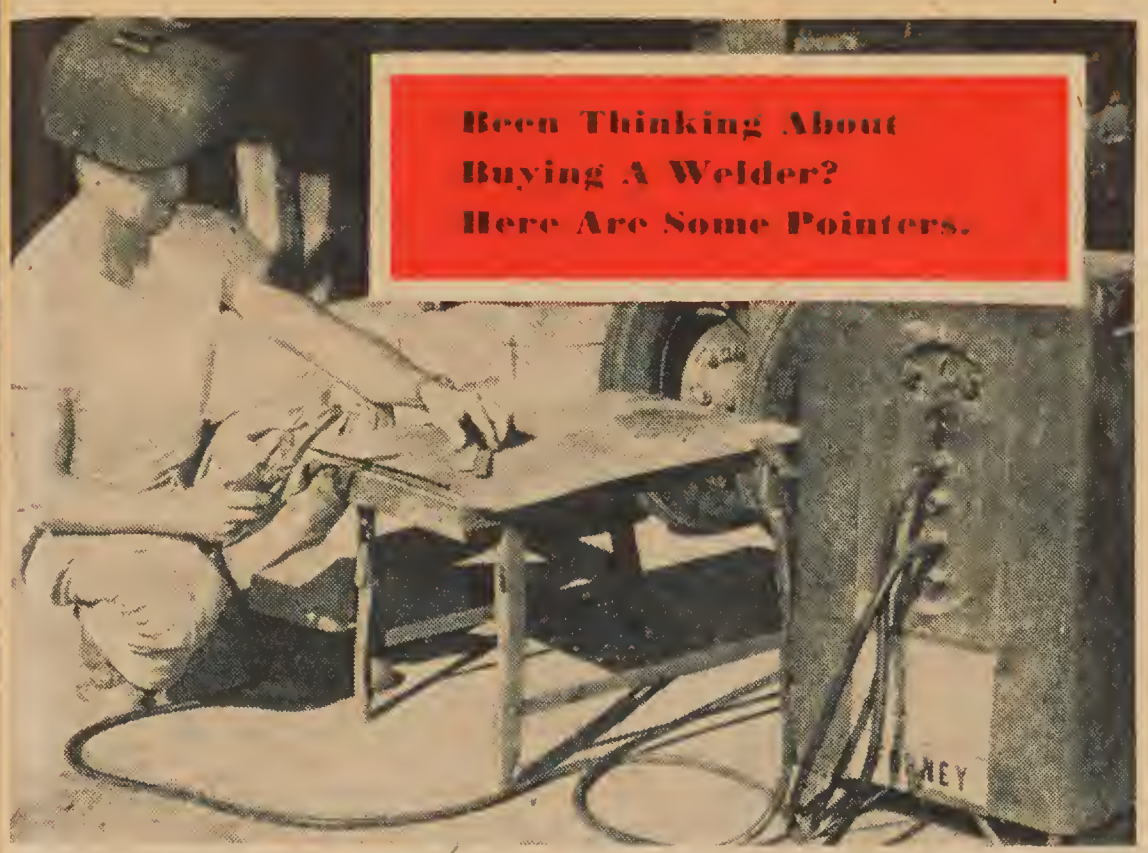
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The Score on Welders

By THOMAS E. CLAGUE

LET'S LOOK at the dollars and cents of owning a welder. You can buy a 180-ampere alternating-current electric arc welder for around $175. You'd probably be safe in figuring a fifteen-year life for it, because the University of Illinois reports that many farmers have been using welders for fifteen years or more, without any repair expense. And some welders are sold with a five-year guarantee, which is an indication of long actual expected life.

If you figure depreciation and interest on $175 for fifteen years, you come up with an annual cost for those items of about $15. And how many trips to the welding shop can you make for that? As a matter of fact, cutting down the loss of valuable time during an important field job could save more than that, probably several times a year.

Three Types

Suppose you decide you want to invest in some welding equipment. Where do you begin, and what should you buy? There are three types of welders to consider, with various price ranges: oxy-acetylene, $175 to $200; D. C. electric, $400 to $600; and A. C. electric, $160 to $225. In general, most jobs can be done satisfactorily with all three types.

Mild steel welding in all positions can be done with all three, although overhead and vertical welding are somewhat more difficult with the alternating-current equipment. Brazing is satisfactory with all three.

Soldering is highly satisfactory with oxy-acetylene, although it can also be done with electric machines by the use of a single piece of carbon held in the electrode holder. Cast iron welding and hardsurfacing can be done with all three types of equipment. Special electrodes available for electric welders make it possible to do machinable and non-machinable cast iron welds, to do hard-surfacing, and to make abrasion-resistant coatings.

Flame-shaping and bending is best accomplished with oxy-acetylene equipment, although it can be done with the carbon arc torch on the electric welder. Cutting can be done faster and smoother with oxy-acetylene equipment. Alternating-current machines can be used for cutting purposes, but the cuts are rougher and slower.

In general, welding with the electric machine is three to four times faster than oxy-acetylene, for most farm shop applications. So far as portability is concerned, the oxy-acetylene units and the D. C. engine-driven units are highly portable, and can be taken to the field easily.

Maintenance costs are usually higher for D. C. electric welders which are engine driven than for either of the other two types. A. C. electric welders normally have the lowest maintenance cost.

Operating costs run about 90 cents per hour for oxy-acetylene, 17 cents per hour for D. C. electric, and 14 cents per hour for A. C. electric. When you consider the higher speed at which electric welding can be done, this makes the cost per foot of weld by oxy-acetylene equipment approximately 20 times as expensive as A. C. electric.

As a matter of fact, the most popular farm welder is the 180-ampere A. C electric type. It is large enough to handle most any farm welding job, and reasonable in cost.

In fact, most farm welders have a duty cycle of 20%, which means that they are designed for operation of the arc 20% of the total time—two minutes out of ten, for instance. Since this seems adequate, you can see that extra capacity is not usually of great importance.

If you decide to purchase an electric welder, it might be well to check with your power supplier, to see that your transformer is able to supply the current needed. The highest loads with a welder are usually of such a short duration that a 5KVA transformer is satisfactory.

In addition to the welder itself, you will need a helmet, or still better, two or three helmets. You'll also need gloves, a welding table, chipping hammer, wire brush, and a supply of electrodes of various kinds to do the different work you'll have. You may also find a carbon arc torch will make it possible to do more jobs with your welder.

Although a welder is not particularly dangerous to use, there are precautions to be observed in the interest of safety. Never weld around gasoline or other flammable materials, or on containers that may have contained petroleum products. Always protect eyes and face with a helmet. Provide protection for others who may be near enough to be affected by the arc rays. Wear gloves, long-sleeved shirt, and pants without cuffs while welding.

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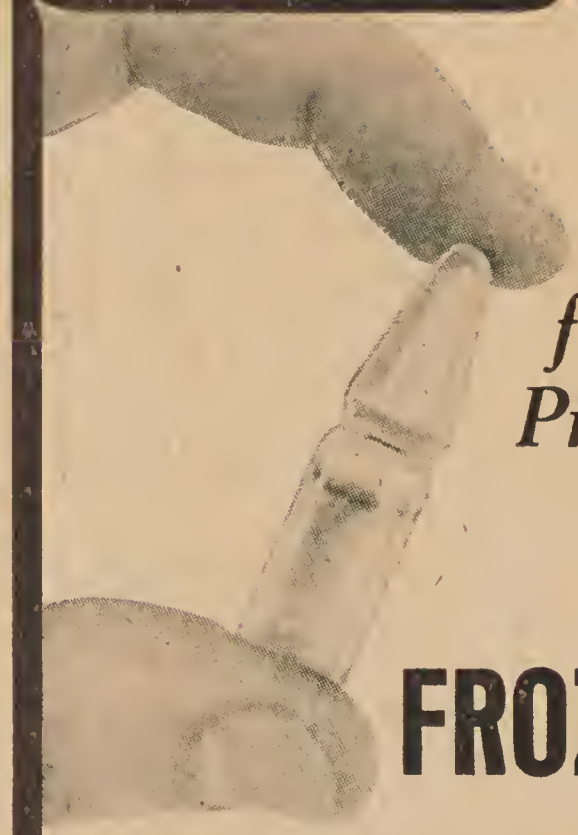
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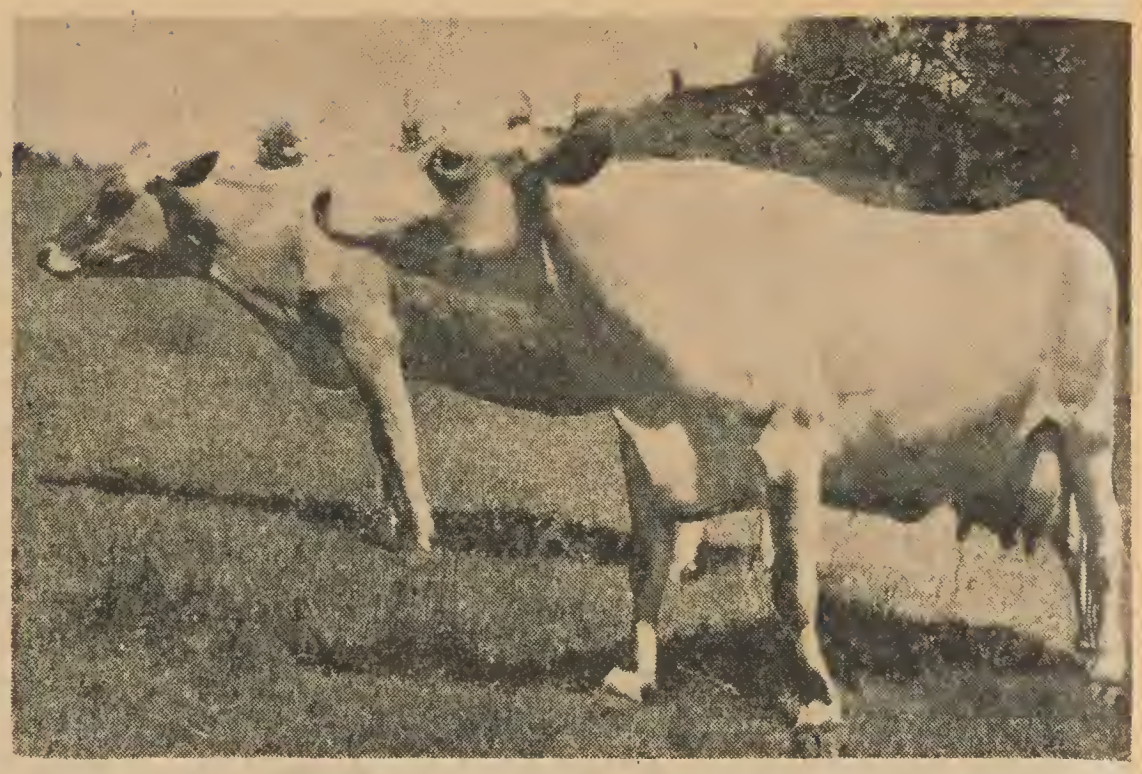
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These cows are typical of John Somers' high-producing herd.

"I Refuse to Specialize"

Continued from Page 1)

John Somers was born on the farm on April 2, 1893. His father, Hezzie, had moved to the place the previous June from his former home about a mile distant. Hezzie and his father farmed the place together.

When John started his conservation program, stone walls divided his farm into ten fields. The walls took up valuable acreage, prevented the installation of some needed conservation measures, such as contour strips, and hampered the efficient use of power equipment.

Now he has only three fields. By removing the walls, he picked up four acres, the space they had occupied. By pulling out scattered, no-use trees, he gained six more acres. Now he can use power machines anywhere on the farm. He has been able to put his crops in contour strips to prevent soil erosion and let the rain and snow soak into the ground where the vegetation can use the water.

Somers built a pond for fire protection. He put in a diversion terrace to keep surface water from running into the pond and silting it up. A spring feeds the pond. The ground around the spring is to be kept dry and usable by the installation of 300 feet of drainage tile.

Under his conservation program, Somers thins and culls two acres of his 75-acre woodland each year. He has planted 7,500 white and red pine and Norway spruce trees. He's developing a 20-acre sugar bush, and can hardly wait to get into the production of maple syrup.

"There's nothing like working in a sugar house," he says with a glint in his eyes. "Working there in the steam does something wonderful for you."

John fertilizes and limes his land according to scientific soil test. He doesn't stint. For example, some part of the farm gets an application of cattle and chicken manure every year. In addition the meadow gets 300 pounds of 0-15-30 fertilizer per acre twice a year plus two pounds of boron in spring and midsummer. In addition to manure, his field corn is treated with 800 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of 10-10-10 an acre.

His herd averages 9,109 pounds of 5 percent milk per cow per year. The county average is around 6,500 pounds. His hay yields three tons an acre. Eight acres of corn yield 160 tons of silage, enough to fill his two 80-ton silos.

Two sows raise two litters each per year. Somers sells the pigs and pork sausage. He keeps six to eight sheep. In 1959 they produced nine lambs, the previous year, ten. He butchers and sells the lambs, dressing them out at 40 pounds.

Though his farm is mechanized and modern in every other way — for example, he bulk tanks his milk, all of which goes to the Boston market—John maintains one link with the past. He keeps one work horse. "You can't beat a horse when it comes to cultivating truck crops," he says.



Quietly-grazing sheep and chickens give an old-time country tone to John Somers modern farm.



The 40th anniversary of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. was marked at a Founders Dinner, Oct. 19 in Syracuse, N. Y. Among the guests were officers of the three farm organizations that founded G.L.F. in 1920. From left to right: James A. McConnell, former G.L.F. general manager and former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Leland D. Smith, Master, New York State Grange; Fred H. Sexauer, director, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Donald F. Green, president, New York Farm Bureau; J. C. Corwith, G.L.F. president; and Edmund H. Fallon, G.L.F. general manager.

"Old Timers" Honored at Annual G.L.F. Meeting

OLD-TIMERS were honored at the 40th Annual Meeting of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange at Syracuse on October 20 and 21. More than 300 original stockholders were present. Each was identified with a cane, but a goodly percentage of them, in spite of their age, did not know how to use one!

On the Thursday evening program Raymond Hitchings of Syracuse, a member of the first board of directors, and Scotty Campbell, one of the early employees, rode into the War Memorial in a Model T Ford and up on the stage, where they received a rousing reception.

The official attendance of 2,734 was a new record. In a salute to charter members, Jim McConnell, general manager from 1937 to 1952, voiced the opinion that the biggest danger facing America today is a sort of soft complacency. He hastened to add that he has no concern that G.L.F. will become complacent under present management.

The Trade Show on the lower floor was outstanding. In addition to feed and fertilizer which G.L.F. was set up originally to handle, the exhibits covered such diverse subjects as chemical weed control, barn equipment (including barn cleaners), silo unloaders and bulk tanks, fencing, services including lime and fertilizer spreading, garden supplies, and poultry equipment. On the marketing side, exhibits emphasized the selling of eggs, fruits and vegetables.

The report to stockholders gave the dollar volume of business for 1960 as $384,000,000 compared to 1959 figure of $399,000,000. However, the year's earnings on the smaller dollar volume were larger than the year previous, being $5,290,139 compared with $4,589,430 in the previous year. Those earnings were used as follows: Federal Income Tax, $2,458,000; Dividends on stock, $1,408,200; Retained as net margins, $1,423,500.

In his Annual Report, General Manager Ed Fallon mentioned the new G.L.F. Department on Buildings and Equipment, and outlined a possibility that the G.L.F. might construct on a dairy farm the latest type of barn, partly with research money, with the provision that in a specified time the owner of the farm could contract to buy the building.

In referring to the G.L.F. "Five Star Forage Program" Ed outlined the five points in the program as follows:

1. **Soil Testing.** G.L.F. has paid $166,000 for testing members' soil samples.
2. **Lime and Fertilization.** Lime volume in 1957-58 was 495,000 tons. This past year it was 603,000 tons.
3. **Seeds and Seeding.** Our volume of improved varieties of grass and legume seeds has increased 17 percent in the last two years. There are more new ones ahead —an improved Narragansett alfalfa, new Essex and Climax timothy, and new Oneida oats.
4. **Weed and Insect Control.** Controlling pests has been complicated by very stringent rulings of the Food and Drug Administration, but new controls are being developed.
5. **Harvesting.** One of the biggest factors in quality forage is getting the hay cut and into the barn early. G.L.F. is working with manufacturers to help develop improved machinery.

In commenting on egg marketing, the General Manager said:

"Our ability to do an efficient job for poultrymen here depends on developing markets. To do this we must have a steady supply of top quality eggs. We are experimenting on a limited scale with marketing agreements. The poultryman promises to deliver a certain number of eggs, handled to preserve quality, and use G.L.F. feed. G.L.F. promises to maintain a market for his eggs, a premium over market price."

Next Ed advanced the opinion that more money is needed for advertising and promotion of food in dealing with chain store outlets.

Seven directors were re-elected. They are: Earl Clark, North Norwich, N. Y., representing the New York State Grange; Morris T. Johnson, Batavia, N. Y., representing the New York Farm Bureau; plus 5 directors representing the even number districts, namely, Harold A. Giles, Union Springs, N. Y., nominated by District 2; Orrin F. Ross, Lowville, N. Y., representing District 4; Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, N. Y., nominated by District 6; Ralph L. Culver, Laceyville, Pa., District 8; and Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J., District 10.



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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 3 Issue.....Closes Nov. 17 — Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22
Dec. 17 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1 — Jan. 21 Issue.....Closes Jan. 5

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T.B. and Bloodtested. Holsteins and Guernseys in truckloads. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

BUY AND SELL dairy replacements at Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative stockyards Livestock auctions: Monday—Dryden, Watertown; Tuesday—Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield; Wednesday — Bullville, Greene; Thursday — Bath, Oneonta, Watertown; Ask any Empire Stockyards Manager for schedule of special dairy replacement sales, daily calf markets.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: PUREBRED Guernsey cows due in November, December and January. Also heifers all ages. Proven high production and type inheritance. Tarbell Guernsey Farms. Smithville Flats, N Y.

HOLSTEINS

PETZOLD FARMS' Holsteins: Now offering several select mating bulls ready for service, at reasonable prices. Dams with official records ranging from 600 to 900 lbs. fat on two time milking. Call at the farm and make your own selection soon. Petzold Farms, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

TEN REGISTERED Holstein heifers. Due with first calves about November 1st. Vaccinated, accredited. Lonergan Bros., Homer, New York.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifers, breeding age, sired by N.Y.A.B.C. Bel and Clyde. Earl Van Wormer, Jr., Centeral Bridge, New York. Phone 296.

BEEF CATTLE

WESTERN FEEDER CATTLE—weight from 300 to 800 lbs. Any number. Leslie Bowerman, Chestnut Ridge (Rt. 77), Middleport, N. Y. RE-5-5915.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS POLLED. We are offering good useful heifers and herd bulls for sale now. Pleasant Valley Hereford Farms, Groton, New York Telephone Groton 31.

REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORDS — bull and heifers. Ad-Mary Hereford Farm, Kinderhook Road, Chittenango, New York.

TEN HEREFORD CALVES. Hill and Dale Farm, RD Voorheesville, phone Rockwell 5-2260.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS BULLS and registered heifers write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

SWINE

LANDRACE PIGS — WEANLINGS, gilts and bred sows from prize-winning stock Vernon Parmenter, King Ferry, N. Y.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars sired by certified boar. Reasonably priced. Richard Crye, Avon, New York.

FOR SALE: PUREBRED Berkshire boars ready for service from State Fair winning stock. Frank Wiley, Victor, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SUFFOLKS. Bred ewes and rams. J. Hoge, Hopewell, N. J.

REGISTERED DORSETS, lambs, bred ewes. Lloyd Palmer, Meridale, N. Y. Phone Oneonta GEneral 2-4538.

WOOL

SEND WOOL TO us for beautiful warm blankets. Free literature. West Texas Woolen Mills, 443 Main, Eldorado, Texas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET LIVESTOCK Through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top prices prompt pay, good buyers. Stockyards at Bath Bullville, Caledonia, Dryden, Gouverneur Greene, Oneonta, Watertown, West Winfield

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, championship breeding. Beautiful, intelligent, $30.00, $35.00 Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS and grown dogs. excellent bloodlines; friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write requirements. L. B. Underwood. Locke, New York phone Moravia 482M3.

BORDER COLLIES, imported stock. Four litters ready in November. Best farm dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dunsmore Farm. Swanton, Vermont.

AKC BEAGLES, started dogs, broken dogs. No fancy prices. 475 Plain St., Brockton, Mass.

DUCKS

BEAUTIFUL WHITE Crested Pekin Ducklings $50.00-100. Breeders, pair $15.00. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

CONRAD GIANT ROUEN Ducks. Fall Breeder Savings Folder. 11500AA West Edgerton, Hales Corners, Wisconsin.

RABBITS

RABBITS FOR SALE, 35¢ per pound. Dora Brown, 37 Bell Ave., Exeter, N. H.

RAISE ANGORA NEW ZEALAND Rabbits on $500 month plan. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

PIGEONS

PIGEONS AND SUPPLIES, new illustrated catalog 25¢. LeBlanc's Pigeon Farm, Canton, Maine.

HORSES

FOR SALE—BELGIAN horses. Gelding and registered mare. Six year olds, weight 4,000. Joe Petrusek, West Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York.

BABY CHICKS

MEADOW VIEW CHICKS—Fagan-Rapp Line cross Leghorns. Harco Rhode Island Reds, all Harco Sex-links. Buff Sex-links. Peterson Cornish Cross meat birds. Hatch every week. N. Y. U. S. Approved. Pullorum clean. Meadow View Chicks—Henry M. Fryer, Greenwich, N. Y. Phone Myrtle 2-7504.

MARSHALLS ARE HATCHING genuine Kimber Leghorns bred for large eggs—early . . . their food efficiency means less food per dozen eggs—important with the narrow profit margins of today. We also have a smaller breed of Red Rock Crosses and Rhode Island Reds. Big meat birds don't pay in the present market and smaller birds mean more, eggs for less feed Send for Free Catalog today. Write to Marshall Brothers RD 5A. Ithaca. New York. Phone 4-6336.

HEISDORF & NELSON pullets. Day-old or ready-to-lay. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Ph. LE 8-3401.

SUNNYBROOK MONEY MAKERS: Low mortality and high production are only two of the outstanding characteristics of Sunnybrook stock. Our customers egg records match anything on the market today. White Leghorns, Black Sex Links, Rhode Island Reds. Hatching every week year 'round. For meat production you can't beat our famous Vantress-White Rock Cross. Write for new catalog and price list. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

NEW! NOW TREAT Mastitis for less than 21¢ with new Uni-Power Infusion! Each dose contains: 100,000 units procaine penicillin, 100 mg. dihydrostreptomycin, 100 mg. neomycin, 750 mg. sulfathiazole, 750 mg. sulfamerazine, 5 mg. cobalt. Infuse directly into the infected quarter by withdrawing 10cc (1 dose) into a syringe with a needle, then replace needle with an infusion tube. Also ideal when drying off a cow—infuse 10cc of Uni-Power into each quarter—allow to remain until the cow freshens. "An ounce of prevention is worth pounds of milk." Recommended by leading veterinarians and dairy experts. Per 100cc bottle (10 doses) $2.35. Six bottles $2.25 each. Order 12 for $25.00 and receive free a syringe, needle and infusion tube. At your Anchor Of New England dealers or order direct from Anchor Serum Company of New England, Dept. A3, Topsfield, Mass. Write for free veterinary supply catalogue and health guide. (Please note: As always, milk should be withheld from human consumption 72 hours after the last treatment.)

EARTHWORMS

FREE PICTURE FOLDER "How to Make $3,000 Yearly, Sparetime, Raising Earthworms!" Oakhaven 5, Cedar Hill, Texas.

AUCTION SCHOOL

AUCTION SCHOOL FT SMITH, Arkansas. Free catalog. Also Home Study Course.

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School. Mason City 11. Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED

SWEDISH FARMER 40, seeks position as manager on cattle or crop farm. Swedish agriculture school graduate. Small family. Good knowledge of field crops and machine maintenance. References. Carl A. Lilieholm, R.D. #1, Eatontown, New Jersey.

WORKING FARM MANAGER—will rent or manage, cash or share. Lifetime experience, farms 200-8000 acres, 20-120 cows. Age 40, Cornell College of Agriculture, married, one child. Excellent references. C. F. Morse, 4204 Lockraven Blvd , Baltimore 18, Md. c/o E. R. Morse.

HELP WANTED

LARGE DAIRY FARM needs experienced men for milking cows. Excellent housing and boarding house on premises. Steady work, top wages and bonus for right men. Call Mr. Bernon, Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. 419 days or Woonsocket. R. I. Poplar 9-7996 after 5:00 P M.

WOMEN, ANY AGE, unencumbered, as assistant in modern veterinary hospital. Experience in kennel routine preferred but will consider anyone who can work with dogs and cats. Mostly bathing, grooming, clipping, feeding and cleaning, some surgical assisting. Excellent furnished apartment on premises. Good salary. In deep south on ocean near the Florida State Line. Send photo and descriptive letter to Glynn County Veterinary Hospital, 1217 Grant Street, Brunswick, Georgia.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, in new farm home. Preferably lady with small children. Steady job. No drinking. Box 514-UL, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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AGENTS—DEALERS—Farmers — up to $250 weekly. Represent highly rated, well established firm your area. Products nationally advertised—needed by every farmer. Proven sales plan No investment. Free sample. Ideal Proposition for seed corn and feed men. Farm Products 251 No. Main, Rochelle, Illinois.

WILL YOU WEAR new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to $30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. Stone-Field, 532 South Throop St., Dept. N-926, Chicago 7, Illinois.

TYPEWRITERS, CAMERAS, APRONS, nylons, ice skates wholesale. Simmms, Warwick, N. Y.

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KOHLER — ENGINES-GENERATORS. Parts service. O. G. Schwarz Corporation, 430 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y

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WE'LL PAY $9,000.00 to $18,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Certain Dates — Half Cents—$3,750.00; Large Cents—$5,500.00; Indian Cents $1,750.00; Flying Eagle Cents — $650.00; Dimes Before 1943—$5,250.00; Quarters Before 1934— $5,250.00; Half Dollars Before 1940—$7,500.00. Certain Silver Dollars—$15,000.00. We paid $6,500.00 for one Silver Dollar. Thousands of others worth $10.00 to $3,000.00 each. Such as, Certain Dates—Lincoln Cents Before 1956, 2¢ Pieces, 3¢ Pieces, Half Dimes, Shield Nickels, Liberty Head Nickels, Buffalo Nickels, 20¢ Pieces, Commemorative Coins, Paper Money, Foreign Coins, etc. Certain Gold Coins worth $40,000.00. Whether your coin is worth $10.00 or $40,000.00, we'll pay the highest price of any dealer advertising a buying Catalogue. We have been leaders of Numismatic Quotations for over Twenty Years and have purchased over $250,000.00 worth of Rare coins. Thousands of persons have sold us coins. For complete Allcoin Information, before sending coins, send $1.00 for finest Large Illustrated Complete Guaranteed Buying-Selling Catalogue. Catalogue Dollar Refundable. Worthycoin Corporation (K-317-C), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

OLD AUTOMOBILES WANTED. Leon Roger. 22 Shore Road, Pelham Manor, New York.

HAY & OATS

25 TONS TIMOTHY, 25 tons alfalfa, all harvested in June 1960 Lonergan Farms Homer New York.

HAY—STRAW WANTED, barn loads. S. A Rauch. New Hope Pa VO-2-2081.

FIRST AND SECOND cutting alfalfa, mixed trefoil and other grades of choice dairy hay delivered by truckload. Weights and quality guaranteed. Bates Russell, East Durham, N. Y. Phone Melrose 4-2591 before 8 AM or after 5 PM.

CHOICE QUALITY ALFALFA and mixed hay, first, second and third cuttings. Artificial heat cured. Trailer load deliveries. Carlton O'Mara. Lyons, N. Y. Phone Whitney 6-4353.

CRIMPED ALFALFA first and second; wheat straw. Delivered by truckload. Vern Burlingham, RD 1, Holcomb, N. Y. Holcomb 543-A.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions Complete auction and pedigree service available Harris Wilcox Phone—Bergen 146, N. Y

SELLING OUT? SEE your nearby Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative Stockyards Manager, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: OUR famous clover New York's finest; 5 lbs. $1.95, case 6-5's $9.98 all above postpaid third zone 60 lb. cans $10.80; 2-60's $21.00; 5 or more $10.20 each. Delicious Wildflower 60 lb. $10.20; 2-60's $19.80; 5 or more $9.60 each. 60's F.O.B. Glass jars all sizes for stores and stands By ton or pail. Pure beeswax 1 lb. cakes 95¢, 2 or more 90¢ each postpaid. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

OUR LIGHT CLOVER honey liquid or fine granulated 5 lb. pail $2.25. 6-5's $10.00. Above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. can clover (or) fall flowers (liquified) $10.80. All 60's F.O.B. Also, large lots. G. W. Hand. R.D. 2, Cazenovia, New York.

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AFRICAN VIOLETS—America's finest. Write for free folder. Fischer Greenhouses, Dept. AA, Linwood, New Jersey.

GLADIOLUS BULBS, MIXED. Fall prices, large $19.95, medium $16.95 thousand. H. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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CANVAS TARPAULINS — Save direct from factory to you. Double stitched, leather reinforced eyelets, medium weight. Cut size—7'x9', $5.67; 8'x12', $8.64; 12'x14', $15.12. Polyethylene film also available in various sizes for farm and construction use. Write for complete list of sizes and samples. Our 65th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, New York.

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AUTOMATIC FEEDING saves time and hard work. Feed mechanically with the Silo-Matic Unloader, Scru-Feed'r Bunk Conveyor and Pro-Met'r concentrate dispenser. Proven equipment, guaranteed. Free pictures and plans Dealer inquiries invited. Write Van Dusen & Company, Inc., Dept A. Wayzata. Minn.

UP TO 30' DIAMETER Concrete Silos. Also wood and tile silos. Trade-ins accepted. Fast individual service in Eastern New York. W. J. Walker, RD2, Norwich, N. Y.

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JEEPS—$223.00 TRUCKS—$212.00 Tractors—$68.00, tools, guns. Typical government surplus prices. Buy direct. List of depots, procedure, full details only $1.00. New York Enterprises. Wall Street, Box 402-L5, New York 5.

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SIGNS, METAL, ENAMEL, all wordings, No Trespassing, etc. Mail box reflective letters. mail 10c for sample, free catalog. Signs 54 Hamilton, Auburn, New York, Dept. G.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

SANTA GERTRUDIS INFORMATION: Subscribe now for monthly magazine dedicated to new cattle breed originated by King Ranch in Texas. $3. for 1 year. Santa Gertrudis Journal, Box 2386 A, Fort Worth 1, Texas.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

DAIRY SUPPLIES. Wholesale dealers wanted bulk milk tanks, modern milking systems barn cleaners, silo unloaders, low cost steel buildings Nold Farm Supply, Rome. N Y

NEW JEEPS—USED Jeeps, all models. Snow plows — winter tops. Ship anywhere. Willys Sales & Service. 204 N. Montello St., Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE: John Bean rubber roll potato grader with pick-out table and rear elevator. Also packaging equipment. Box 147, Clymer, N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

FOR SALE: 1956 Chevrolet ten-wheel truck with insulated 18 foot aluminum body. New motor that has only 4,000 miles. Truck and body are in new condition. New rubber. Unit handles 15-ton pay load nicely. Also have smaller insulated truck. Box 147, Clymer, N. Y. Phone EL-5-8822.

1 LANE #1 SAWMILL with top saw, swing saw, one extra 52" saw and 75 HP electric motor with switches. In very good condition. Will sell all or part. Also one 50 HP electric motor. Chilton Bros., phone 4181 Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

25 NEW AND USED corn pickers; corn heads for AC combines; 50 used spreaders, some with PTO; 35 crawler tractors, some with loaders, dozers, wenches and backhoes; Oliver OC6 Diesel crawler hyd. line PTO; Case 400 with loader; 75 used wheel tractors; Massey 35 SP with corn head; AC PTO with corn head; 75 used reconditioned balers, crimpers, crushers, flail choppers $400, up. 320 acres covered new—used equipment. Our truck delivers. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

10-TON TRUCK HOIST $199.99 — $50 down, $50 monthly. Can use agents. Dunbar Manufacturing, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

BARGAIN — 4HP GARDEN rotary tiller, 22 inch and tractor combined. Limited offer $99.00. McLean, 324 West Tenth St., Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

SUPER ATOM FENCE Charger will not short on green grass or brush. Needs no insulators on wood posts. Operates from 110 volts, two-year parts warranty. 20-day money back guarantee if charger is not all we claim. $29.50 postpaid. Also COD. Dealers wanted. Write Smith-Fisher Corp., Dept. AG, Owosso, Mich.

NEW TRUCK CHAIN Bargains—750x20 singles, $16.00, triple side duals, $24.00; 825x20 $17.50, $26.50; 900x20 $19.00, $29.00; 1000x20 $27.00, $40.00. Other sizes available. FOB factory or warehouse. Lyle Fardink, Clymer, N. Y.

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THIS AD WILL save you hundreds of dollars. Bring it along for a special, discount. Choose from a $300,000.00 inventory, several convenient locations. Used prices from $200.00 and up, new 13' to 62' in length, 8, 10, 12 feet wide; terms to suit your budget. We deliver anywhere. Anything of value taken in trade. Andy's Trailer Sales, Inc., Home Office: 13 Housatonic St., Lenox, Mass. Sales Outlets: 791 Memorial Drive Chicopee Falls, Mass., Rt. #5, Whately, Mass. Turnpike Road, Yalesville, Conn., and Lincoln Trailer Sales. Upper West Dominick St., Rome, New York.

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GOING TO FLORIDA? Read "Florida Fact and Fiction," the amazing new book that gives 1000 facts about living costs, taxes, climate, retirement opportunities, etc. Tells you how to get a job, how to supplement your Social Security income, what it costs to buy, build or rent, the truth about Florida real estate developments. Send $1 cash, check or money order for this valuable book to Crest Research, Dept. 7, Vestal, N. Y.

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FARMS WANTED also homes, investment properties, business opportunities, acreage and any other type of real estate for sale. Call or write us, it costs nothing to interview a representative. Werts Real Estate, Johnson City, New York

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FARM FOR SALE or rent: 50 acres Eastern Long Island. Excellent buildings, rich soil, also suitable for small dairy. Some machinery available. Ideal for summer or all year residence. Purchaser or lessee must be reliable. Write H. Geils, Agent, 41 Sumter Avenue, East Williston, L. I., New York.

FLORIDA FARMS, RANCHES and waterfront property. Free catalog upon request. Joe Smith, Realty, Brooksville, Florida.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—THIRTY acres of growing wood land. Near Littleton. Price $400.-Write George Brew, Gilman, Vermont.

VERMONT VILLAGE HOME. Eight room house with thirty acres of land. Modern conveniences. Price $2,000, East Concord, Vermont. Write George Brew Gilman, Vermont.

FOR SALE—6 ROOM home in Greensboro, Vermont. Village water, Price $2,500. Write Albert Turcotte, 57 Nichol St., Gardiner, Mass.

200 ACRES, STOCKED and equipped, $25,000. 344 acres, 65 head fine cattle, 4 tractors, full line equipment, $55,000. Many others bare or stocked and equipped. Sadlon Real Estate, James Vickerson, Salesman, East Springfield, New York.

FREE LISTS. FARMS, homes, businesses. 5 counties west of Albany. State wants. Mort Wimple, Sloansville, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

TRAVEL

PLAN NEXT SUMMER'S tour now. We sell out early. Send for free leaflets describing our 19 day Grand Circle Western Tour, see Grand Canyon, visit Old Mexico, see California and 18 states plus 5 Canadian Provinces. Includes Lake Louise. Price only $314.00 plus tax. Shanly International Corp., 528A Blue Cross Bldg., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW. Citrus belt. On Big lake. Webb's Lakeside Haven, Oklawaha, Florida.

FARM LOANS

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS of farmers are best handled by people who specialize in farm credit—your local Cooperative Farm Credit Associations. They operate with just one aim in mind—to provide the very best in farm financing. See your local Federal Land Bank Association for a long-term loan or Production Credit Association for shorter-term loans. Or, write for free circular: Dept. E, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

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PERSONALIZED STATIONERY. Postals, cloth labels, rubber stamp. Dollar each. Aemeprint-A, Landrum, South Carolina.

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$750,000,000.00 SEARCH FOR RARE COINS. We pay up to: Cents before 1934, $10,000.00; Nickels before 1945, $15,500.00; Dimes before 1946, $5,600.00; Quarters before 1940, $5,100.00; Half-dollars before 1948, $5,200.00; Silver dollars before 1936, $17,500.00; Gold coins, over $30,000.00. Hundreds of different coins worth $10.00 to $35,000.00. Send $1 for new complete buying catalog and premium guide containing illustrations and complete information. Our new 1961 guide, just off the press, lists the highest buying prices of any reputable coin dealer. We invite you to compare our high prices with any other catalog, regardless of cost. We have compared and found ours to be the highest. Endwell-Union is proud of its fine reputation and thousands of satisfied customers. We purchased many of the rarest coins to be offered for sale in past years. Do not be misled. Do not sell your coins for less than they are worth. Get Endwell-Union's highest prices before you sell. Send $1 today. A Fortune may be awaiting you! $1 refunded when you sell us $10 or more worth of coins. Reliability absolutely guaranteed. Endwell-Union Company; Dept. AM-2; Kirkwood, New York.

105 BRITISH COLONY Stamps, all different, 10¢. Approvals. Crown Stamp Company, 908 Virgil, Ontario.

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25 ATTRACTIVE PICTORIALS Worldwide different 10¢. Approvals. Linstamp, St. Catharines, 387, Ontario.

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WOMEN'S INTEREST

FOR SALE: PURE herbs and spices. Send 25 cents for Recipe Book and price list to: Mohawk Herb & Spice Co., 2492 Torringford St., Torrington, Conn.

CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS, Chapters, etc. raise money easily. Sell handloomed nylon handbags. Expertly woven in several styles all colors. 15 denier used exclusively. Investment not required. Josephine Gareau, Route 7 Sevierville, Tenn.

DISABLED VETERAN'S "Road to Independence." Send 25¢ for catalog of rare gifts, novelties. "The Country Store." Middle Rd., Munnsville, N. Y.

BUY WHOLESALE—Pleasure profitable. Make plastic flowers, plants. Catalog 10¢. Dayal Crafts, Box 83V, Wayland, Ohio.

"GIFT IDEAS" from scraps and discards — 25¢. Cherie's Needlecrafts, Converse, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP ITCHING. Promotes healing of piles, psoriasis, eczema. "Roberts Reliable Salve" effective since 1888. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3 oz. $1.00 postpaid. Roberts Pharmacy, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

AFRAID OF LIGHTNING? Don't be—call us for free inspection. Survey and exact cost on complete lightning rod service. Morse-Collins Inc., 148 Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y Phone 4-0445.

TOBACCO! PIPE FREE! Ready mixed smoking or Redleaf chewing, 5 pounds $3.00 post paid. Thousands satisfied customers. Stoker's Dresden, Tennessee.

RUBBER STAMPS—3 lines $1.00. Labels — printing. Free folder. Champlain Industries, Hinesburg, Vermont.

PARTS FOR STOVES, furnaces; coal, oil, gas, electric. Empire Furnace Co., 793 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER — "BACKWOODS JOURNAL" Old Forge 16, N. Y.—$1.00 year. Sample 20¢.

RUBBER STAMPS; 3 Line pocket $1.00—office type $1.50. Jones, 230A, West 10th, Tarentum, Penna.

BUTTERNUT, BLACK WALNUT or hickorynut meats @ $1.00 box, $3.50 lb. postpaid. Evelyn Beasley, Rochester, N. H.

Should I "Go Bulk"?

(Continued from Page 10)

to be as large as it is today. This does not mean, however, that farmers will be receiving $.20 or $.35 a hundredweight more for their milk than they would have if there were no bulk milk. Rather, it means that they may receive that much more than their neighbors who continue to ship in cans.

Should I Install a Bulk Tank? Only the dairyman can answer this question for himself. We cannot make any blanket recommendations. In making his decision he should consider the physical setting of his dairy, the length of time he plans to stay in dairying, alternative uses of his capital, and the like. Many farmers are finding that switching to bulk was a good move for them. A bulk tank may or may not make sense on a particular farm, **but** it deserves consideration soon.

Producers should keep one other fact in mind. The farmers who have already installed bulk tanks are receiving substantially higher prices to help pay for their tanks. Those who wait until the conversion from can to bulk assembly is nearly complete will not benefit from these higher prices.

Coming Meetings

December 4-8 — National Junior Vegetable Growers Association Annual Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dec. 4—26th Annual NJVGA Convention, Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

December 5-6 — Annual Meeting, Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association, Hotel Taft, New Haven.

December 5-7 — New Jersey State Horticultural Society annual meeting, Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City.

December 6 — Annual Meeting, Connecticut Poultry Association, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

Dec. 6-7 — Poultry Servicemen's Clinic at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

December 6-8 — New Jersey State Grange, Morton Hotel, Atlantic City.

December 7-8 — Annual Meeting, Connecticut Pomological Society, Restland Farms, Northford.

December 11-15 — American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

January 4-5— Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual meeting, State Armory, Gardner.

Jan. 4-6 — Empire State Farm Show, War Memorial, Syracuse, N.Y.

January 17, 18, 19—Annual meeting of N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and Empire State Potato Club, Municipal Auditorium, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 23-28—New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H®*. At all drug counters.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING



Circulation

Publishers A.B.C. Statement
June 30, 1960

New York	125,622
New England	69,438
New Jersey	14,565
Pa., Del., Md., Misc.	18,237
Total	227,862

ADVERTISING RATE $.20 per word, initial or group of numerals. Payable in advance. Published 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month. Closing date 16 days prior to date of publication. Minimum, 10 words $2.00. Blind Box Number $1.00 extra per insertion.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Example: FOR SALE: Registered Brown Swiss heifer calves. J. S. Jones,

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

100 Main Rd., Ithaca, New York. Phone Ithaca 15424, counts as 18 words.

You may profitably reach this responsive farm-home audience with your advertising sales message on the Subscribers' Exchange Page.

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MAIL THIS HANDY ORDER BLANK TODAY!

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P.O. Box 514
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please insert my classified advertisement (copy below) in ..... issues, starting with the ..... issue: I enclose $..... for ..... words at 20c a word for each time the ad is to run.

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Mrs. William Judkins Wins

"I DIDN'T SLEEP all night," said Mrs. William Judkins of Alexander, N. Y., the morning after she got the exciting news that her sponge cake had carried off top honors in the big American Agriculturist-New York State Grange Sponge Cake Contest. The judging of the 53 cakes entered in the finals at the annual meeting of the State Grange in Watertown took place on October 25, but winners' names were not disclosed until the following morning when Editor Hugh Cosline mounted the platform and read the list of names of the top 15 finalists to the assembled delegates.

Mrs. Judkins, to whom we had phoned the good news Tuesday night, drove 150 miles with her husband and arrived in time for the official announcement and congratulations of State Master Leland Smith and Editor Cosline.

"I was very surprised to win," Mrs. Judkins told me, "as I had never baked a sponge cake until I entered this contest." Mrs. Judkins added that she likes to bake and gets lots of chance to, as she is the mother of four youngsters, ages 2, 8, 10, and 13. The Judkins have a new home, and Mrs. Judkins is looking forward to getting her new Tappan range, her choice of the seven grand prizes.

Besides the Tappan range, Mrs. Judkins received $25.00 from American Agriculturist, $3 from State Grange, a set of sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from International Salt Co., and all of these grocery prizes from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

Five pounds each of G.L.F. Cake Flour, G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour, G.L.F. Pancake Mix, G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, G.L.F. Medium Rye Flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

A 24-ounce can of Davis Baking Powder; 12-ounce can Cocomalt; 12-ounce can Creamy White Swel; 12-ounce can Creamy Fudge Swel; plus recipe folder and Quick-Mix Charts from R. B. Davis Company, a division of Penick and Ford.

Six Shake-n-Pour canisters of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt from International Salt Company.

A dozen 12-ounce bottles of Brer Rabbit Molasses; 1 case MY-T-Fine Lemon Pie Filling and a copy of Brer Rabbit "Book of Molasses Magic" from Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

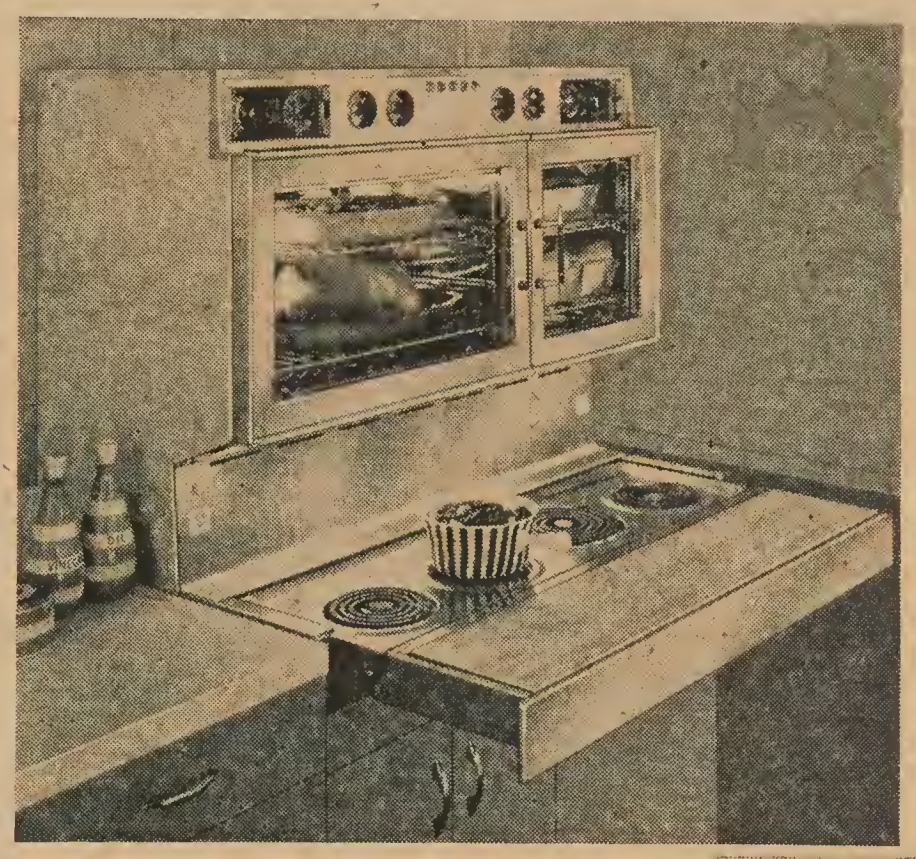
Fourteen other finalists (see complete list on opposite page) were among the top winners. Six others besides Mrs. Judkins received a Grand Prize (see pictures on these two pages). All were awarded cash prizes from American Agriculturist, and the 10 highest received duplicate sets of all of the grocery prizes listed above. Both winners No. 1 and 2 received a set of the sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from International Salt Co., and each of the 53 finalists got an entry prize of $3 from State Grange. Seven contestants also received cash prizes from Davis Baking Powder.

The 53 sponge cakes were judged by the three home economists pictured below. The judging lasted six hours, and when it was over, the judges agreed that they had seldom seen such an array of excellent cakes. The scores were very close, indeed. This is not surprising, though, when it is realized that everyone of the finalists was a county winner.

Mrs. Steve Karlik, Jr., chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee and co-director of this contest, reported at the annual meeting that thousands of Grange members took part in the Subordinate Grange sponge cake elimination contests. Mrs. Karlik and the two other members of her committee, Mrs. Frank Elliott of New Paltz, N. Y., and Mrs. John J. Vanderbeck of Rochester, N. Y., directed the contest for the Grange and were aided by hundreds of Subordinate and Pomona Grange chairmen of Service and Hospitality.



Mrs. William Judkins of Alexander, N. Y., first prize winner in the American Agriculturist-Grange sponge cake contest, arrived at State Grange annual meeting just in time to receive the congratulations of State Master Leland Smith (center) and American Agriculturist Editor Hugh Cosline. Below is the Tappan Fabulous "400" Electric Range from the Tappan Company which Mrs. Judkins chose as her Grand Prize.



SECOND PRIZE WINNER Mrs. George Covert, Sr., Romulus, N. Y., who chose as her Grand Prize this Magic Chef LP-Gas Range from Dixie Products and National LP-Gas Council. "I just can't make it seem true that I won second prize and this beautiful new stove!", said Mrs. Covert.





A taste of one of the winning sponge cakes is offered by one of the contest judges to State Grange Service and Hospitality Chairman Mrs. Steve Karlik of Marietta, N. Y. From left to right in picture: Mrs. Karlik and the three contest judges, all of whom are Homemaking teachers—Mrs. Gerald Lingenfelter, Evans Mills, N. Y.; Mrs. Donald K. Haller, Dexter, N. Y., and Mrs. George Drake, Evans Mills.



Sponge Cake Contest

By MABEL HEBEL
Home Editor

15 TOP WINNERS

1. Mrs. William Judkins, Alexander, N. Y., Genesee Co.
2. Mrs. George E. Covert, Sr., R. 1, Romulus, N. Y., Seneca Co.
3. Mrs. George H. Stover, R. 2, Box 92, Sanborn, N. Y., Niagara Co.
4. Mrs. William Sondericker, Attica, N. Y., Wyoming Co.
5. James W. Handel, Highland Mills, N. Y., Orange Co.
6. Mrs. Margaret Karl, R. 1, Allegany, N. Y., Cattaraugus Co.
7. Mrs. Louise Washburn, Box 362, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Ontario Co.
8. Mrs. Pauline Fazzary, R. 2, Watkins Glen, N. Y., Schuyler Co.
9. Mrs. Russell Koval, R. 3, Fort Plain, N. Y., Montgomery Co.
10. Mrs. Camilla Ellsworth, 1 Institute St., Adams, N. Y., Jefferson Co.
11. Mrs. William Hiser, Holmes, N. Y., Dutchess Co.
12. Mrs. Emily A. Pierce, R. 2, Westport, N. Y., Essex Co.
13. Mrs. Lora Wightman, R. 1, Friendship, N. Y., Allegany Co.
14. Mrs. Joseph Lyndaker, R. 1, Box 127, Croghan, N. Y., Lewis Co.
15. Mrs. Ollie Baker, R. 1, Altamont, N. Y., Albany Co.



After the judging was over, all 53 sponge cakes were exhibited in the Grange Service and Hospitality Room at the Hotel Woodruff in Watertown, N. Y., and remained a center of interest for days. In the picture, a group of Grange women debate the fine points of some of the cakes.

A man can bake a winning sponge cake, too! James W. Handel of Highland Mills, N. Y., proved it by taking 5th place in the finals and winning this Roper Deluxe LP-Gas Range, awarded to George D. Roper Sales Corporation and National LP-Gas Council.





4TH PLACE WINNER, Mrs. William Sondericker, Attica, N. Y., won as her Grand Prize a 100-piece set of fine imported Bavarian China with Ming Tree design, awarded by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.



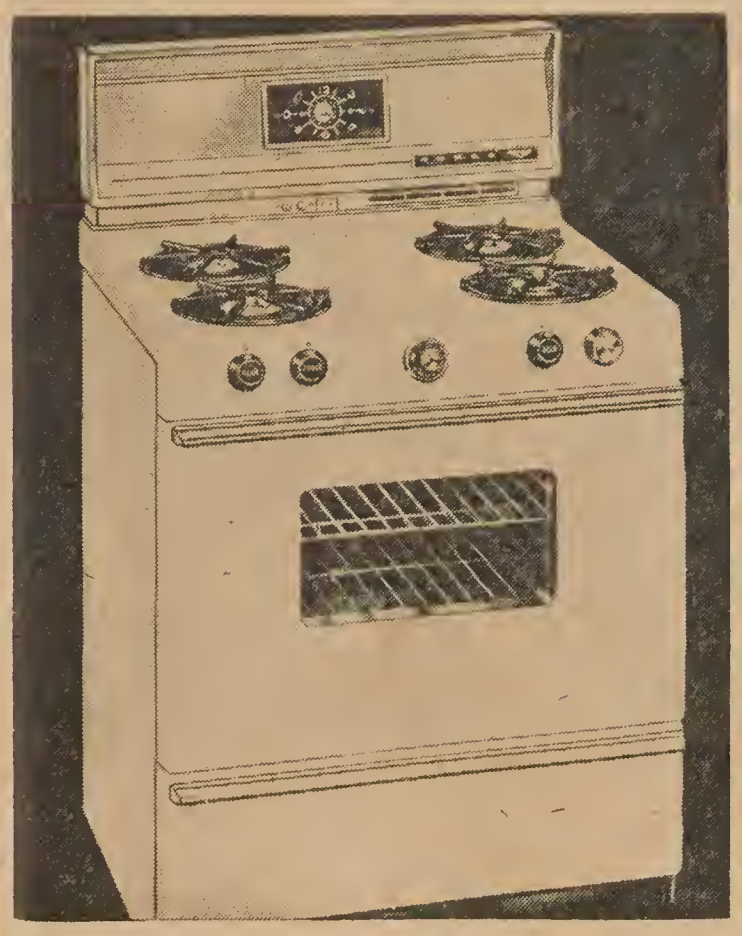
7TH PLACE WINNER Mrs. Louise Washburn, Clifton Springs, N. Y., won this Norge LP-Gas Range with thermostatic top burner, awarded by Norge Sales Corporation and National LP-Gas Council.

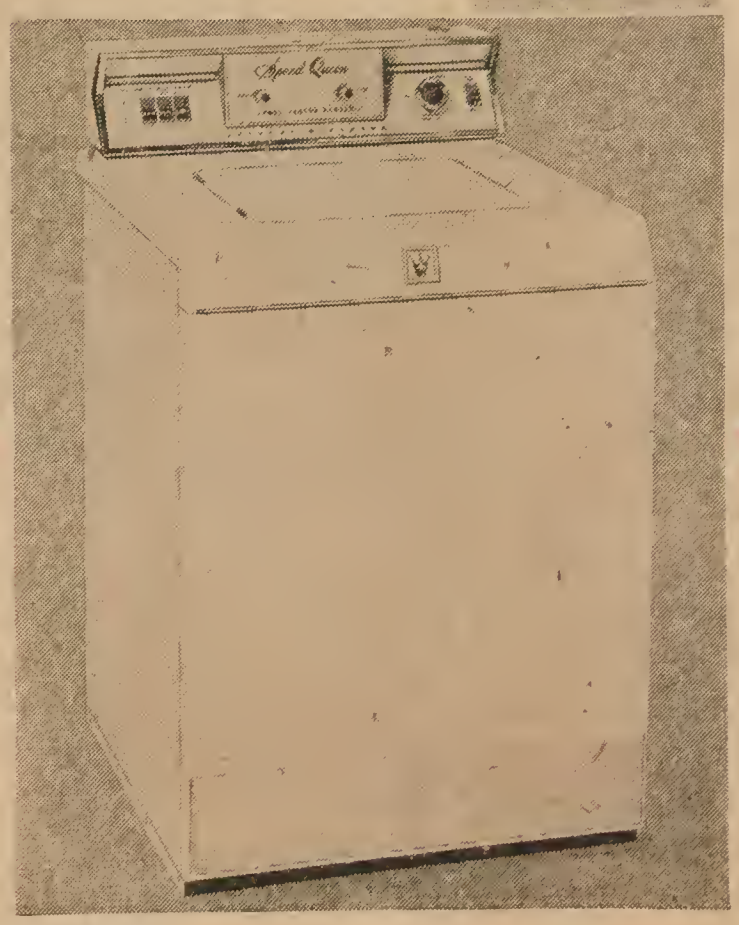
3RD PLACE WINNER Mrs. George H. Stover, R. 2, Sanborn, N. Y., had her choice of either a Speed Queen automatic washer or dryer, awarded by Speed Queen, a division of McGraw-Edison Co. Her choice was this deluxe Speed Queen Washer.

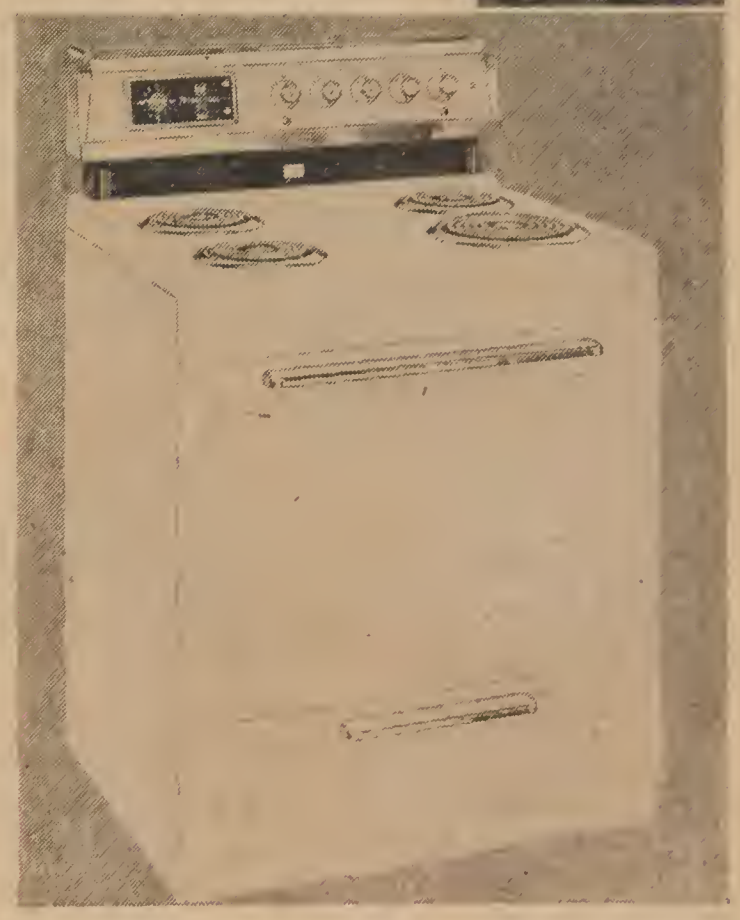


6TH PLACE WINNER, Mrs. Margaret Karl, R. 1, Allegany, N. Y., who won this Monarch Electric Range, awarded by Malleable Iron Range Co., said: "I am looking forward to getting my new stove. I need it!"



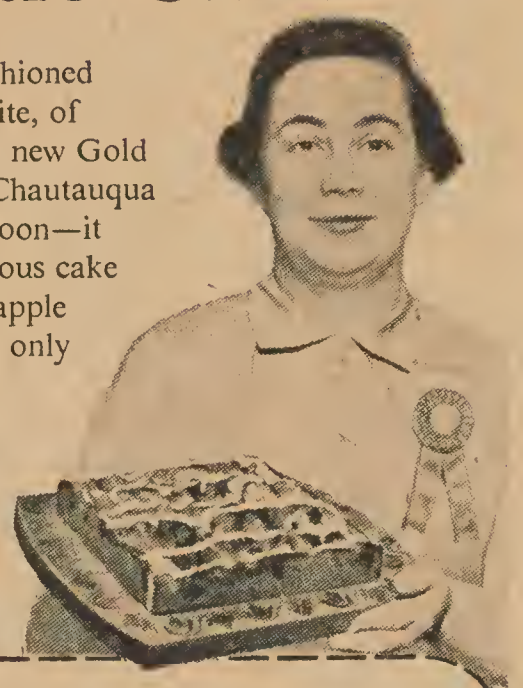






Gold Ribbon Winner
gives you a recipe for Crumbly Light

Dutch Hustle Cake



"Here's a hurry-up way to make old-fashioned apple kuchen," says Mrs. Lawrence Waite, of Cherry Creek, New York, winner of the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the Chautauqua County Fair. "All you do is mix and spoon—it rises right in the pan. And what a delicious cake you'll bake. It's topped with tart, juicy apple slices . . . rich with the wonderful flavor only yeast can give. Be sure your yeast is Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so fast rising and easy to use . . . everything bakes up wonderful with Fleischmann's!"

DUTCH HUSTLE CAKE

⅓ cup milk
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup Blue Bonnet Margarine
1 package Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
¼ cup warm, not hot, water
1 egg well beaten
1⅓ cups sifted flour
1½ cups canned or cooked apple slices, drained
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Scald milk. Stir in sugar, salt and half the margarine. Cool to lukewarm. In mixing bowl dissolve yeast in warm, not hot, water. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. Add egg and flour. Beat until smooth. Spread dough evenly in greased 9 x 9 x 2-inch pan. Arrange apple slices on top. Sprinkle with mixture of sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg. Dot with remaining margarine. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 40 minutes. Bake in hot oven at 400°F. for 25 minutes. Drizzle with confectioners' sugar icing.



ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Prize Sponge Cake

WHEN A WOMAN bakes a cake that wins top honors in a statewide contest, everyone wants her recipe. Below is the recipe used by Mrs. William Judkins of Alexander, New York, winner of the 1960 sponge cake contest which was jointly sponsored by American Agriculturist and New York State Grange.

Our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST food specialist, Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, was interested to find that Mrs. Judkins' recipe is the same as the one she uses, except that Mrs. Judkins has slightly increased the amount of vanilla and orange or lemon flavoring.

SPONGE CAKE

6 egg yolks
½ cup cold water
1½ cups sugar
¾ teaspoon vanilla
¾ teaspoon orange or lemon flavoring
1½ cups sifted cake flour
¼ teaspoon salt
6 egg whites
¾ teaspoon cream of tartar

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored; add water and continue beating until very thick. Gradually beat in sugar, then extracts. Fold in flour which has been sifted with salt, a little at a time. Beat egg whites until foamy; add cream of tartar and beat until they form moist, glossy peaks. Fold into egg yolk mixture. Bake in a 10-inch ungreased tube pan in a slow oven, 325°, for 1 hour. Invert pan to cool

A FARMER'S PRAYER
By Lillian J. Budd

Dear Lord, I thank Thee for this land,
This sun that warms and lights and gives
Each living thing that Thou hast made
The holy strength by which it lives.

O'er every part of this dear place,
On singing leaves, on fragrant vines,
On tiniest wings, and lives unseen,
Thy love, immeasurable, shines.

Here is no worship of the false,
No caviling of good or ill;
But steadfast, pure and perfect faith,
Content to trust Thy mighty will.

Needlework GIFTS



506. For father's Christmas gift, knit this set of cozy chill chasers. Includes helmet, cap, mittens, wristlets. Directions for men's sizes small, medium, large. 25 cents.

7211. Beautify gift linens with these floral motifs in springtime colors. Easy embroidery. Transfer of six motifs 4 x 13 inches each; directions. 25 cents.

902. Join lacy crocheted hexagons for a bedspread, cloth; make doilies and scarves, too. Crochet directions for 12-inch hexagon in string. 25 cents.

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS are TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Send 25c for new Needlecraft Catalog.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Circulation Department*
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The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH



9067. Sew TWO different fashions with ONE Printed Pattern—a step-in coatdress and easy-sew shirtdress. Make one casual in cotton, the other in surah or crepe. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

4706. Clever blouses — tucks accent one, notched detail the other. Choose cotton print, silk, challis, jersey. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

4855. Go-everywhere casual with slim lines, dipping yoke, tiny collar. Cotton, jersey, wool are ideal fabrics. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

9236. Sew it in a day—no waist seams, no fitting problems. Choose a cheerful cotton print for this stay-at-home favorite. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 50 cents.

4595. New fall skirts, shaped to slim the shorter, more rounded figure, fit perfectly without alterations. Wool, tweed, faille, gabardine are smart fabrics. Printed Pattern for half-sizes—29, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40-inch waists. 35 cents.

PRINTED PATTERN 9236 is FIFTY CENTS. PRINTED PATTERNS 9067, 4706, 4855, 4595 are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Department, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35c for our full-color Catalog of fall and winter's smartest fashions. See cover illustration above.

BRER RABBIT SPECIAL:

THANKSGIVING APPLE PAN DOWDY



only 64¢*

Line casserole with pastry and fill with apples, pared and sliced thin (3 lbs. cooking apples), sprinkle with mixture of ½ cup sugar, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg and ¼ tsp. salt. Add ½ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses and ¼ cup water; dot with butter. Moisten edge of crust, cover with pastry and press edges together with tines of a fork. Cut slits in crust for steam to escape. Bake in hot oven, 425°F., 30 minutes. With a spoon, break top crust in pieces; fold into apples. Bake 15 minutes more, or until apples are tender. Serve hot. Serves 6-8.



*Varies slightly regionally

For more Brer Rabbit Specials, get Free "Book of Molasses Magic", P. O. Box 570, New Orleans, La.



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for delicious home made baking at quick-mix speed

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *Advertisers*





More than 3,000 ALLIS-CHALMERS farm equipment sales and dealer personnel from the United States and Canada passed through the "Gateway to the Future" recently to see the company's introduction of its 1961 line of farm equipment at the Sheraton Hotel, in French Lick, Indiana.

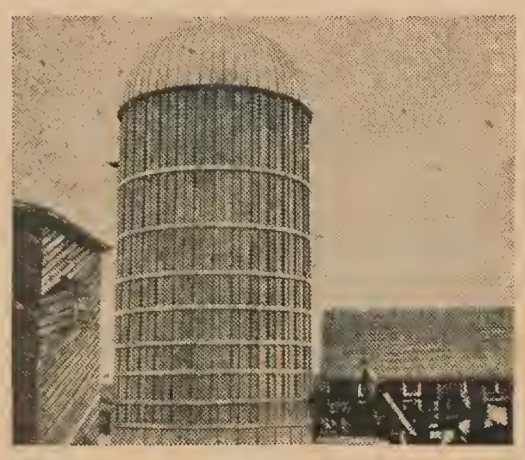
Sporting a new color scheme of bright orange with wheat trim, the farm wheel tractor line included four models: an entirely new model D-15, together with improved versions of the previous D-10, D-12 and D-17 models; offering a horsepower range of 29 to 55. In addition, a completely new compact crawler tractor in the 40 horsepower range was displayed in either gasoline or diesel.

A new innovation is an optional three-point hitch adapter with or without draft control, supplementing the one-point "Snap-Coupler" hitch and regular drawbar hitch. The compact crawler tractor, which features a tool bar attachment, is also available with three-point hitch.

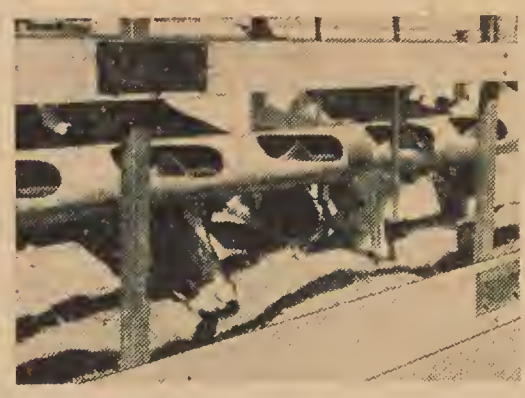
Also displayed was a series of moldboard plows (pictured) with spring trip beams and newly developed Bullet-Blade bottoms that fit the plows to a wide range of soil, crop and trash conditions. They are identified as the "80 Series" plows and are available in 2, 3, or 4 bottom sizes

The all silage, all weather silo unloader by SOLAR PERMANENT is simple, durable, has high capacity and is engineered for silos from 12 to 24 feet. It has airflow rotor, clog-free rotorhousing, cone type drive wheel and single cable suspension as well as a direct-feed 9" heavy duty auger that fluffs and moves silage into the rotor assembly.

RAY CUNNINGHAM & SONS, INC. of LaCrosse, Wisc., introduce another important advance in gentle hay care with the new "Roto-Tedder." It requires little field power, being pulled by a light tractor or a pick-up truck at fast field speeds and has turn-over action on a hay swath which turns hay over, fluffs, puts shaded underside of swath on top for "hours faster" curing.



The A. O. SMITH CORPORATION all-steel Granustore, a low-cost oxygen-free sealed storage structure for the storage and feeding of high moisture corn and grain is described in a free bulletin, No. GR-100, available by writing the company at Kankakee, Illinois.



A tube feeder with slotted holes to facilitate distribution of long cut or low moisture grass silage is announced by BADGER NORTHLAND, INC., Kaukauna, Wisc. This feeder will also distribute other feeds simultaneously from each slot the entire length of the feed bunk. The new models will also deliver different rations on each side of the same feed bunk, and may be equipped with indexing units which permit feeding different rations at each end of the same tube and bunk.

Applications of genetics to plant and animal breeding are shown in "The Thread of Life," the BELL SYSTEM Science Series program that will be seen over NBC-TV on Friday evening, December 9. The program presents some of science's latest discoveries about heredity and uses live action, documentary film, animated diagrams, charts and models to explain how traits are inherited by successive generations of plants, animals and human beings.

The "Saws" (Specially Authorized Warranted Saws) promotion of factory authorized reconditioned saws is backed by a warranty program for rebuilt PIONEER models, assuring the customer that the "Saws" seal has factory assurance of workability. The "Par" (Personally Approved Reconditioning) program is attractive to prospects for reliable trade-in deals.

A concentrated, multi-purpose liquid cleaner has been added to the PENNSALT CHEMICALS line of B-K cleaners and sanitizers. Called Pen-Glo, the new product is a high-sudsing, fast-acting neutral liquid emulsifier that cuts through butterfat and milk films and softens milkstone. effective in all types of water and safe to use repeatedly on rubber and metals.

Let picture windows take dairying out of the dark and provide a better place to do a better job of cow milking. Photos and diagrams in color are available in a free copy of a new book, "Surge Picture Window Parlor" by writing BABSON BROTHERS COMPANY, 842 W. Belden Avenue, Syracuse 1, N. Y. Free assistance with engineering planning and parlor blueprints is also available.



NEW HOLLAND'S new "Twindrower" dual rake hitch permits double raking into a single windrow or can be reversed for raking two separate windrows. The lead rake must be a roller bar type, but the trailing rake can be any conventional side delivery type.

For High Achievement

(Continued from Page 12)

write American Agriculturist Foundation, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, for an application blank.

NEW YORK

Addison Central	William Moore
Afton Central	Kenneth Keith
	Mildred Sherman
Akron Central	Robert Cook
Alfred-Almond Central, Almond	David Dobson
Alice Freeman Palmer Central Windsor	Carolyn Palmer
Allegany Central	Marilyn Zalewski
Altmar-Parisb Williamstown Altmar	
Altona Central	Loretta Bosley
Andes Central	
Andover Central	
Andrew S. Draper Central Schenevus	
Arcade Central	
Arkport Central	
Avoca Central	
Avon Central	
Bainbridge Central	Jean Crawford
Ballston Spa Senior High	Sally Stephens
Barker Central	Gerald Zanow
Beaver River Central, Beaver Falls	
Belfast Central	Betty Histed
Belleville Central	Janet Hobbs
Berne-Knox Central	William Loetterle
Bloomfield Central, East Bloomfield	
Boonville Central	Richard Grover
Brewster Higb	
Bridgewater Central	
Brockport High	Elizabeth Beadle
Brocton Central	
Brookfield Central	
Byron-Bergen Central, Bergen	
Caledonia-Mumford Central	
Camden Central	
Canaseraga Central	
Canajoharie Central	
Candor Central	
Canisteo Central	
Canton Central	Frances Thompson
Cape Vincent Central	
Cassadaga Valley Central Sinclairville	
Cato-Meridian Central School, Cato	
Cazenovia Central	Mildred Phillips
Central Square Central	Karen Corl
Charlotte Valley Central, Davenport	
Chateaugay Central	
Chatham Central	
Chautauqua Central	
Chazy Central	Kay Dragoon
Cherry Valley Central	
Cincinnatus Central	
Clifton Springs Central	
Clinton Central	Alan Rand
	Sandra Wood
Clymer Central	
Cobleskill Central	Linda Emery
Cohocton Central	
Constableville Central	
Corfu Central	Richard Langworthy
	June Dahlgren
Delevan-Machias Central Delevan	Kay Holmes
Delaware Academy and Central School Delhi	
Deposit Central	
Dryden Central	Jean Heath
Dundee Central	
East Pembroke Central	
Eastport High	
Edwards Central	Susie Lutz
Elba Central	
Elizabethtown-Lewis Central Elizabethtown	
Ellenburg Central	Armand Leonard
Ellicottville Central	
Falconer Central	
Fayetteville-Manlius Senior High	William Courtwright
Fillmore Central	
Fonda-Fultonville Central Fonda	
Forestville Central	
Fort Ann Central	
Fort Plain Central	
Frankfort-Schuyler Central Frankfort	
Fredonia Central	Glenda Stetson
Frewsburg Central	
Galway Central	
General Martin Central Glenfield	Gale Van Alstine Ann Aden
Geneva High	Marilyn Jardine
Genoa Central	Sharon Quinn
Gilboa-Conesville Central, Gilboa	
Goshen Central	David Scoville
Gowanda Central	
Grand Gorge Central	
Greenville Central	
Greenwood Central	
Groton Central	
Hadley-Luzerne Central Lake Luzerne	
Hamilton Central School	
Hancock Central	
Harpursville Central	
Hartford Central	
Haverling Central, Bath	
Heatly High School, Green Island	
Henderson Central	Donna Maitland
Heuvelton Central	
Hilton Central	
Holland Central	
Homer Central	
Hoosick Falls Central	
Horseheads High School	
Hounsfield Central Sackets Harbor	Carolyn Brande
Hudson Falls Central	
Interlaken Central	Donald Shaub
Ithaca High	
Jasper Central	
Jamesville High School, Dewitt	
Jordan Central	Barbara Knickerbocker
Kendall Central	
King Ferry Central	
Knoxville Academy and Central School	Kenneth Northrup
Knox Memorial, Russell	Linda Cloe
LaFargeville Central	
LaFayette Central	
Lake Shore Central, Angola	
Laurens Central School	
Leavenworth Central, Wolcott	
Leonardsville Central	
LeRoy Central School	
Lima High	
Lisbon Central	
Little Falls Central	Carmen Lamanna
Little Valley Central	
Livonia Central	
Lockport Senior High	
Lowville Academy & Central School	
Lyndonville Central	
Lyons Central	
Madison Central	
Madrid-Waddington Central, Madrid	
Mayville Central	Joyce Harrington
Medina High	Roger George
Mexico Academy & Central School	
Middleburgh Central	Sam Graybill
Middlesex Valley Central, Rushville	
Middletown High	
Milford Central	
Mohawk Central	William Phillips
	Richard Sadlon
Mooers Central	Catherine Manor
Moravia Central	
Moriah High	
Morristown Central	
Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls	
Naples Central	
Newark Central	Larry Palon
Newark Valley Central	
New Berlin Central	
New York State School for the Blind	Edward J. Harrington Mary S. Fontanella
North Collins Central School	Barbara Briggs
North Rose Central	Gertrude Foro
Northside High Corning	Donald Bixby
North Syracuse Central High	Richard Georg
Norwood-Norfolk Central, Norwood	
Nunda Central	Eleanor Perry Cecil Thompson
Oakfield-Alabama Central, Oakfield	
Ockawamick Central, Philmont	
Odessa-Montour	Robert J. Heint
Oppenheim Ephratah School, St. Johnsville	
Otego Central	
Ovid Central	
Owego Free Academy	
Oxford Academy and Central School	
Palmyra-Macedon Central School Palmyra	
Parishville-Hopkinton Central School Parishville	
Penfield Senior High	
Penn Yan Academy	
Peru Central School	
Phelps Central School	Betty Adsit
Poland Central	
Port Henry High	
Port Leyden Central	Janice Kraege
Portville Central	
Potsdam Central	Ann Gallagher
Prattsburg Central School and Franklin Academy Prattsburg	
Pulaski Central School	
Randolph Central	
Red Hook Central	
Richfield Springs Central	
Richmondville Central	Virginia Boughton
Ripley Central	
Roeliff Jansen Central	Jo Ann Sigler
Romulus Central	
Roxbury Central	
Saint Johnsville Central	Janet Haak
Salem Central	
Salmon River Central, Fort Covington	
Sandy Creek Central	
Saranac Central School	Betty La Gree
Sauquoit Valley Central	
Scio Central High	
Schoharie Central	James Lawton
Seneca-Gorham-Potter Central Gorham	
Sewanhaka Central High School Floral Park	
Sharon Springs Central	
Shenendehowa Central School Elnora	
Sherburne Central School	
Sherman Central	Martha Cady
Skaneateles Central	
Smithtown Central High St. James, L. I.	Artura Masone
South Kortright Central	Donald Dusavage Colleen Johnson
Spencer Central	
Stockbridge Valley Central Munnsville	Marie Wagner
Suffern High	Catherine Conklin
Sweet Home Central High Buffalo	
Troupsburg Central	Nyhl Austin
Trumansburg Central	Connie Bower
Truxton Central	Alice Brown
Tully Central	
Unadilla Central	
Union Springs Central	
Van Etten Central	Arlene Elston
Van Hornesville Central	John S. Mayton, Jr.
Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central Verona	
Victor Central	
Virgil Central, Cortland	
Wallkill Central	
Walton Central	Hartley Russell
Warsaw Central	Robert Cummins
Washingtonville High	
Waterloo Central	
Waterville Central	Carol Pughe
Waverly High	
Wayland Central	
West Canada Valley Central	
Westfield Academy & Central	
West Genesee Central Camillus	
Westmoreland Central	
West Winfield Central	
Wheelerville Union Free Academy Caroga Lake	
Whitesboro Junior-Senior High School	Carol Fukes
Whitesville Central	
Windsor Central	
Wyoming Central School	Robert Berkemeier

CONNECTICUT

East Hampton High	Dianne Smith
Housatonic Valley Regional High Falls Village	
Killingly High, Danielson	

(Continued on Page 25)

For High Achievement

(Continued from Page 24)

New Milford High
Southington High
Tourtellotte Memorial High
North Grosvenordale
Washington High, Washington Depot

MAINE

Berwick Academy, South Berwick
Buckfield High
Caribou High
Corinna Union Academy
Cornish High — Susie Small
Dexter High — Carol Starbird
Easton High — Wilma D. Holmes
Ellsworth High — Sylvia Holmes
Fryeburg Academy
George Stevens Academy, Blue Hill
Gorham High
Jonesport High
Kennebunk High — Sandra Jane Staples
Lawrence High, Fairfield
Lee Academy
Limestone High — William H. Weatherhead
Livermore Falls High — Gordon Jenes
Madawaska High
Monmouth Academy
Newport High
Old Town Senior High
Sumner Memorial High
E. Sullivan
Washburn High
Waterville Senior High
Williams High, Oakland

MARYLAND

Gaithersburg High — Robert Parham
North Harford School
Pylesville — Douglas Hollbrook
Southern Junior-Senior High
Lothian — William E. King
Southern High, Oakland — LaVerna Shaffer
Walkersville High
Worcester High, Newark

MASSACHUSETTS

Arms Academy — Charles A.
Shelburne Falls — (Tony) York
Bristol County Agricultural High
Segreganset
Hopkins Academy, Hadley — Cleo Easton
Jamaica Plain High — Peter J. Brescia
Boston — Walter W. Stoll
Clement A. Todesco
Lawrence High, Falmouth
Narragansett Regional High
Baldwinsville
Norfolk County Agricultural School
Walpole — Ronald Gaumont
North Brookfield High
Pioneer Valley Regional
South Vernon
Provincetown Junior-Senior High
Randolph High
Saugus High
Smith's Agricultural School
Northampton
West Bridgewater High
Westfield High
Westport High
Williams High
Stockbridge — William A. Steadman

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alton Central
Alvirne High, Hudson
Appleton Academy
New Ipswich — Joan Goldsby
Charlestown High
Coe Brown Northwood Academy
Northwood Center — Carol Faer
Colebrook Academy
Groveton High
Hopkinton High, Contoocook
Inter Lakes High, Meredith
Kennett High School, Conway
Laconia High — Joanne Bondrean
New Boston High
Orford High
Oyster River High, Durham — Nancy Ellis
Sanborn Seminary, Kingston
Simmons Free High, Warner
Spaulding High, Rochester
Towle High, Newport
Vilas High, Alstead
Walpole High

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton High — Allen Davis
Freehold Regional High
Hunterdon Central, Flemington
Jonathan Dayton Regional
Springfield
Manasquan High — Florence Gifford
Moorestown High — Lynn MacBride
Princeton High
Salem High — Carole Williams
Sussex High
Washington High

PENNSYLVANIA

Barnesboro Unit of Northern Cambria
Joint
Beaver Falls Area Senior High
Bellefonte Area High
Berlin Brothersvalley Joint
Bermudian Springs Joint
East Berlin
Berwick Area Senior High
Bethel Township High
Blacklick Township High, Twin Rocks
Brockway Area High — Jerry Hutchins
Brookville Area Joint School — Stanley Wolfe
Canton High — Betty Pepper
Central Columbia County Joint
Espy
Coudersport Joint High — Ted Elliott
Cowanesque Valley Joint
Westfield
Cresson Joint High
Damascus Township High
Eastern Lebanon Joint
Newmanstown
Eisenhower High, Akcley
Elk Lake Joint, Dimrock — Walter Brooks
Elkland Joint High
Falls Overfield High, Falls
Fort LeBoeuf High, Waterford
Fredonia-Delaware High — Edward Redzinak
Galeton High
Garden Spot
New Holland
Gettysburg High
Greenfield-Kimmel High
Claysburg
Greenwood Joint, Millerstown
Halifax Area School
Hollidaysburg Community Joint
James Buchanan Junior-Senior
High — Eugene Hawbaker
Jersey Shore Area Joint High
Juanita Valley High, Alexandria
Lakeview Joint Consolidated
Stoneboro
Latrobe High — Barbara Ann Bowers
Liberty Joint High
Middleburg Joint High
Montrose Consolidated School
Newport Union High — James R. Shutt
Northern Potter Joint High, Ulysses — Maxine Empson
Oley Valley Area — David L. Hauseman
Penn Argyl Area Joint High
Penn Manor High, Millersville
Pequea Valley High, Kinzers
Perry-Lower Tyrone, Perryopolis
Saegertown Area High
Southern Joint High
Glen Rock — Sterling L. Lucabaugh
Southern Wayne Joint
Newfoundland — Robert C. Madsen
Sugar Valley School, Loganton
Susquehanna Consolidated High — Jane Prynn
Tobyhanna Township High
Pocono Pines
Union City Area High
Victory Joint High, Clintonville
Warrior Run Area, Turbotville
West Chester Joint Senior High
Williamsburg Community School
Williamsport High
Wyalusing Valley Joint High — David Moon
Youngsville High School

RHODE ISLAND

East Greenwich High
Rogers High, Newport
Scituate Junior-Senior High
North Scituate

VERMONT

Arlington Memorial High
Bradford Academy — Hugh Underhill
Brattleboro Union High
Chelsea High — James Hayward
Chester High — Thomas William Hazeltine
Janet Katherine Cowling
Derby Academy — Richard Carter
Elizabeth Farrell
Johnson High
Middlebury Union High — Isabel DeLong
Milton High
Newbury High
North Troy High
Orleans High
Peoples Academy, Morrisville
Vergennes Union High — Loren M. Smith
Wallingford High
Woodstock Union High



TWO QUEENS

Miss Pennsylvania Poultry Industry of 1959, Janet William (left), Catawissa, crowns her successor for 1960. She is Beverly Heath of Benton.



Here It Is....

Our Special Christmas Offer

FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST READERS:

CHRISTMAS ASSORTMENT OF MORE THAN 100 PIECES

Delivered to you, postpaid, with your order to renew or extend your own subscription OR your order to send the paper to a friend as a gift.

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RFD or Street _____
P. O. _____ State _____
Your Name for Gift Card _____
Your Address _____

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Name _____
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Christmas is only 5 weeks away . . . Mail to:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 No. Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Ed Eastman's Page

LOCAL DEALERS

IN VISITING with a farmer last summer, he told me that he thought he saved money when buying new equipment by "shopping around." He traveled sometimes miles from home to buy a machine from a distant dealer.

I could not help wondering if that farmer saved anything over a long term of years, because his policy did not take the servicing of equipment into consideration. Whether or not you do best with your own local dealer depends, of course, somewhat on the dealer, but if he keeps a variety of products and particularly if he provides good servicing for his machines, it would seem to me that a man should think twice before he deals somewhere else.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

E. R. EASTMAN'S new book — HOW TO SPEAK AND WRITE FOR RURAL AUDIENCES —is just off the press in time for your Christmas presents. It is a real "how to do" book of interest and value to everybody. Some of the many chapters include:

How to Get Started As a Writer.

Qualifications of a writer.

Writing and Editing a Farm Paper.

You Are a Word Carpenter.

Some Easy Rules for Spelling, Punctuation, and Paragraphing.

What Is an Editor and What Does He Do?

How to Write News Releases.

How to Write a Letter.

How to Use Humor.

How to Sell Articles.

How to Chair a Meeting.

How to Make a Speech.

The book is handsomely printed, illustrated and bound and because it is written in the author's down-to-earth style, this book is easy and entertaining to read. It will be mailed, postpaid, for $3.50. Send your order immediately to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. E., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.—*E.H.W.*

CURE FOR BURNS

EVERYONE knows how painful a burn is. What you may not know is that ice water is the most effective remedy for any burn covering up to 20% of the body.

According to the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the method now being used by physicians is to place the burned area immediately in a basin containing tap water, ice cubes, and a disinfectant. For burns of the head, neck, shoulder, chest, abdominal wall or back, where immersion is impractical, towels chilled in a bucket of ice water are applied to the burned area.

The cold treatment should be continued until it can be stopped without return of pain, a period ranging from 30 minutes to 4 or 5 hours, depending on the severity of the burn. The quicker you can get the cold water on the burn, the faster will be the cure. **Do not** apply butter or grease to a burn.

CLEAN UP TIME

WINTER will be closing in before long. Take a last glance around to see how the old place looks to you and especially to others.

Maybe it was just pride, but when I was farming, I hated to have my friends and neighbors see a lonesome tool peeking out of a snowdrift right where I had left it when I got through with a job. Almost as bad are the dead weeds, sticks and trash lying around the house, barn, and garden spot all winter long.

How some people can live and enjoy living in such clutter is hard to understand. It will only take a few minutes to clean up and you will be glad all winter that you did.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I HAVE A friend—I don't want to be shot so I won't mention his name — whose wife asked him to copy a recipe that was being given over the radio. Unfortunately, he got two stations at the same time, and perhaps had been too near the cider barrel. So he came up with this:

Put hands on hips with one cup of flour on your shoulder. Standing on the floor, raise both knees at the same time and mix them with the flour with 2 cups of milk. Repeat until tired. Relax with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Then, lower your legs and depress your toes to mash 3 hard-boiled eggs through a sieve. Relax again by letting your breath go in a bowl. Now, lie flat on the floor and roll in the whites of 3 eggs, backward and forward, until it comes to a boil. Get a warm glow to your skin, then remove from the fire. Breathe regularly, dress warmly, and serve with hot soup.

A Thanksgiving Visit With GOD



WE ARE TOLD, Father, that we should take frequent inventories of our material possessions, but in our hearts we know that it is far more important to take note of our spiritual assets and blessings, increase them and show appreciation for them.

We know, Father, that we are all too prone to whine, complain, and criticize and to see the mote in our brother's eye, overlooking the beam in our own.

So, God, at this time of Thanksgiving, we come to Thee with thanks and appreciation with an inventory of some of the many blessings You have bestowed upon us.

First of all, we thank You for all the material blessings which we Americans now enjoy. As compared to any other generation or any other people, we are rich. We accept and use as necessities material possessions beyond the dreams of our fathers. We live far better materially than did the kings of old. For this, we are thankful.

But help us, Father, not to let the material obscure the spiritual. Let us not bury eternal principles with trash.

SECOND, we thank You, God, for our country, the United States of America. Help us to realize always that America, in spite of its detractors, is still the land of opportunity and of liberty — the greatest in all the world.



Help us never to forget the blood and tears, the awful sacrifices made by our fathers that we may enjoy all the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

Give us, God, the wisdom and the spiritual strength to keep America good and to hand on the torch of liberty undimmed to those who follow us.

WE GIVE thanks, Father, for those we love and have, and for those who have gone from us for a time. Give us to know that of all Thy gifts to us, love of family and friends is the most precious.

HELP US, God, to have a better understanding and appreciation of nature all around us, of which we are a part.

Teach us to love our animals, our crops, and all manner of growing things.

Teach us to marvel at Thy greatness in the miracles around us:

The woods with their millions of leaves, all different, yet all alike;

The miracle of the rolling seasons, the mature summer, the glorious colors of our falls, the resting winter, and the resurrection of spring.

WE GIVE thanks, God, for **work,** for well we know that mankind would be lost without it; that, hard as it is sometimes, work gives us the joy of achievement and teaches us habits of responsibility.

We know, God, that we must always thank You also even for hardships and trouble for with man, as with nations, spiritual progress is made only by overcoming tribulation.

FOR SUCH peace as we have in the world today, we thank You. Help us to understand that peace is everyone's responsibility. Help us to know that there can be no peace among nations if there is no real peace in our country, in our communities, in our families, and in our own hearts.

Lastly, Father, we are thankful for Thee and for Thy infinite mercy, understanding, and love. There is so very much that we do **not** know that there is comfort and security in the knowledge when we look at our own world and at the stars and think of all the infinite heavens which **You** rule, that You **do** know, and that whatever happens, You will take care of us now and forever.

Christmas Gift List

FOLKS like American Agriculturist. You can send it to friends as a special gift at Christmas and get a free gift for yourself (see ad on Page 25.)

OR

You can forego the gift for yourself and send American Agriculturist to three friends for one year at our SPECIAL GIFT RATE.

3 ONE-YEAR GIFT (24 issues) SUBSCRIPTIONS $2

* * *

That's Right—
3 Gifts for only $2.

* * *

American Agriculturist
10 No. Cherry St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Please send one-year subscription (24 issues) as a gift to the 3 people listed below. Send each a card announcing my gift. Enclosed is $2.

1 _____

_____

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Please Print

2 _____

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3 _____

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My Name

_____

St. or RD. No.

P. O. _____

State _____

SERVICE BUREAU

HIS OWN ALARM

We were happy to send a recent $25.00 Service Bureau reward to Mr. Ray Dill, Sr., of Old Bridge, N. J. Mr. Dill has a service station on Englishtown Road and he has our Protective Service sign posted on the building.

Early in September, a home-made alarm, which he had rigged up in the station, helped to trap three burglars who were attempting to break in. Patrolman James Adams and Sgt. William Burlew of the Madison Township police were the arresting officers.

The three men were held in lieu of $10,000 bail each for action of the grand jury after pleading guilty to breaking and entering. They were believed to be responsible for breakins in at least 35 other communities. They have already served over 30 days in jail and will probably be there for some time.

DEFERRED PAYMENT

"Can you tell me if this subscription service is reliable? An agent came through here soliciting magazine subscriptions and said they would deliver 4 magazines for 3 years for $.25 per week.

"We signed up and paid the agent $1.50 and are to pay $1.50 per month for 24 months, with nothing to pay the last 11 months. Three or four days later we received a double card, containing a copy of the order and a few general questions to answer. Should I hold off sending any money until I receive the magazines, or should I cancel the order?"

We receive numerous inquiries concerning magazine subscription services. These companies only solicit the orders, sometimes by telephone, sometimes through schoolboys or girls or older boys and girls working for points. Then, the company forwards the order, together with payment in full, directly to the publisher of the magazine, and collects the balance on a monthly basis from the subscriber. This is a regular contract and once you sign you are obligated to pay; the subscriptions cannot be cancelled.

Occasionally, an agent is overanxious and tries to influence a sale by claiming one or more of the magazines in the offer is free. However, if you will figure up the total cost, you will find you are paying full subscription price for each.

We might add that most publishers request that you allow 90 days for service to start on your subscription, so you should not expect copies to arrive at once.

OLD MODEL

"Do you know where I could obtain an instruction manual for a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine? This is an old model, equipped with a motor, and I would like instructions for threading, etc. There is a large No. 9 on the front."

Mrs. Freeman F. Potter, R.F.D. 6, Concord, N. H.

We have checked in a number of places but have been unable to find any reference to this company. Perhaps one of our readers may have a Wheeler & Wilson machine and would like to send these instructions to Mrs. Potter.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:

The family of Daniel Chidester or his wife, Lydia Olive Jolson. They are listed in the census record of 1850 at Campbell, N. Y. with their 5 sons, ranging in age from 7 to 15 years.

How About Your Will?

EVERYONE should make a will, if only for the reason that you could possibly prevent a murder when those you leave behind start fighting over the remains. To them it is a matter of getting "something-for-nothing"—even though it may be an old straight-edged razor full of nicks or a brass cuspidor.

Most people put this business aside, for the reason that it smacks of death—and who wants to die when there is always the chance someone else will die and you can have a good fight over what he leaves!

You tell the little woman you are going to a lawyer to have a will drawn. So she says she will go along to bolster your courage. Which is not the real reason, as you see it, but past experience tells you to accept it.

The lawyer says, "Just what do you wish to leave, and to whom?"

"The thing I want most is to disown all people. They make me sick!"

Chuckling a legal chuckle, he says, "Have you any material things such as a house, a boat, a car, or maybe some stocks?"

"She is all I have," you say, pointing to your wife.

"How about relatives?"

"Why should I? I've spent all my life trying to forget them."

"Got any antiques or curios?"

"Only Aunt Emma—and I think the Grim Reaper has her on his list."

You find out after a few more questions that you haven't much of anything, so you say, "Oh, heck, leave it all to my wife. She has been good to me."

This pleases the little woman, who rewards you with a smile. She now believes that you weren't keeping another woman on your small allowance.

You never had the chance to go to college, so you suggest leaving your body to a medical college, and it would cost you nothing. This the better half cannot take, and she says, "Where would I put the flowers? No, I want you six foot under so I'll know where you are and what you are up to."

In spite of the fact that your donations are small, it takes plenty of legal paper, along with plenty of legal nods and grunts. After all, he wants you to feel you are getting something for your money.

When you discover that you still have a few pennies left after the legal fee has been paid, you then decide that your body has a greater value dead than alive. But your wife doesn't agree with the idea when she says, "I couldn't live without you."

"Why?" you ask.

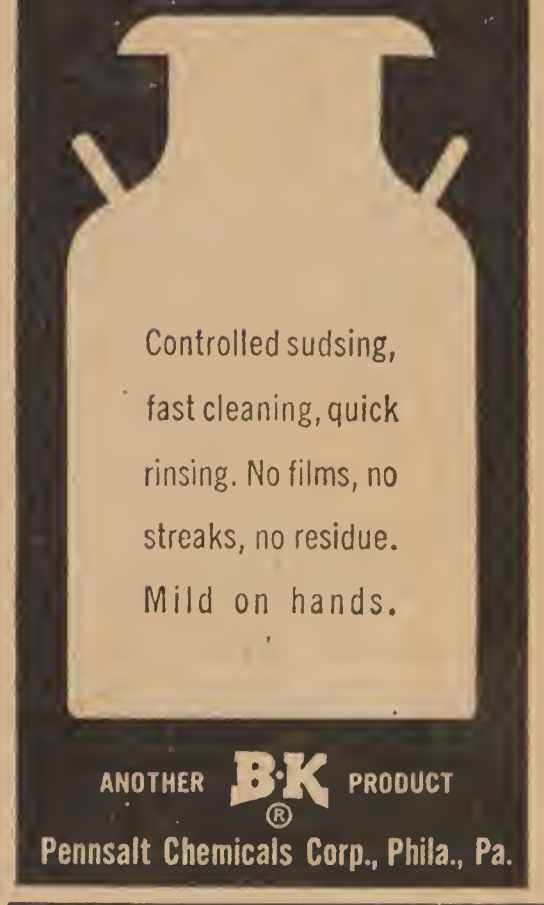
"In the first place, the awful stillness would stifle me."

"Oh, I forgot to ask the lawyer about credit cards."

And the wife says, "You will need plenty of credit where you are going. Keep them!"—*Albert Brownly*

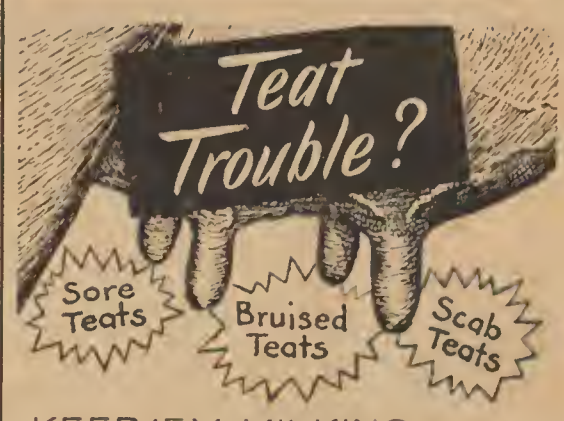
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



Left: John Benham, Jr., looks over a group of heifers he is raising on contract with the Miller Brothers.

Below: "We prefer to use all our equipment, roughage and buildings to produce milk," says Harold Miller. "John Benham can raise our heifers better than we can."



Raising Dairy Heifers on Contract

By GILBERT SMITH, Yates Co., N. Y., Agricultural Agent

"CONTRACT heifer raising is working out well for us," says Harold Miller, the older partner of Miller Brothers dairy farm at Penn Yan, Yates County, New York. "John Benham raises our heifers better than we could here at home, and Francis and I can now use all of our buildings, roughage, equipment and labor to produce milk."

John Benham Jr. of Hopewell Center in adjoining Ontario County, the other party to a unique heifer raising contract, likes the arrangement too. "I plan to discontinue my dairy", he says, "as soon as I get up to about 400 heifers. It's difficult to hire good men to milk cows, and I am not anxious to make the additional investment I would need for a larger milking herd."

John Benham's farm has 200 acres of productive crop land and he works another 200 acre farm owned by his neighbor, Frank Rich. Each farm has two sets of buildings. This is a good arrangement for feeding heifers, but not very efficient for a milking herd operation.

Key to the success of the business arrangement is a skillfully-drawn contract which provides a real incentive for John Benham to grow the heifers into the big cows the Millers want. Terms of the contract provide reasonable safeguards for both parties, and little, if any, chance for misunderstandings.

Here's how it works. The Miller Brothers decide which of their heifer calves they want to raise. At present they are saving heifers from only the top half to third of their grade Holstein herd. Their herd is bred artifically to NYABC bulls, and they make good use of their DHIC records in deciding which heifer calves to raise. Incidentally, Ed Wood, their DHIC Supervisor, was intrumental in getting the two parties together.

When the heifers are about 4 months old they are moved to the Benham farm and are weighed en route. As a practical alternative to weighing each heifer individually, the truck load is weighed and the tape weights of the heifers adjusted to total the net weight of the load.

At the end of each month thereafter Mr. Benham sends a bill to Miller Brothers for 35 cents per day per heifer. They pay this as a regular operating expense. When the heifers are returned just before freshening they are weighed again and the total amount which has been paid for their keep is adjusted to equal 30 cents per pound of gain.

For example, if a heifer weighed 400 pounds when Mr. Benham gets her at 4 months of age and 1,200 pounds when returned at 24 months, the Miller Brothers are charged $240 for 800 pounds of gain at 30 cents. Against this they will have paid $210 (35 cents per day for 600 days or 20 months). This means an additional payment of $30 is due Mr. Benham. If, however, the heifer doesn't gain this well and weighs only 1,000 pounds when returned at 24 months, then Miller Brothers would have a credit due them of $30.00.

This seems to be the key to success of the arrangement. The grower has a real incentive to feed for maximum growth and weight gain, and the dairymen are happy to get their heifers back big, rugged and in good condition for freshening. This arrangement is in sharp contrast to the usual monthly or season pasture contract which provides no incentive for any better than normal maintenance feeding.

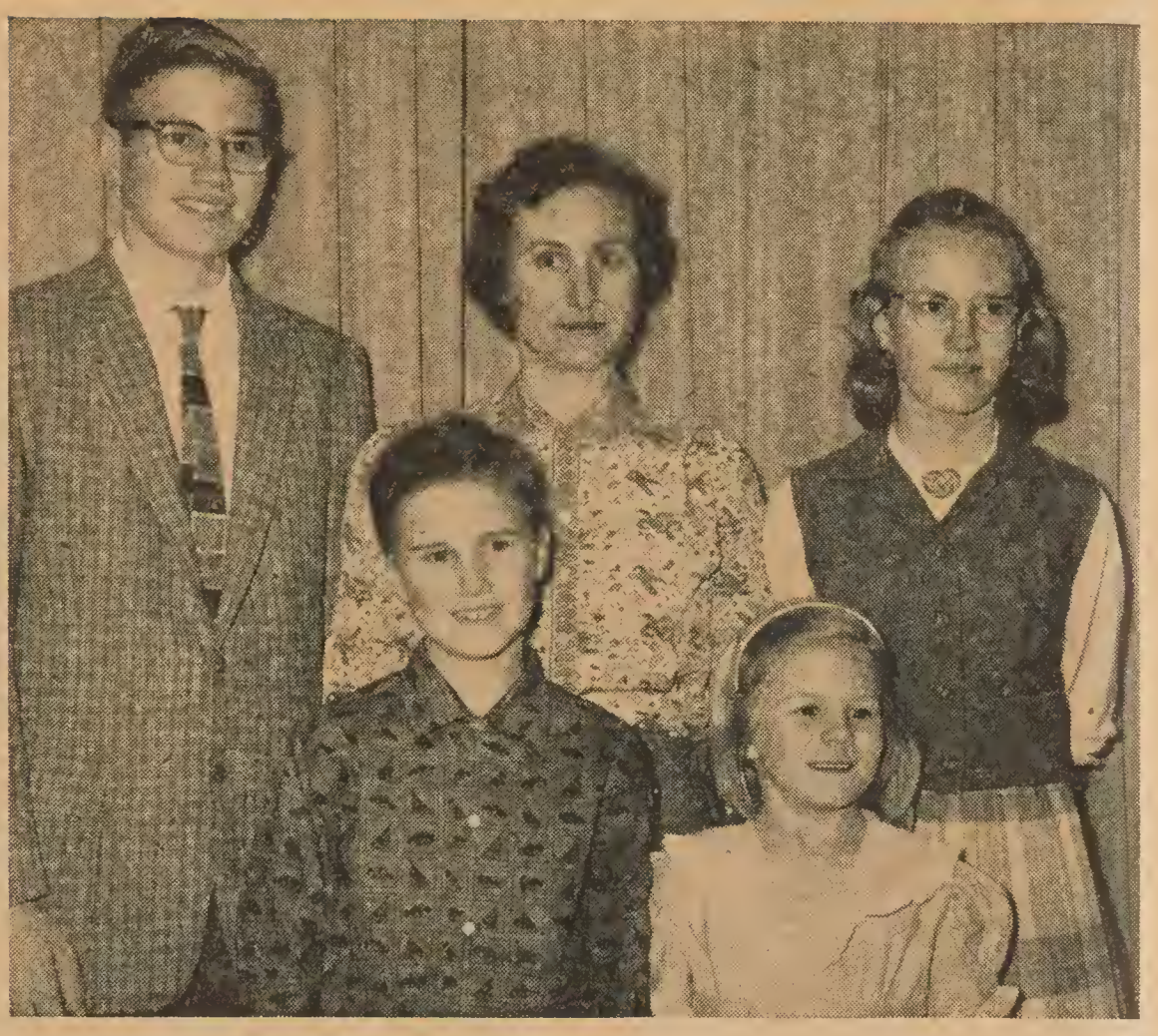
When Harold Miller and John Benham described their arrangement to the Yates County Holstein Club recently, Harold Miller said, "Mr. Benham returned our first six heifers in July. They are large, well-grown heifers, about the nicest first calf heifers we have ever had."

Each heifer is insured against loss from fire etc. to the extent of $75.00 at 4 months of age plus $10.50 per month, the amount paid by the contractor. It happens that one of Miller's animals was killed from chewing on a charged wire at the Benham farm. This loss was covered by insurance. If it had died from some cause not covered by insurance both parties would lose. Mr. Benham would refund all payments made on the animal and the Millers in effect would lose the value of the heifer when originally delivered.

(Continued on Page 9)

IN THIS ISSUE Management Brings Production, Page 2 . . . Punch Card Poultry, 6 . . . Wintering the Beef Cow, 9 . . . Year-End Business Planning, 10 . . . Personal Experience Corner, 11 . . . A Cow and A Man, 12.

A farm is for family living, and here's the Greig family: (left to right back row) Robert Thomson Greig, 15; Mrs. Greig; Carolyn, 13; and (front row) Norman, 9; and Marion, 6.



Herdsman Heinie Junge believes in a generous feeding program.



Management Brings Production

The herd record: 16,812 pounds of milk, 614 of fat. Here's how it's done.

By Bion Carpenter and Robert Eastman

A 600 POUND butterfat herd average is a magic number in dairy herd management.

Only a handful of herds in New York State have ever attained this goal. Only nine New York State herds, for example, averaged 600 pounds of fat between May 1, 1959, and April 30, 1960, as reported by New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative.

What are the ingredients that make a 600 pound butterfat herd? Certainly, breeding is involved and an additional combination of many well-applied management practices like adequate feeding of the right kind, and sound principles of culling, milking, exercise, and summer feeding. And perhaps "Lady Luck" sometimes takes a hand, because some herds climb the 600 pound "hill" in one year, but find it tough to stay there.

To find out how one of these top dairy herds achieved this mark, we visited the 350 acre dairy and fruit farm of Robert Greig of Red Hook, New York. Back in March, 1951, the Greig herd completed its first DHIC record with 12,300 pounds milk, 3.8% test, and 466 pounds butterfat. Steadily improving through the years, the herd of 27 cows completed its last DHIC record in March, 1960, with 16,812 pounds of milk, 3.7% test, and 614 pounds of fat.

And, of course, one of the prizes that goes along with a 600 pound herd is the steady upward trend in both the total volume of milk produced and the dollar value of the product. The Greig herd averaged $919 income from milk per cow and $629.50 above feed costs in the record completed in March 1960.

Turning to the matter of breeding in the Greig herd, Bob's program, like 8 out of 9 top DHIC herds in New York State, is based entirely on the use of sires of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. Most of the time only sires offered in regular service by technician Lee Estes of the Dutchess County NYABC affiliate are used. They are usually selected from the highest ranking AB proved sires, and to correct defects of types and temperament in the current herd.

Much of the success of the Greig dairy operation can be attributed to Heinie Junge, who has been herdsman on the Greig farm for five years. Before that time, he worked as a herdsman on other farms in eastern Dutchess County, but his basic knowledge of cows came from his upbringing on a dairy farm in northern Germany. A major part of his time is spent working in the dairy, and a lot of individual attention is given to each cow.

Heinie believes that a cow should freshen to come into production at about two years. As a first calf heifer, she should produce an annual average of 11,000 pounds of milk or over to stay in the herd. However, some slow starters—heifers which do not quite measure up—are kept for at least a year to give them a chance to prove themselves.

"Early freshening pays," says Heinie, "and a generous feeding program can grow out these early producers to full size, and at the same time, they have earned the income from the earlier first year production."

Close attention makes it possible to keep the cows clean, which according to Heinie, keeps the cows happier and quieter. He "likes the cows to lay soft", so there is a generous use of bedding. Cows are exercised every day and turned out no matter what the weather. They are milked regularly on a schedule starting at 4:30 every morning, and 3:45 every afternoon.

One of the goals has been consistent rate of production. Bulk milk tanks slips for every-other-day pick-up showed a pretty regular average of 2,500 pounds—2,478, 2,500, and 2,473, and Greig reports the range is from 2,000 to 2,700 pounds throughout the year.

Another goal for the future is to improve on the test. Connecticut's premium market, where the milk is sold through Connecticut Milk Producers Association, is based on 3.7% test, and the Greig philosophy is "produce what the market demands."

We asked, "How do you feed for this production?" Bob replied, "We have more feed than needed. Most of our first cutting hay goes into the silo. We grow alfalfa or a mixed alfalfa and make hay of the second cutting. We like to feed lots of silage; both hay and silage are fed twice a day, with the hay going on top of the silage."

"We want a cow that is a regular hog," says Bob Greig, "because if she eats a lot, something has to happen to it and we can use all her production."

Bob and Heinie grow their own corn and grain, mixing it (mostly corn and corn cob meal) with the cheapest protein supplement available. "We have used brewers grains, a 30% protein supplement, or other high protein feed depending on price. What oats we grow, we mix in."

No matter what her production, no cow in the herd gets more than about 18 pounds of grain, since Heinie believes that there is more danger of mastitis when grain is fed to excess.

In the summer, cows are rotated in four pastures close to the barn, two of them 10 acres each, one of eight acres, and one of four acres. Depending on pasture conditions, they are moved from one to another about every three

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Bob Greig visits NYABC headquarters in Ithaca to take a firsthand look at the newly AB proved sire High Meadow Farm Span. Span has an adjusted daughter level of 12,829 lbs. milk, 3.7%, and 479 lbs. fat based on 61 artificially sired daughters with DHIC records.



MANAGEMENT BRINGS PRODUCTION

(Continued From Oppasite Page)

or four days. The pastures are clipped regularly and are plowed and seeded, with one of them due for plowing and planting to oats next spring. While on pasture the cows are also fed hay in racks.

Farming is deep in the blood of Robert Greig. Born a Canadian on the north shore of Lake Ontario, he graduated from Port Washington High School, Long Island. He turned down an engincering scholarship, attended Cornell's College of Agriculture, becoming a U. S. Citizen while there. At Cornell he took a broad agricultural course from Animal Husbandry to Plant Pathology.

He became a county agricultural agent in Columbia County and in 1942 bought on contract the beginnings of the present farm. In 1946, the Greigs made farming their full-time business.

"History since then?" says Bob, "It's every farmer's story, stay short of cash to increase the size and quality of our operations."

Dairying is not the only income source. Some 75 acres are in apples —Macs, Delicious, Jonathans, Transparents. A new planting is of early varieties—some not named—"We just planted what looked good at the Geneva Experiment Station." Two acres are planted to strawberries sold wholesale. Forty acres of wheat are a cash crop and the latest venture is a second dairy of 30 cows on a rented farm next door where another outstanding herd is being developed.

A farm is for family living, too. Bob and his wife, the former Marion Thomson, have four children: Robert, 15, a sophomore at the Red Hook Central High School; Carolyn, 13, eighth grade; Norman, 9, fourth grade; and Marion, 6, first grade.

Every citizen owes a duty of public service to benefit his fellow man, and Bob Greig has an enviable record. As a county agent, he helped organize the NYABC unit there, and has been a director of the Dutchess affiliate. He's a member of the State Soil Conservation Committee, past president of the Dutchess County Farm Bureau, and now represents five eastern New York counties as Director of District 10 of the New York Farm Bureau.

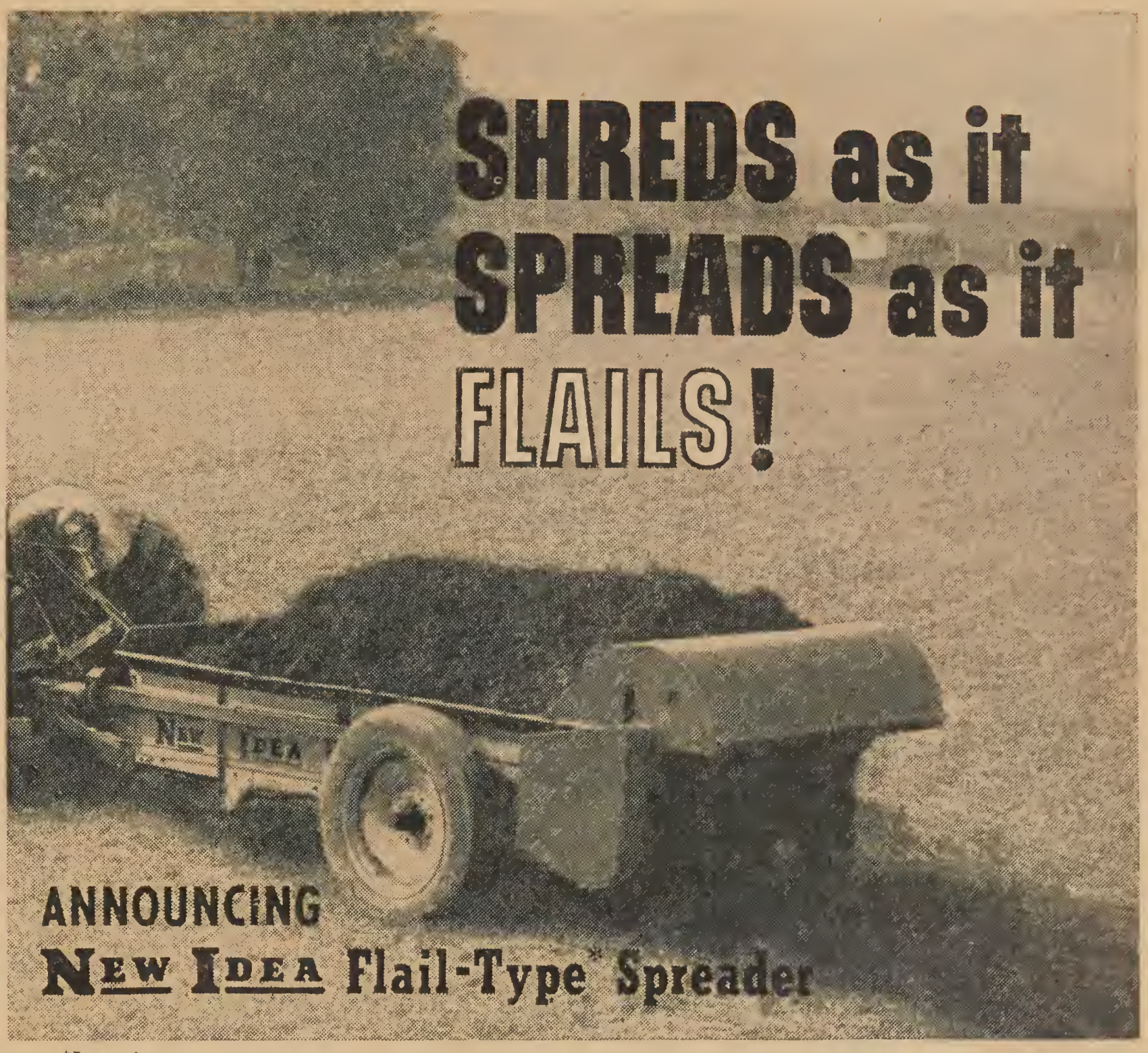
How do you build a top herd? The Greig formula is simple:

Start with good cow families; use the best bulls, then feed and manage to give your cows full opportunity to producc up to their inherited abilities.

Bob concludes, "I'm glad I'm a farmer. It would be fun to be in the cheering section in a related field, but it's a lot more fun to be playing right in the game."



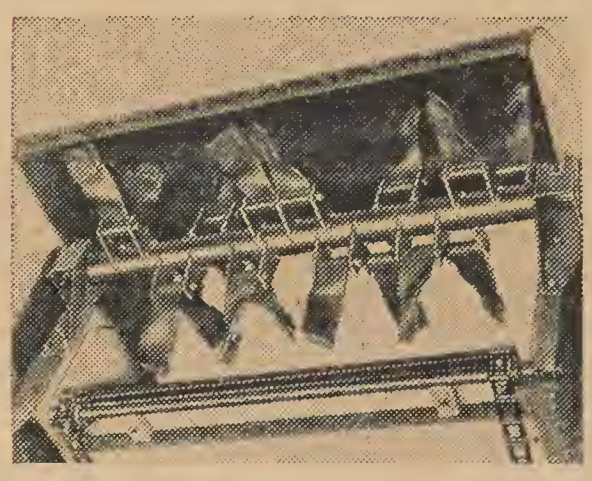
"I'm glad we had this little talk, Malcolm — it's taught me a lot about nuclear fission."



*Patented

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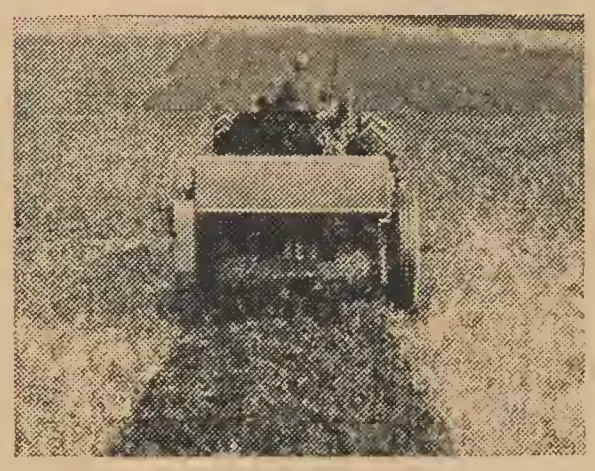
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Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MILK EXPANSION CONTROL

ONE of the topics discussed at the recent annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau at Syracuse was the plan for controlling expansion of milk production in the New York-New Jersey milkshed proposed by a committee appointed by the National Milk Producers Federation.

Numerous comments outside the meeting stressed the importance of careful study of the proposal by all dairymen. A resolution was passed calling for its study in Farm Bureau Kitchen Konferences; several meetings in March to which a Cornell milk marketing specialist would be invited; and finally a meeting of the Farm Bureau Dairy Commodity Committee in April for the purpose of establishing Farm Bureau policy.

Among the questions raised were these: How much would a dairyman have to pay if he wanted to buy "milk quota certificates?" How much would they hinder a young couple who wanted to get started in dairying? Could labor unions, dealers, or even government, by paying high prices for these certificates, "corner" the dairy business? Should freedom of opportunity be offered for sale?

These are good questions. They deserve your study.

Again I call your attention to Dr. Spencer's explanatory article in the issue of September 17, reprints of which are available to our readers on request. Write to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

LET'S KEEP FREE CHOICE

THE difficulty which some California farmers had with strikes just at the time of harvest is worth some thought on the part of northeastern farmers.

We have had our difficulties with union labor here in the Northeast, but a new factor has entered the situation. In the past, these milk strikes were not part of a unified program to organize farmers. The best information we get is that labor union leaders are now sure that they want to organize farmers. That is their policy!

The probable tactics will be to concentrate on one farm product in a relatively small area, in other words, to pick off farmers a small group at a time. If this is to be the program, I believe that one reason is to avoid the ire of consumers. For example, shutting off the supply of one crop in one area would have no effect on consumer supply, but would be disastrous to the producers affected.

Furthermore, picketing will take place at the strategic moment, which in California was just at the time of harvest.

I have never worried much about the danger of farmers voluntarily joining labor unions. In fact, I'll uphold their right to do so if they wish. What concerns me is a situation where they would be forced to sign up against their will.

A "TWO-WAY" STREET

YOU WOULDN'T have much sympathy for a man who prepared and sowed a garden, then neglected it all summer and complained because it didn't produce!

Maybe farm organizations also suffer from neglect.

To me, strong farm organizations seem essential, so, whenever a farmer (referring to his farm organization) says to me: "What did it ever do for me?" it sets me to thinking. And especially when a cooperative is described as "Just another dealer!" I remind myself that the relationship between a food producer and his organization is a two-way street.

Farm organizations have responsibilities to members; members have responsibilities to their organizations. It's just that simple and definite.

Among these responsibilities are: financing (the investment of some cash in facilities); knowing what the organization is trying to do, and how the management proposes to arrive at its goals; taking time to attend the meetings —and particularly in setting policies.

Members who accept those responsibilities learn that there is a fundamental difference between a cooperative and a corporation — also that farm organizations (including cooperatives) are performing a vital service for farmers.

NEW FARM SHOW

FALL and early winter is the time of farm meetings. In recent weeks I have thoroughly enjoyed the time spent at the annual meetings of the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League, the G.L.F., and the New York Farm Bureau. January will bring the Kingston meeting of the Horticultural Society, the combined meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Empire State Potato Club in Rochester, and the first annual Empire State Farm Show in the Onondaga War Memorial in Syracuse.

The Empire State Farm Show is a new venture. Already a considerable number of farm organizations have indicated their intention to take part. We of American Agriculturist are planning to have a booth, and I have been asked to serve as toastmaster at the banquet during the Show.

The dates of the new Farm Show will be January 4-6. Interest should be widespread because of the many organizations that are taking part, so I hope you will mark the dates on your calendar and plan to attend.

A SOUND DOLLAR

WHEN you "trade works" with a neighbor, there comes a settling-up time. If he worked for you more than you did for him, he may want you to pay the difference in cash.

In very simple terms, this may help you to understand the shipment of gold from this country to foreign nations.

The first point I'd like to make is that this situation, which we usually call "an unfavorable trade balance," would likely be no problem at all if we actually got paid for all the stuff we send abroad. Actually, we give a lot of it away, while at the same time we pay in real money for what we buy from these nations.

To be specific, there are all the private donations of food handled through CARE and other agencies; there is the government help, much of which is "sold for foreign currencies." This means that while a foreign nation pays for it with its own paper currency, the money stays there and is used to pay U. S. government employees in that country or may eventually be used in some way to bolster the economy of that nation.

Most Americans approved the American policy of helping foreign nations to recover from the effects of war, but the time is long past when most of these nations should be helping themselves.

The danger of the situation is that this unfavorable trade balance resulting from America's generosity, is weakening the confidence of other nations in the soundness of our dollar and causing them to ask for gold rather than applying the credits to future purchases, or leaving it as investment and asking only for the yearly interest.

Our financial experts say that the situation is not serious, but if continued indefinitely it will become so. Of course, one of the conditions which lessens confidence in the dollar is continued deficit spending, a situation which emphasizes the essentiality of balancing our Federal budget!

They Say - - - - -

"There are those who say that because of our research and education we have created a problem of agricultural surplus that defies solution. It would be a sad commentary on the progress of American agriculture if we were to assume that we can replace scientific investigation and education with a self-imposed aura of ignorance."—**C. M. Ferguson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

Founded 1842 Volume 157 No. 23

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AA's Farm Dollar Guide

UNIFORM PRICE FOR OCTOBER MILK IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY MARKET IS $4.75, which is 11 cents above September '60 and 28 cents below October, 1959. Milk receipts increased 5.55% and fluid milk consumption dropped 3.95% compared to October, 1959. Milk sold as fluid accounted for 57.81% of this year's pool compared to 63.53% last year.

September milk prices in other markets, all corrected to a 3.5 butterfat test, are as follows: BOSTON, 201-210 zone, $4.91; BUFFALO, f.o.b. city, $5.19; ROCHESTER, f.o.b. city, $5.32; CONNECTICUT, $5.94 at city plants for nearby zone farmers.

MANAGEMENT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE! Analysis of 542 New York farms in 29 counties gave following results. The top ten averaged $10,952 in labor income; the low ten averaged to lose $2,064. Labor income is the return to a farmer after paying farm expenses and deducting interest on the investment and value of unpaid family labor.

EFFECT OF ELECTION ON AGRICULTURE (and on everyone) AS PREDICTED BY ANALYSTS WILL INCLUDE: move toward more government controls; renewed interest in Soil Bank; stepped-up attempts to give away surplus foods; some increase in support levels of farm products; faster increase in government spending; less worry about a balanced budget. However, new Congress is expected to be slightly more conservative, making it difficult for president-elect Kennedy to make good on platform promises.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WHEAT SUPPLY (production plus carryover) OF 2.7 BILLION BUSHELS ON JULY 1, '61, will be up 250 million bushels from previous year. Domestic needs plus export for year will total 1.2 billion, leaving estimated July 1 carryover of 1.5 billion bushels, more than enough for a full year's needs.

ON NOVEMBER 1; SAYS THE ''APPLE INSTITUTE NEWS'', controlled atmosphere storages are full but regular storages in New York and New England held only two thirds as many apples as on November 1, '59. Weather for harvest was excellent, sales from a smaller crop have been close to last year and prices have been much better.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19, VALUE OF A CASE OF EGGS OVER FEED COSTS at 70% production was $10.29; a year ago, $3.90. Because percentage of large and medium sizes is about equal in total production, from now until further notice average egg price will be based on proportion of half medium, half large.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR is a pessimist; he says that, this year, winter's fist will sock us with such force that we will feel like Eskimos, by gee. He cites a lot of old wives' tales supporting his pathetic wails; he says the squirrels all have stored up twice their normal acorn hoard, the birds flew south much earlier, all animals are furrier, we've had much more November snow than in the last ten years or so, but most important fact, says he, that argues for this theory is that his joints are stiff like they don't usu'lly get 'til New Year's Day.

I don't know whether neighbor might be wrong or whether he is right, but I am sure that neither he nor I are ever apt to be consulted by the Master Mind who makes decisions on the kind of weather we are going to get, and I have found no method yet by which I can turn off the snow or make a cold wind cease to blow. Thus, like so many gripes of men, here is a sample once again of just how silly it can be to fret about a thing that we cannot control, and which, meanwhile, we might as well face with a smile.

ANOTHER USER TESTIMONIAL:

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VG—2nd dry cow 1960 NYABC Show
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★ A Grand Champion "A1"—A.J.B. Lad Chieftain: 6y9m—365d—2x—17,920—4.0—709—Alfred J. Brown, Cazenovia
★ A "Wayne" milking 85 lbs. per day—Claydale Wayne Princess: 3y8m—339d—2x—16,730—3.8—630—Evergreen Farm, Cazenovia
★ An "Ilex"—Henson Zeus Juliette: 3y—312d—2x—13,520—3.6—482—Leonard De Groat, Lyons
★ An "Ada" only on test one year: Kornervue Alcartra Pride: 4y11m—312d—2x—13,470—3.8—512—Lyman Muck, Akron
★ Blue Ribbon "Dean"—Lisnagarvey Bess Ormsby Dean: 8y6m—305d—2x—15,270—491—William Hughes, Brooktondale
★ A "Masterpiece"—Ja-Laine Dictator Rose: 4y6m—307d—2x—13,530—3.8—508—Milton Todd, West Danby
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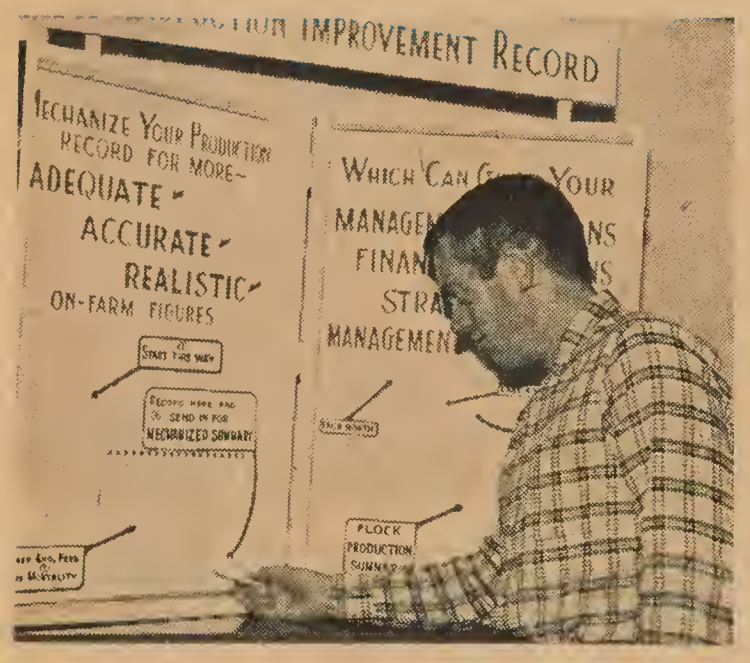
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PUNCH CARD POULTRY

By Bob Steiner
Field Editor



Extension specialist Harry Whelden, Jr. checks on display explaining the new poultry record system.


Bill Blasdell, Cumberland, Maine, likes the punch card system for keeping tabs on his hens.


Here is one of the Blasdell poultry houses.

UP IN THE Pine Tree State they're doing things differently on some poultry farms, and the result may be quite a saving in feed and management costs," so says Maine Extension Poultry Specialist Harry G. Whelden, Jr. About thirty-five flock owners are using industry methods to study egg production. They send their records to a custom IBM machine operator each month for analysis and when they get the results, each man knows what his flock has done.

Flock owners use a production record book printed at cost by the Extension Service of the University of Maine. The new system is officially called the Egg Production Improvement Record, the only system of its kind in the nation.

Whelden says that some form of production records can be found on most commercial poultry farms in Maine, giving egg production and mortality figures by days. This offers a poultryman a current check on how his flock is laying. The feed consumption figures for a week or several weeks are usually available on most farms.

However, there is another valuable use for these records, according to Whelden, and that is a flock production summary. In other words, the Extension Poultryman asks, "What does the flock do production-wise for a certain laying period?" He breaks this down into such categories as the number of eggs produced per bird, feed cost per dozen eggs, average number of birds, etc. He further points out that the flock summary information is a guide to management decisions and the kind of information that is becoming more and more necessary.

What's more, all the figures needed for the flock summary are available on most farms, but farmers usually don't want to take the time to calculate and tabulate records. Perhaps this reason, more than any other, prompted the suggestion a year ago at county meetings that the Maine Extension Service organize a production summary service.

The way the service works is very simple. An initial application form with basic information on the farm is submitted through the local county agent's office. A record book is then furnished on which the farmer keeps daily records and from which he submits a tear sheet for a mechanical summary every four weeks. Four weeks were decided upon because eggs are usually picked up weekly, help is paid by the week, feed is often delivered weekly and most other farm planning is done weekly.

The total cost to the poultryman is $16.25 per year per flock for 13 four-week summaries or 52 weeks to round out the year.

One farmer who is a strong advocate of the new system is William J. Blasdell of Cumberland, Maine. Blasdell has been using EPIR since the winter of 1959-60 on his two farms which house 12,000 market egg producers. Blasdell says, "The new system gives you an immediate grasp of what you are doing and can point out the weaknesses in your operation. Farmers won't take the time to figure out their own profits periodically, but with a system like this, it's simple to find out the score."

Perhaps Blasdell, a native of Pennsylvania who has been farming here for the past ten years, is echoing the sentiment of his fellow Maine poultrymen. Massachusetts and New Hampshire poultrymen can also sign up for the program.

The calculations are made at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, and no names are used, just code numbers. The new system, based on modern business methods, is another example of the agribusiness operation, and it may well be that Maine poultry people have pioneered a pattern that will be picked up elsewhere throughout the country!

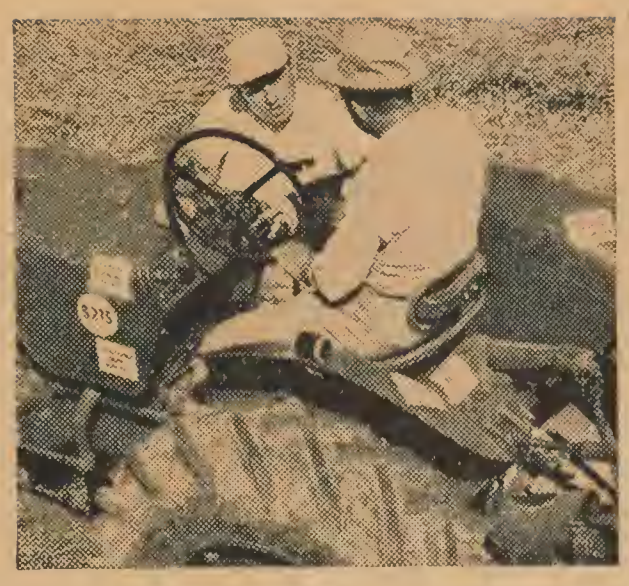
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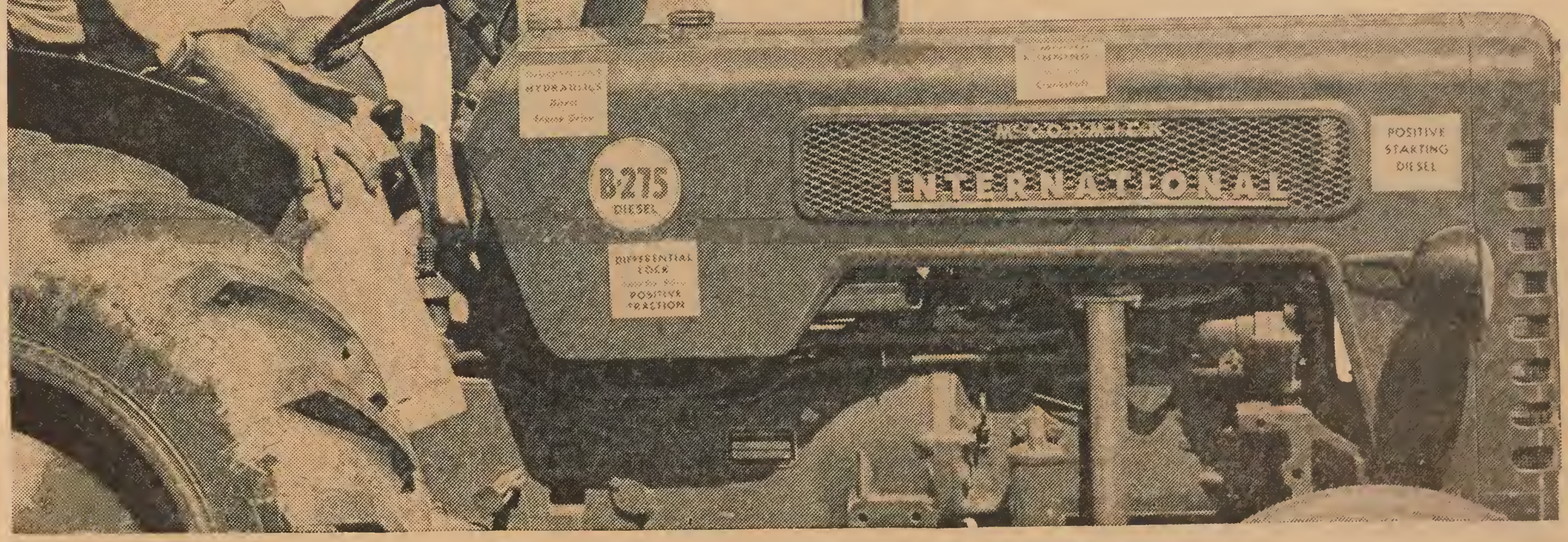
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Don Green Re-elected to Head N.Y. Farm Bureau

AT THE annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau at Syracuse on November 14-16, Donald Green of Chazy was re-elected president and William Bensley of Springfield, vice president. With a few exceptions, the other officers were also re-elected.

Ralph Ward of Alpine, director of District 4, declined re-election, and his place was taken by Milton A. Roy, Horseheads. Peter Huntington of Westford was named chairman of the 20-30 Committee, whose job it is to develop leadership among the younger group of Farm Bureau members. By virtue of this office, Mr. Huntington becomes a member of the board of directors.

There were two changes in the State Women's Committee. Mrs. John Purdy, Canandaigua, succeeds Mrs. Harold Hawley of Weedsport in District 3, and Mrs. Harper Johnson of Broome County succeeds Mrs. Walter Moore, Cazenovia, in District 5.

In New York State the Farm Bureau is organized in 53 agricultural counties. Since its separation from the Agricultural Extension Service the membership has grown steadily, and in 1960 was 14,337 farm families. Nationwide, the American Farm Bureau Federation is organized in 49 states, and has a membership of 1,602,117 farm families.

Resolutions

Perhaps the most important part of the meeting was the consideration of resolutions, because they spell out the State Farm Bureau policies. In the case of resolutions affecting the nation, these are referred to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and if passed there become national policy.

Among the important resolutions receiving favorable action in Syracuse were the following:

That the Agricultural Conservation Program, if continued, be restricted to practices with a long-term value.

That government land reclamation be halted until needed.

That the limit of earnings of those receiving Social Security benefits be increased to $2,400.

That greater emphasis be placed on exports of farm products through non-government channels.

That the basic legislation concerning marketing agreements be expanded to permit marketing agreements on all farm products.

That Congress reject the National Milk Sanitation Act.

That the Farm Bureau continue to support milk promotion.

That bonding provisions for milk dealers be thoroughly studied.

That premiums to producers of bulk tank milk be continued.

That a 90-day study period of milk supply management should be undertaken. (See editorial page 4)

That all possible means of relieving real estate from school taxes be studied.

That the problems connected with the use of farm land for public purposes be studied, in particular "the high-handed practices of the State Power Authority."

That legislation be enacted at state and national levels clearly to spell out the inability of labor unions to represent farmers in bargaining for prices.

That all products purporting to be farm produced which are not should be labeled "Imitation."

That research be continued in all phases of agriculture.

Program

The speaking program was excellent. At the banquet, Brigadier-General Bonner Fellers (retired) discussed the reasons for the loss of confidence in the dollar, and stressed the importance of the Strategic Air Command as a deterrent to war.

John Lynn, associate director of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speculated about possible farm programs which will be considered by Congress. He pointed out that efforts to hinder the increasing productivity of American agriculture are ill-advised, and almost certain to prove self-defeating in the long run.

On Monday afternoon five round-table conferences were held on Organization, Commodities, Insurance, Public Affairs, and 20-30. In the evening a resume of each conference was given to all delegates and visitors.

On the basis of work done, plaques were given to a number of counties. First were to the top county of 11 districts in the State, as follows:

Allegany, Wyoming, Ontario, Schuyler, Onondaga, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Montgomery, Delaware, Orange, and Long Island.

Following this, plaques were presented to the 10 top counties in Farm Bureau activity without regard to location. The following winners are given alphabetically: Allegany, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Delaware, Onondaga, Ontario, Owego, Otsego, Schuyler and Steuben.

Finally, a special note was made of Delaware as the No. 1 county in the State. Also, cups were awarded to the three area managers in the Farm Bureau insurance program. They are: Mitchell Palmer, Wayne County; Jack Dean, Chautauqua County; and Anthony Indilla, Long Island.

The PIONEER 410 chain saw packs the power of a chesty 5.45 cubic inch displacement engine into an easy-to-handle, well-balanced unit. Like a compressed spring, this small package of precision is ready, whenever you are, to unleash a new kind of

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HOMER... .....Brown Mach., & Supply
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'Wintering Through' The Beef Cow

TOM KING, Penn State University specialist, gives the following suggestions for feeding beef cows two years old or older. After that age, she will thrive on an all-roughage ration, if precautions are taken to give her the energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals she needs.

ENERGY—For wintering a pregnant beef cow not nursing a calf, about 10 pounds of total digestible nutrients should be provided daily. Good quality hay contains about 50 percent total digestible nutrients. Therefore, about 20 pounds of hay will provide adequate energy, or roughly 2 pounds of hay daily per 100 pounds body weight. Poorer-quality roughages, such as oat straw or stemmy hay, contain about 45 percent total digestible nutrients. A little more of these low-quality roughages are required to provide the same energy. Because silage is higher in moisture content, about three times as much silage is required to supply the same amount of feed value as provided in dry roughage.

PROTEIN—This nutrient is likely to be deficient in low-quality roughage rations. Average mixed legume-grass hay will provide adequate protein. However, low-quality roughages, such as coarse, stemmy grass hay, corn stover, oat straw, or corn silage, are too low in protein to provide the amount required. If a high protein roughage, such as leafy legume hay, is substituted for 5 or 6 pounds of the low-quality roughage, then the protein is adequate. Or one pound of oil meal supplement will make up the deficiency.

VITAMINS—Ruminants, such as cattle, are able to manufacture most of the required vitamins with the exception of A and D. Since vitamin D is obtained through exposure of the skin or hide to the rays of the sun, cattle with access to outdoors rarely suffer from vitamin D deficiency. Therefore, the only vitamin which is likely to be deficient is vitamin A. This may occur when bleached-out hay or 2 or 3-year old roughage is fed. One of the easiest ways to provide vitamin A is to feed 5 to 10 lbs. of green, leafy hay or well-preserved green silage.

MINERALS — While there are about 13 mineral elements required by the animal body, most of them are supplied in sufficient quantities in most rations. However, cattle should have access to a mineral mixture at all times. A simple mineral box with a partition in the middle to keep salt on one side and a mineral mixture on the other side will be adequate. Simple mineral mixtures that can be mixed at home are; (1) 2 parts dicalcium phosphate and 1 part salt; or (2) 2 parts steamed bone meal and 1 part salt. Trace-mineralized salt is recommended for these mixtures.

DAIRY HEIFERS ON CONTRACT

(Continued from Page 1)

The contract provides for needed health safeguards. Heifers are vaccinated for shipping fever when moved, and for brucellosis between 4 and 8 months of age. Lepto vaccination may also be added in the future.

The heifers are pasture bred to a registered Holstein bull at 800 to 850 pounds or to freshen in fall at 24 to 28 months. They are checked for pregnancy by a veterinarian. Any other needed veterinary services are also provided at the grower's expense. One exception is the treatment of non-breeders. If this is suggested by the veterinarian, it's done at the contractor's expense if he wants it done.

Mr. Benham feeds the heifers well. Older heifers are pastured in summer, and fed liberal quantities of high quality green chopped roughage as well. They are fed grain up to about one year of age, usually home grown corn and oats plus a supplement or a regular dairy ration. Winter feed for the older heifers is mainly silage. Mr. Benham puts up all his first cutting alfalfa as silage, storing it in plastic-covered stacks.

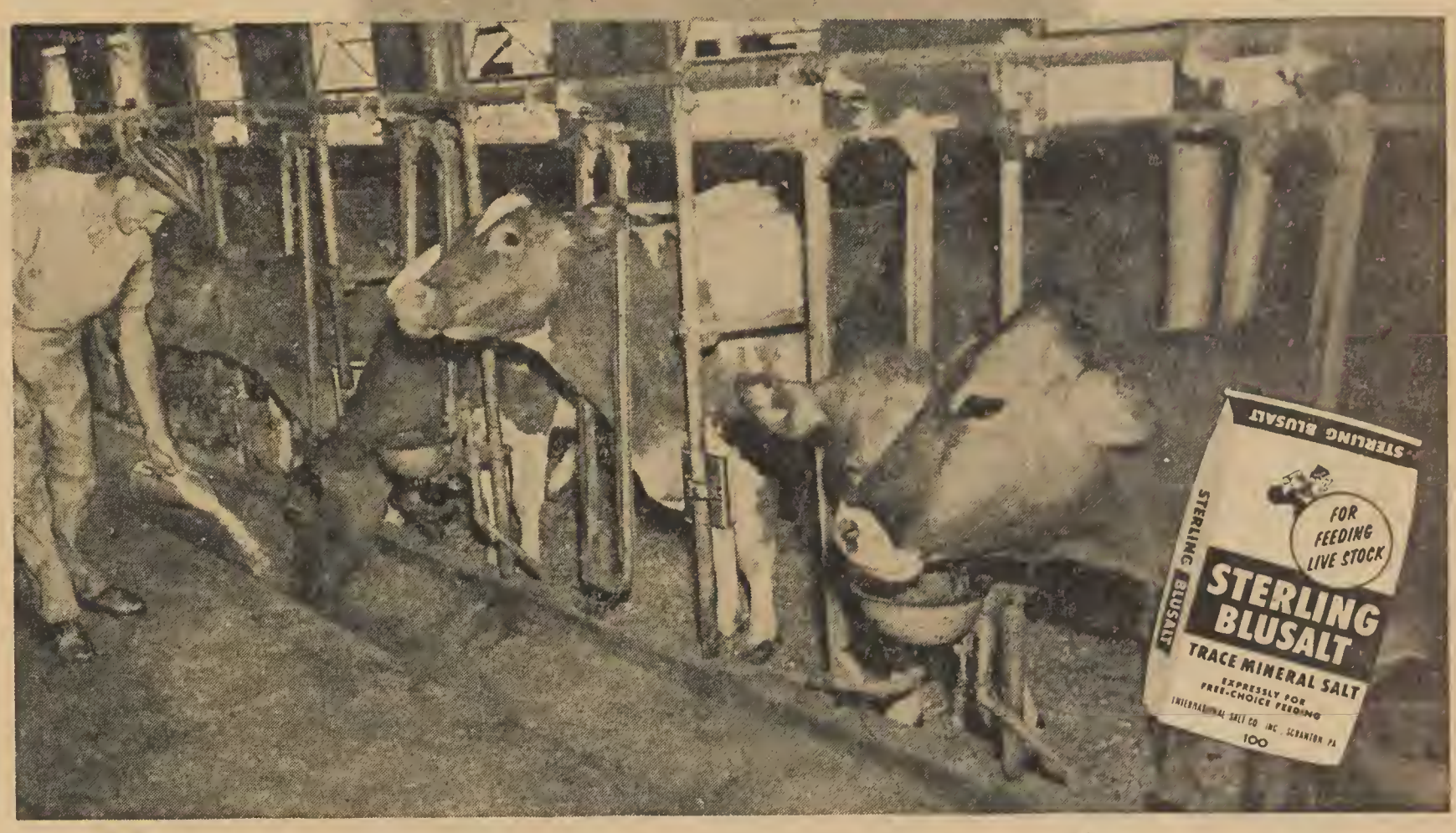
Bill Moore, Yates County Holstein Club president said, "It sounds good, but I'd miss having the heifers around." Harold Miller replied, "We haven't missed them at all. It's a lot easier doing chores without the heifers to care for. We like to know, too, that our heifers are getting good care and first quality roughage We were often inclined, I think, to give the best to the milking cows, and second-best to the heifers. We can't do that now."

The Miller Brothers were among the first in the Finger Lakes area to change to loose housing for their dairy herd, and also one of the first to have a bulk tank and pipeline from the milking parlor. Now they are pioneers in a heifer raising contract agreement which may well be adopted by other dairymen.

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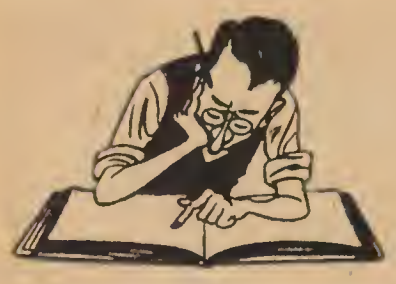
Sterling Blusalt makes your winter feed, silage more nutritious! Here's a good way to overcome the drop in feed consumption that often happens when animals come off pasture. Mix Trace-Mineral Blusalt with your home-grown grains . . . put it on top of feeds and silage . . . and keep Blusalt Liks in stanchion holders for all your animals. Blusalt contains highest-quality salt to improve feed efficiency and cause increased consumption of water. What's more, Sterling Blusalt supplies seven trace minerals in scientifically derived proportions (manganese, iron, sulfate sulfur, copper, cobalt, iodine and zinc). This protects animals from mineral deficiencies, helps keep their health and production up! Blusalt comes in 50-, 100-lb. bags, 4-lb. Liks and 50-lb. blocks. Order it from your feed dealer. For more data on winter feeding, contact International's Animal Nutrition Dept. at Watkins Glen, New York.

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Year-End Farm Business Planning

EARLY in December is a good time to do some pencil pushing and figure out your expected farm income for the year. Usually, an income of $4,000 one year and $2,000 the next results in more income taxes paid than if income had been $3,000 both years. Some December decisions can even out income from year to year.

Sometimes it is good planning to increase income for a particular year in order to take advantage of personal exemptions and deductions, such as a big hospital bill. Any exemptions not "used up" in a given tax period are automatically lost. Or, maybe a farmer wants to increase his self-employment income for maximum Social Security benefits.

Here are some things you can still do to change the 1960 receipt figures:

1. Sell livestock — Cattle held primarily for sale (steers, for instance), chickens, or turkeys — the sale of all these counts as ordinary farm income. Remember that dairy cattle are capital assets and their sale is not counted as farm income. If a dairyman is in the habit of selling a few heifers each year, however, "held primarily for sale," they qualify as farm receipts.

2. Miscellaneous income — Sell wood or timber, work off the farm, do custom work.

3. Sell crops—Crops on hand can be sold one side **or** the other of January 1. Dairymen could boost income by selling some feed they had planned to use.

These adjustments all work both ways, of course. Income in 1960 may be reduced by delaying sales until January 1, or by selling on a contract that sets the price now, but specifies payment after the first of the year.

Adjustments may also be made on the expense side. Here are some ways:

1. Operating expenses—Fertilizer, lime, and seed can be purchased before January 1. Home-grown feed can be used during December, purchased feed used more heavily early in 1961. Many operating items can be bought ahead of time — but remember they must actually be paid for to be legally counted as 1960 expenses.

2. Depreciable property — There are three optional methods of figuring depreciation on personal property used in the business. Also, there is an optional 20 percent depreciation deduction during the first year of the item's life, even if bought in December.

3. Postpone payment — If your creditors are willing, defer payment on operating expense accounts until next year. Or, you may want to pay bills ahead of the normal time to increase 1960 expenses.

4. Wages—Reasonable cash wages to your own children for work actually done by them is allowed as a business expense. You can still claim them as dependents if you provide more than half their support.

Remember, these adjustments are double-edged. Lowering income this year may raise it next year. Never make decisions solely on the basis of taxes or Social Security coverage—be sure they are also best in terms of common-sense farm management.—*G.L.C.*

EMPIRE STATERS!

You'll be glad to know that the NYS income tax law has been amended so that the same figures are used by farmers for both Federal and State calculations. There is no special State farm form because net farm profit is taken from Federal Schedule F. No more midnight oil to make things jibe between two different forms — congratulations to the folks who arranged it!

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METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

527 South Warren Street, Syracuse 2, N. Y., Phone HA 2-0186



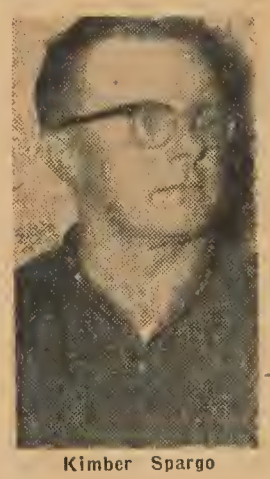
LOADING RAMP

This livestock loading ramp is portable. It can be used for sheep, cattle or hogs. It has steps which make it easier for animals to get into a truck and it can be towed around easily with a tractor or truck. University of Connecticut herdsman Dan Avery points to safety jacks and braces. These are 1" pipe, welded to the metal brace, with holes drilled for inserting lock pins at the various heights desired.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE CORNER

COW TRAINERS

DURING the three years we've milked cows in this area, we have had just one case of mastitis that was caused by a stepped-on teat.


Kimber Spargo

I'm convinced the secret of mastitis prevention is to keep the platform dry under the back half of the cow. We use electric trainers over the cows' backs and plenty of bedding at night. Trainers keep cows clean; people often remark when they come in the barn, "How in the world do you keep them so clean?"

We also use a disinfectant to wash udders just before milking, but I believe those dry platforms are the answer. — *Kimber Spargo, Springfield Center, N. Y.*

BEANS FED TO LAMBS

MY SON and I are feeding out 600 lambs this year, all bought in Montana and shipped East during October. Each lamb averaged about 70 pounds in weight when they were delivered to us. They all come from a Columbia or Corriedale ram crossed on a fine-wool ewe.

This kind of a cross produces a lamb that is almost impossible to get fat at lower weights. Native lambs will get fat at these lighter weights, however. We've found that New York City markets will take lambs up to 108 pounds live weight, but western New York buyers like them between 90 and 100 pounds.

We start them on a ration of oats and corn. Last year we fed cooked cull red kidney beans to boost the protein content of the feed. We took a truckload of beans in burlap bags to a canning factory; they cooked them in the steam chamber used to heat cans. This system worked out very well for us and provided a cheap source of high protein feed. —*Lloyd McIntyre, Perry, N. Y.*

HE KEEPS HIS HIRED MAN

AS I got along in years to the point where I wanted to slow down a bit, I began to do some figuring as to what to do with my dairy farm.

Raymond Murphy, a very good dairyman, had worked for me for five years, but he told me he was thinking definitely of getting a job in Rochester. So I was faced with the problem of selling or getting a new man.

After thinking it over for some time, I made Raymond a proposition. While I didn't feel that I should advise him directly, I did point out that after he paid rent in the city plus other increased expenses, he might not be as well off as he was on a farm. I told him that if he would like to stay, I would rent him the land for cash and would finance his purchase of the farm tools and as much of the stock as he wanted to buy.

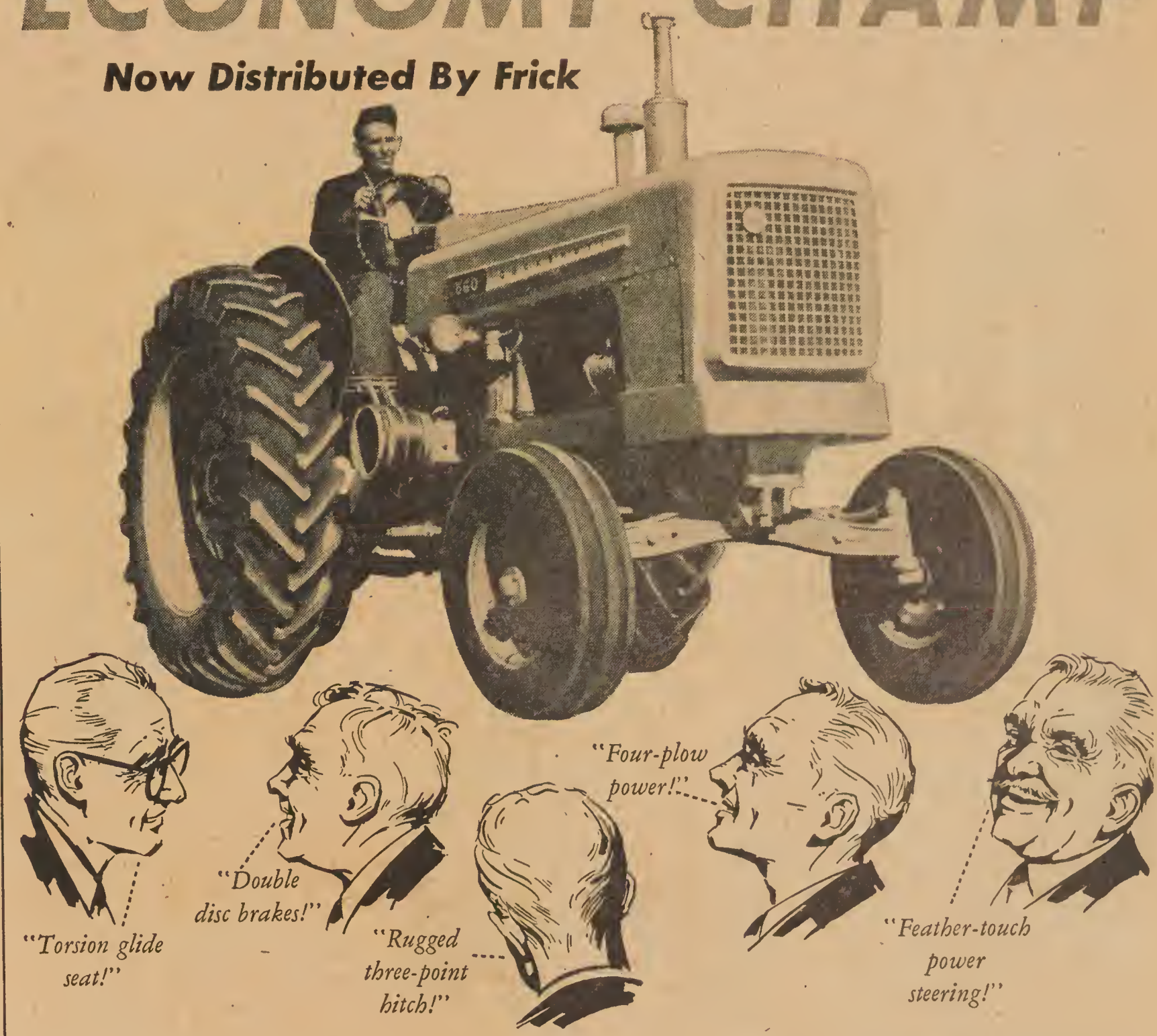
Raymond thought the proposition over, and agreed to it. While he was working for wages I advanced him $400 every month. At the end of the year when the books were balanced he received half the net, if there was a net. In any event, he was guaranteed $4,800 a year.

The new arrangement was that the tools were to be inventoried and bought by him at their depreciated price. In addition to cash rent Raymond pays 2½% a month of the amount he owes me; 2% goes on the unpaid balance of indebtedness and the ½% is interest, which as you see, figures out to 6% a year. Those figures add up to complete payment in four years.

At present Raymond is milking 21 first calf heifers which belong to me. He is keeping records on them, and eventually I plan to sell them. He has about a dozen purebreds in his herd, and the rest grades. He and Mrs. Murphy have four children: James (19) is working off the farm; then there is Richard (14); David (12); and Ronald (2).—*Ernest Strobeck, Macedon, N. Y.*


Ernest Strobeck checks some ears of corn while Raymond Murphy and son Ronnie look on.

COCKSHUTT'S
560 Diesel Tractor
Named 4-Cylinder
ECONOMY CHAMP
Now Distributed By Frick



• It happened in Lincoln, Nebraska!

There, the Cockshutt 560 Tractor, one unit in the complete Cockshutt line now distributed by Frick, set a new fuel economy record for 4-cylinder diesel tractors in official field tests.

The Cockshutt 560 is now recognized as the most economical 4-cylinder tractor in North America!

The Cockshutt 560 has a new, modern fuel injection engine which gives greater fuel economy and quicker starts . . . even in "zero" weather.

Other features? Plenty of them! Here are just a few: 4-plow power, feather-touch power steering, precision gears with six forward and two reverse speeds, deep tillage transmission, double disc brakes, torsion glide seat, rugged three-point hitch, "live" hydraulic power, new heavy duty clutch and the smartest styling of this or *any* year!

Frick Company sells and services the complete Cockshutt line, including haying and seeding equipment, combines and tillage implements. Write for the name of the dealer nearest you.

DEALERS ATTENTION!
Along with the complete Cockshutt line, Frick also distributes farm equipment manufactured by Fox, Taylor, Gandy, Grain King and Bear Cat. Limited number of exclusive franchises available. Write:

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
TRADE FRICK MARK



with *non-skid* Barn Calcite

Nothing makes cows nervous like slippery barn floors and runways, and nervous cows may give less milk. So keep your herd—and your profit margin—on firm footing . . . spread Lime Crest Barn Calcite in your milking barn. It's not only non-skid, it also keeps your floors white and clean-looking. Since Barn Calcite contains calcium and important trace minerals, it improves the fertilizer value of manure. Best of all, the cost of Barn Calcite is surprisingly low. Ask your dealer for Lime Crest Barn Calcite . . . if he has none in stock, ask him to order it.

Lime Crest

LIME CREST
BARN CALCITE

LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, NEWTON, NEW JERSEY
World's Largest Producer of Crystalline Calcite Products

I'm going to enjoy Financial Independence when I reach 65

Some men may want to quit when they reach 65. Not me. But my Farmers and Traders retirement income plan will let me do whatever I feel like, and I'll also have all the money I need.

You can do it too — if you act now. Get the facts about the easy Farmers and Traders way to provide retirement income, family protection and income protection.

Mail the Coupon for Details



Please send, without cost or obligation, complete details about your Retirement, Family Income and Income Protection plans.

Name_____ Age____

St. or RD_____

City_____ State____

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

Your DRUGGIST has THREE (3) kinds of

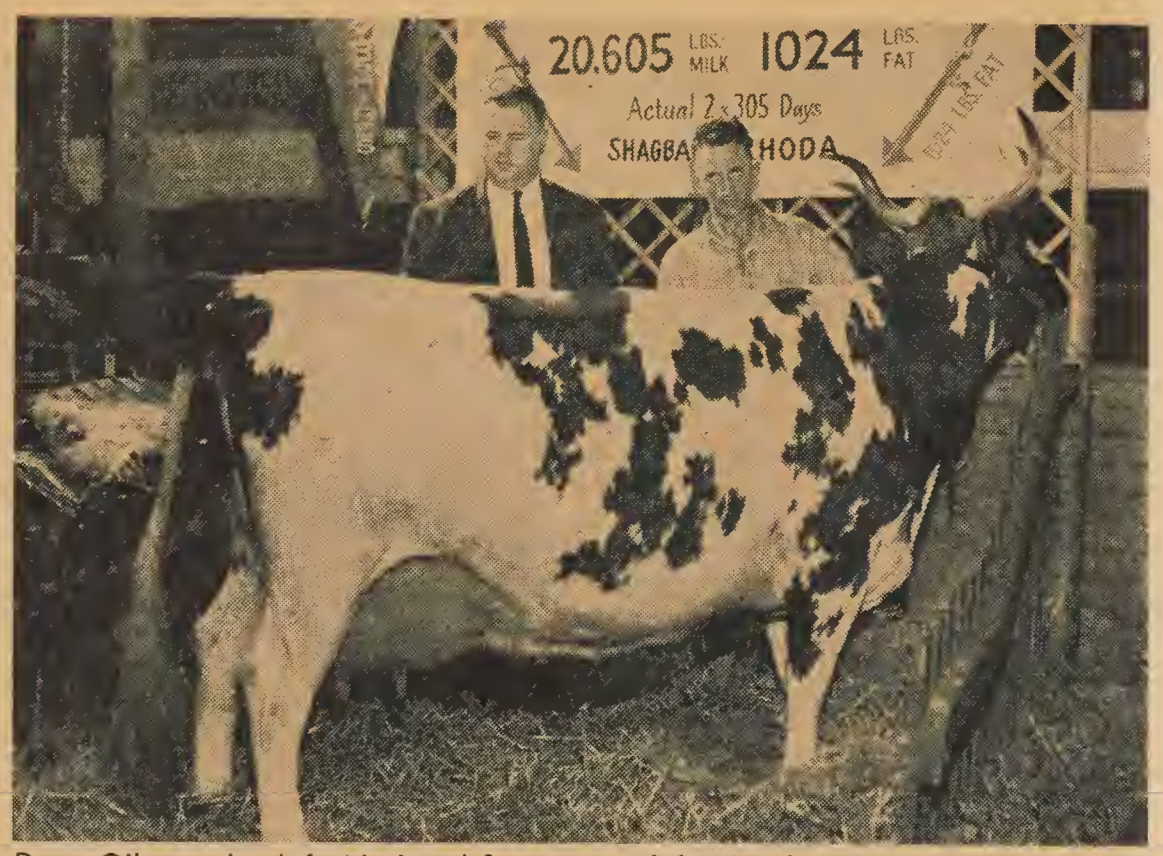
LIBRADOL

LIBRADOL - A HIGHLY MEDICATED plaster for ADULT USE that has been used and prescribed by DOCTORS for many years, for MORE EFFECTIVE RELIEF of chest congestion due to colds.

LIBRADOL MILD - Made especially for CHILDREN — mildly medicated—Will not stain clothing or linens—SAFE for ROUTINE USE in RELIEF of Chest Colds CHILDREN so often get.

LIBRADOL - "G" . . . Gee - It's Good

TO RELIEVE PAIN and REDUCE SWELLING of Sprains, Strains, Bruises and Localized Muscular Congestion and Soreness. WITHOUT that uncomfortable HOT SENSATION.



Dave Gibson, Jr., left, National Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association takes a good look at Shagbark Rhoda, held by Leonard Stottlemyer, farm manager of Shagbark Farm.

A Cow and A Man

Behind Every Cow's High Production Record Is A Good Herdsman

By Robert Steiner, *Field Editor*

ONE of the attractions at the 1960 Eastern States Exposition was a record-breaking cow of the Ayrshire breed named Shagbark Rhoda. The eight-year-old registered animal is the highest butterfat producer of the Ayrshire breed living today and she holds the second highest butterfat record of any Ayrshire in history. Among living cows of the breed, she is the third highest in total milk production.


Bob Steiner

Rhoda, owned by Ralph C. Berry of Shagbark Farm in Hamilton, Massachusetts, produced 20,605 pounds of milk and 1,024 pounds of fat in a 2x, 305 day milking period. The cow is one of a herd of 110 purebred Ayrshires and was born and raised on the 250 acre Bay State farm, where there are only 75 tillable acres.

But the full story behind Rhoda is not the cow's family history and breeding, but partially the care she has received from Leonard Stottlemyer, farm manager. A native of Maryland, Stottlemyer was a member of the Washington County 4-H Club. In 1941 he started with the Ayrshire breed by joining Folly Quarters Farm in Ellicott City, Maryland. At that time Folly Quarters had the largest Ayrshire herd in the United States, with over 250 head of cattle on its 1,000 acre farm.

In 1945, when Folly Quarters dispersed, Leonard went to manage Quiet Valley Farm in Newton, Connecticut. When the Eastern States Exposition was re-activated in 1947, a cow named Quiet Valley Watch Charm, milked by Stottlemyer, won the first post-war milking derby, a 3 day production contest. During that year, Fairlea Sunny Russett, another Quiet Valley Cow, was the top two-year-old of the Ayrshire Breed. Stottlemyer went to Maiden Hill Farm, Ward Hill, Massachusetts, in 1949 and in 1951 he came to Shagbark where he has been ever since.

In 1959, Leonard received the French Trophy for the highest record Constructive Breeder Award, presented to him when he represented Shagbark at the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders Association in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Rhoda classified 89.4 percent as compared to 92 percent for the highest mark of any living Ayrshire. Leonard said, "While this is important, you must feed a cow all she'll eat if you want her to produce all she can! We are milking 43 cows now and our herd average for those cows last year was 12,231 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of fat."

Leonard Stottlemyer, who takes all his winnings and honors modestly, is proof that behind every good cow there is a good herdsman.

HOW I REPLACED FEAR WITH COURAGE
A Contest

MANY people go through life making themselves and everybody around them miserable because of their constant fears, most of them absurd. Of course, a certain amount of fear is natural and good, for it will help us to be more careful, but certainly there is no percentage in constantly worrying about something that probably will never happen anyway. Happy, indeed, therefore, are the people who have learned to overcome their fears with courage.

If you are one of these happy persons, tell us how you do it. For the best letter on the subject, "How I Have Replaced My Fears With Courage," American Agriculturist will pay $5.00, with $3.00 for the second best and $1.00 each for the other good letters which we have room to print. Make your letters *short*, mail them before December 17, to Contest Editor, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



GLF Quality

BARGAIN BUSTER ROUND-UP

Look for the Bargain Busters throughout this flyer...marked by the red sombreros.

Bargain Buster prices are below our usual cost...not simply below the usual retail, but below the usual wholesale price!

Sale prices run

FROM NOVEMBER 28

through

DECEMBER 24, 1960

Like Saturday night in Loredo! All hands to the G.L.F. store for the biggest wing ding of a sale you've ever seen.

Bring your shootin' iron, and be ready to draw fast, because every Bounty Hunter in the territory will be totin' a gun . . . ready to take snap shots from the hip at these G.L.F. Bargain Busters.

Why? Because all Bargain Buster items are hot off the wagon train, of good quality (all made in America), and the prices are as low down as they can git! . . . In fact, partner, you won't find prices to match these for low-downness any place this side of the Rio Grande.



49-0017 **LOMBARD CHAIN SAW**

Dan Boone hisself would have hankered after this fella. Even though you don't have to blaze a trail through the wilderness, at this price no country gentleman or backwoods camper should be without one. Weighs only 19 lbs. Needle and ball bearings throughout. Lightweight die cast frame.

Regular price $129.50

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $99.95



88-0143 **GALVANIZED TRASH CAN**

Cover on this heavy duty can fits tighter than the scalp of a' old Injun fighter . . . to discourage midnight raids by neighborhood dogs. Get two in case you get "left" on a pickup once in a while. Big 20 gal. capacity.

Regular price $2.49

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $1.99



53-1992 **SNOW SHOVEL**

Diggin' out won't be much of a job at all with the big 18" x 13½" steel blade of this shovel. Hardwood handle. Grip is steel, "D" type.

Regular price $2.00

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $1.39



87-0343 **STAINLESS STEEL SPONGE**

Can't use them on the young'uns, but they'll sure clean the heck out of pots and pans, or any other metal that needs shinin' up around the house.

Regular price $.75

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $.49

DON'T MISS THIS DEAL

BIG 25% Discount

on ALL 1960 Freezers . . . and Combination Freezer-Refrigerators



G.L.F. UNICO FREEZER-REFRIGERATOR COMBINATION

Another 2-in-1 value.
Refrigerator section, 10 cu. ft.

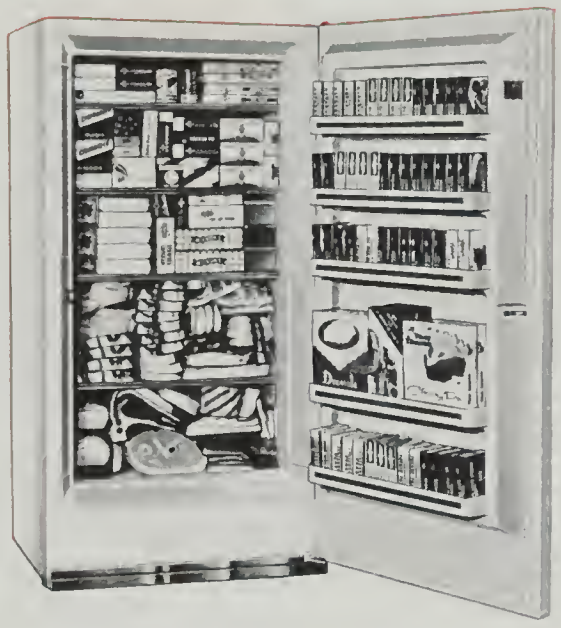
- Arctic Air Cooling means forced cold air circulation . . . excess humidity automatically evaporated.
- Swing out shelves actually swing completely out to allow full access to interior.
- Two roomy crispers.
- Door storage.

Freezer section, 6 cu. ft.

- 200 lbs. of food.
- Completely sealed and insulated on all six sides.
- Glide out basket.
- "Book shelf" storage in door.

21-0321—Regular price $432.75

NOW $323.55



G.L.F. UNICO UPRIGHT FREEZER

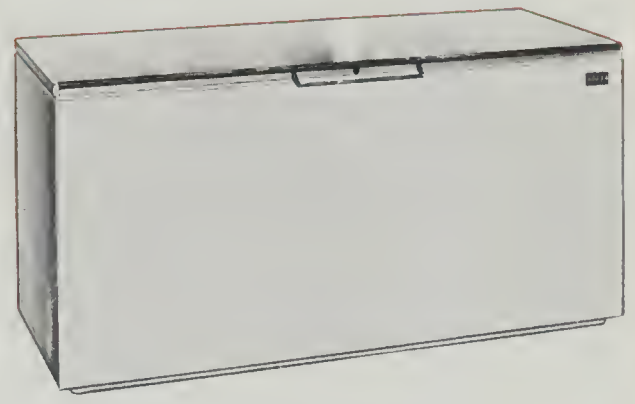
This 14 cubic foot freezer will hold 468 lbs. of food. It is styled to stay modern looking with the "Square Look." Finished in gleaming white double coat baked enamel.

- Fast freezing with "two-way" cooling . . . direct contact and air circulation on multi-coil plates.
- "Whisper Quiet" Condenser.
- Welded all-steel cabinet.
- High Density glass fibre insulation.
- All shelves separately refrigerated.
- Door Shelf storage.
- Takes up only a little over 6 sq. ft. of floor space.

21-0310—Regular price $276.00

NOW $207.00

A



G.L.F. UNICO CHEST FREEZER

Big twenty-one cu. ft. size. Holds 750 lbs. of food.

- Counter balanced lid is self-aligning and self-sealing.
- Twin lights flood interior on opening lid.
- Movable dividers, sliding baskets.
- Fast freezer coils are firmly held against food compartment by welded clips, completely surrounding walls.

A 21-0302—Regular price $360.80

NOW $270.60

21-0300—**CHEST FREEZER,** 13 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $257.80. **SALE price $193.35**
21-0301—**CHEST FREEZER,** 17 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $315.75. **SALE price $236.80**
21-0311—**UPRIGHT FREEZER,** 17.5 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $334.80. **SALE price $250.10**
21-0312—**UPRIGHT FREEZER,** 21.5 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $398.85. **SALE price $301.60**
21-0107—**UPRIGHT FREEZER,** 30 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $553.75. **SALE price $415.30**
21-0320—**COMBINATION REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER,** 14 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $333.55. **SALE price $250.15**
21-0322—**COMBINATION REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER,** 21 cu. ft. cap. Regular price $504.75. **SALE price $378.55**
21-0323—**COMBINATION REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER,** 16 cu. ft. cap. FROST Regular price $509.75. **SALE price $382.30**

THE LAST CHANCE

To top off your visit, mosey on over to the LAST CHANCE Bargain Ta We're clearing inventory on scores of household and hardware items. Th are so many of these critters we're losing money on we don't want to for the space to list them . . . but we'd be missing the stirrup if we di tell you you're bound to find something in the lot you've been hankerin' af

Sit in on this LAST CHANCE deal . . . honest-to-goodness, genu-ine, lo than-a-rattler's tail prices on

DEMONSTRATORS AND DISCONTINUED MODELS



87-0725 **SPACE HEATER**

Here's a bargain hotter than the stingin' end of a branding iron. At Bargain Buster price you can afford to have two . . . one on the enclosed porch to make it usable in winter, and another in the garage! Baked on enamel finish, 1320 watts, Therm-O-Dial thermostat.
Regular price $15.95

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE **$10.95**



48-1101 **VISE-GRIP WRENCH**

Handiest tool on any spread. Grips like the knees of a good bronco buster on a spooky cayuse. Double lever action; adjusts to plier action easily. Size 7".
Regular price $2.15

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE **$1.29**



88-0142 **GALVANIZED BUSHEL BASKET**

A one bushel basket, but a hoss-sized bargain! Versatile, all-around-the-homestead helper . . . to give the dog a bath or to lug around the wife's wash. Drop handles, corrugated for extra strength.
Regular price $2.30

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE **$1.39**



88-0004 **GALVANIZED UTILITY PAIL**

When it comes to cleaning up around the old homestead a couple of these rugged pails will make washing windows and the automobile a darn sight easier. 12 qt. size, Leak-proof, Top reinforced.
Regular price $.98

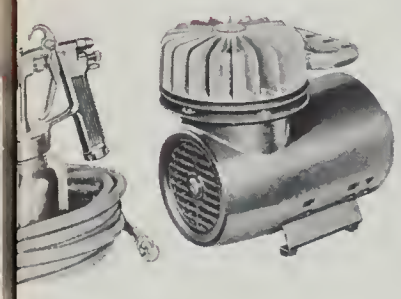
BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE **$.69**

All Prices Net Cash

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME THIS WINTER



ACCENT INTERIOR PAINT
An acrylic latex paint. When still wet washes off hands, brushes, and other surfaces with water. Acrylic is a certain kind of plastic with the best qualities to use in interior paints . . . it is hard and wears long, and it can be scrubbed **one hour** after being applied with no bad effects on the painted surface. After drying, patch up work can be done which will not show in finished job. It spreads easily, and has no bad odor.
All colors—**$1.65 qt.; $5.70 gal.**



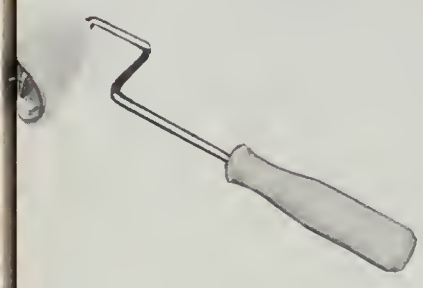
JOHNSON "POWER AIRE" COMPRESSOR
Handy for compressed air needs around the home or shop, and a real money saver for applying paint. Here's a 2-in-1 air compressor and motor, both enclosed in metal housing. The compressor will deliver 3½ cfm of free air and 50 psi pressure. Forced air cooling. Aluminum die-cast housing. Bearings sealed and grease packed for life.
43-2310—**$72.50**



DECORAMIC PAINTS
All Decoramic Paints are odorless, and easy to apply to large areas without showing brush marks. They are washable, and are made with color fast pigments. If applied to good repaint surfaces, one-coat will usually do the job. Basic colors may be mixed to obtain many pleasing tints.
ODORLESS ALKYD FLAT ENAMEL—$5.35 gal.; $1.60 qt.

ODORLESS QUICK DRY ENAMEL (High Gloss)—**$6.95 gal.; $1.98 qt.; $.69 pt.**

ODORLESS SEMI GLOSS—$6.45 gal.; $1.85 qt.



E Z PAINT ROLLER
This fine quality tracer roller and cover will make your paint jobs easy and fast, with a minimum of arm weariness and paint drippings on the floor.
43-2717—**$1.25**

43-2216—**PAINT BRUSH,** 1" . . . **$.36**
43-2217—**PAINT BRUSH,** 1½" . **.50**
43-2218—**PAINT BRUSH,** 2" . . . **.72**
43-2211—**PAINT BRUSH,** 3"
Economy model . . . . . **.66**



BEST TIRE DEAL AROUND

2 Redi-Grips + a New Wheel



all for **$39.95** plus tax

Tube type 670 x 15, Black Sidewall

Buy two Redi-Grip winter tires and get a new wheel. We'll mount and balance, free of charge, one Redi-Grip on your new wheel, the other on your spare.

- save mounting and balancing charges
- no waiting in line at your garage
- no damaged "beads" on tubeless tires to increase chances of tire failure.

Wheel Deal (extra wheel with a pair of Redi-Grips) Price Examples:
24-0380—**REDI-GRIP TIRE,** Tubeless, Black Sidewall, Nylon Cord, 7.50 x 14 . . . . . **$46.95** plus tax
24-0400—**REDI-GRIP TIRE,** Tubeless, Black Sidewall, Nylon Cord, 6.00 x 13 . . . . . **39.95** plus tax
24-0411—**REDI-GRIP TIRE,** White Side Wall, Nylon Cord. 6.50 x 13 . . . . . **51.95** plus tax



G.L.F. PERMANENT ANTI-FREEZE
This is year-round protection. It does not evaporate, is not harmful to car's cooling system, and has inhibitors to stop rust, clogging and foaming.
30-0507—**$1.89** per gallon
30-0501—**METHANOL ANTI-FREEZE . . $.95** gal.



NEW PRESTONE SPRAY DE ICER . . . for car windows
No more 90% blind driving on icy mornings. Just spray on windshields, windows, lights, and locks.

- Defrosts instantly
- Melts ice fast
- Prevents ice formation
- Harmless to car finishes

30-0010—**$1.65** can

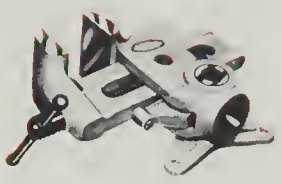


DRY-EX GAS LINE ANTI-FREEZE
Prevents frozen gas lines. Assures quick starts. Absorbs water in gas tank and line, which in turn prevents rust, clogged fuel pump and other troubles due to water.
30-0001—**$.49** can



PASSENGER CAR BATTERIES
This one will start her up on the coldest mornings and it's guaranteed for 30 months. Here's why: rugged plastic case will withstand the severest shock; grids are interlocking to prevent buckling; full gram-weight oxide plates give big capacity and long wear.
29-0204—6 volt—**$16.15**
29-0256—**12 VOLT BATTERY,** 36 month guarantee **$21.25**
29-0265—**12 VOLT BATTERY,** 24 month guarantee **$18.55**

TIMELY TOOLS YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED



VERSA-VISE
Versatile tool for a versatile work shop. Turns to any convenient working position . . . rotates 360°. Locks automatically when you tighten the jaws. Jaw width 3½", depth 2½", Jaw opening 5". Removable pipe jaws.
48-1481—**$14.95**

16 OZ. CHROME HAMMER
Curved claw. Tubular handle. Air cushion rubber grip.
48-2060—**$1.97**
48-0330—**NAIL HAMMER,** 12 oz. **$2.80**
48-1126—**RIPPING HAMMER,** 16 oz. **4.50**



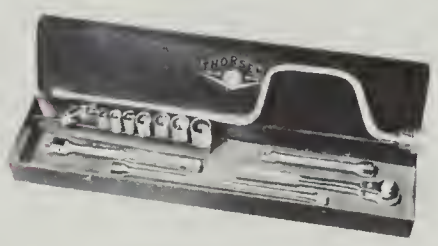
BERNZ TORCH KIT
Includes the torch, utility head and orifice, flame spreader, soldering tip, and flint spark lighter, in metal case.
48-0482—**$8.88**

B



6" ADJUSTABLE WRENCH
Can't beat this little fellow for getting in tight places. Carbon steel. Polished head.
B 48-0147—**$1.94**
48-0151—**LOCKING ADJUSTABLE WRENCH,** 6" **$2.54**
48-0152—**LOCKING ADJUSTABLE WRENCH,** 8" . **2.98**
48-0149—**ADJUSTABLE WRENCH,** 10" **2.87**

C

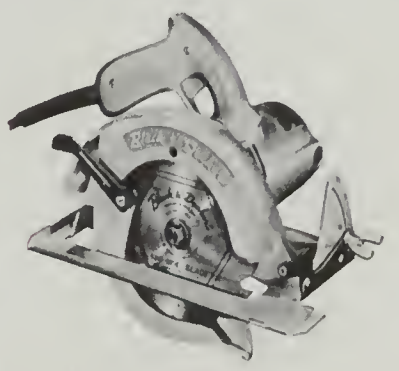


THORSEN SOCKET WRENCH SET
Here's what the box includes: Flex, Ratchet, 5" and 10" extension, "U" joint, speeder, Sockets 6 pt.—⅜", 7/16", ½"; 12 pt.—9/16", ⅝", 11/16", ¾".
C 48-0789—**$16.11**
48-0044— **BARCALO WRENCH SET,** 5 pcs. ⅜" to ⅞"
48-0079—**THORSEN SOCKET WRENCH SET,** ½" Drive, 18 pcs. **$22.50**
48-0784—**THORSEN SOCKET WRENCH SET,** ¼" Drive, 11 pcs. **$4.39**



BARCALO OPEN END WRENCH SET
Five supertough alloy steel wrenches, in pouch . . . ¼" to ¾". Mirror chrome polished faces, heads and panels.
48-1440—**$4.56**

BARCALO OPEN END WRENCH SET
Five wrenches in pouch. Sizes ⅜" to ⅝".
48-1378—**$4.95**



BLACK & DECKER 6½" UTILITY POWER SAW
Power your way through an addition to the house, a kitchen cabinet, a bookcase or built-in hi-fi cabinet . . . Weighs only 10½ lbs. Adjustable to make all normal building cuts. A new Sawdust Ejector. Calibrated depth adjustment. 115 V., A.C. No load speed 5500 rpms.
49-2096—**$49.95**

D



BLACK & DECKER ¼" DRILL
Drills up to ¼" in steel, ½" in hardwood. 2200 rpms. 115 V., A.C. Equipped with geared chuck, 2 conductor cable and plug.
D 49-0086—**$16.95**
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¼" BLACK & DECKER DRILL KIT
¼" utility drill, 5 twist drill bits, polishing pad, rubber backing pad, 12 assorted grit sanding discs, wire wheel brush, grinding wheel, cotton buff, wheel arbor, horizontal drill stand, paint mixer, steel kit box with hinged lid and handle.
49-2057—**$24.95**
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6 FT. RECOIL TAPE
Wouldn't hurt to have a few of these around . . . where you could put your hand on one quick . . . in the garage . . . the shop . . . the kitchen . . . Made of flexible steel, nickel plated. Automatic recoil.
48-2055—**$.45**
48-0733—**STEEL TAPE,** 8' . . . **$1.40**
48-2056—**STEEL TAPE,** 6', thrifty model. . . . . **.60**

ices Subject To Change

GLF Quality

BARGAIN BUSTER ROUND-UP



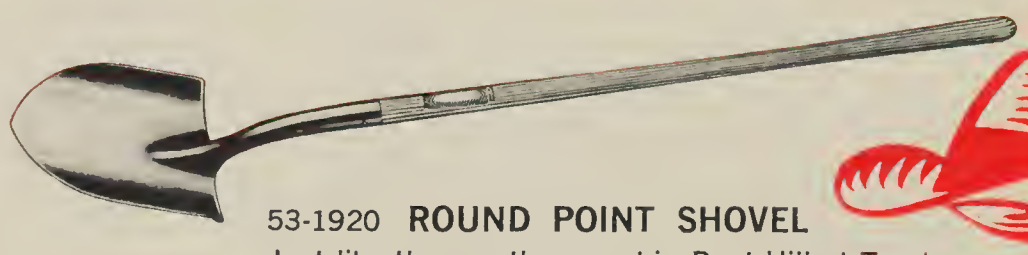


88-0147 **GALVANIZED RUBBISH BURNER**

Even a hardworking family with a passel o' kids wouldn't have enough trash to overload this big burner. 2½ bushel capacity. Height 25". 17⅜" top diameter. Sides, bottom and cover perforated. Three legs raise burner above ground for good draft.

Regular price $5.00

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $2.99



53-1920 **ROUND POINT SHOVEL**

Just like the one they used in Boot Hill at Tombstone, Arizona. Shouldn't be no trouble a-tall digging them little holes you'll be diggin'. Blade and 9" socket are one-piece, heat treated. Blade size 7½" x 10". Ash handle, 42" long.

BARGAIN BUSTER PRICE $1.19



E

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A powerful lot of motor here, folks, for a little bit of a price. ⅓ H.P. Special Service, single phase-split phase motor on a rigid base. Sleeve bearing. 50° C, 1800 rpm, dual rotation, 60 cycle, ½" shaft, 115 volts. F48 frame.

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92-0059—**½ H.P. MOTOR,** 115/230 volts **$46.00**

92-0062—**1 H.P. MOTOR,** 115/230 volts **$77.75**



F

WORK GLOVES

For gardening, polishing the floor, working on your car . . . any job where you want to keep your hands clean . . . Monkey faced, rubberized, knit wrist, double palm.

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G

DRIVERS GLOVES

Good looking and tough wearing. Deer skin, unlined, elastic back.

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46-0073—**DRESS GLOVES,** Deerskin **$2.25**

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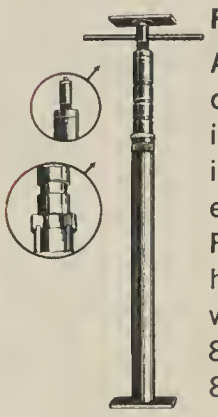


H

GALVANIZED IRON MAIL BOX

You and your mailman will both be happy with this easy opening, firmly closing mail box. Plenty of room too: 7½" high, 6¼" wide, 18½" long.

H 52-0149—**$2.28**

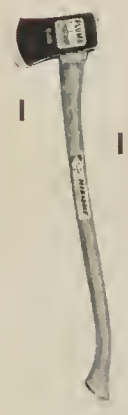


RED-I-POST

Adjustable from 5'8" to 8'4". Replaces old deteriorated posts, and gives simple-to-install support to beams or joists for carrying added floor loads . . . freezers, refrigerators, fire places, heaters, pianos. Safety Ring Lock adjusts column to desired height. Adjusting Jack Screw is equipped with oil impregnated bronze bearing.

81-0715—**$9.25**

81-0717—**RED-I-POSTS,** 3'4" to 5'4" **$7.95**



I

SINGLE BITTED MICHIGAN AXE

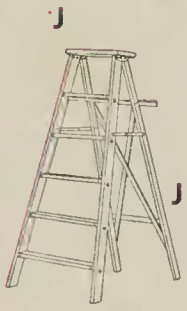
Head is ground to a fine edge and fitted firmly to handle of the best hardwood.

I 50-0214—**$7.10**

50-0222—**MICHIGAN AXE, DOUBLE BITTED,** 3½ lb., 32" handle **$8.00**

50-0216—**MICHIGAN AXE, SINGLE BITTED,** 4 lbs., 32" handle. **$7.40**

50-0224—**AXE, 4 LBS., DOUBLE BITTED,** 32" handle **$8.30**



J

5 FT. STEP LADDER

Built of air-dried, straight-grained wood, with surface bracing on back.

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Makes your driveway easy to find at night, and especially when that snow starts piling up. A ⅜" round, steel rod, aluminum painted, topped with a 3¼" plastic reflector.

55-0289—**$1.59**



SNOW FENCE

Installed right, this rugged snow fen will keep those drifts from clogging your driveway and other vital areas. Pic ets ½" thick, 1½" wide, 48" long. Fif foot roll.

65-1129—**$9.45**

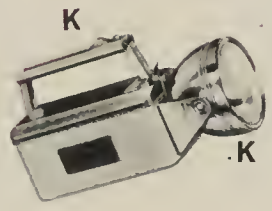
65-1128—**SNOW FENCE,** 48" high, 100 ft. **$18.9**



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Perfect for carrying in your car. The ma net allows you to attach it in exact positio for tinkering with your motor or changing tire. Aluminized reflector for perfect sp and piercing beam. Bumper block wi brass ring protects the bulb.

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K

RAY-O-VAC HUNTER LANTERN

Handy for taking on a fishing trip or for a odd plumbing job in a dark corner of th cellar. Full 3" reflector, three positio switch. Steel head mounted in 180° swive Uses 8 size D batteries or one spiral sprin terminal 6-volt lantern battery.

95-0163—**$4.95**

95-0168—**SPORTSMAN LANTERN** with Re Signal Flasher **$12.9**

95-0155—**SPORTSMAN FLASH LIGHT,** 2 cell **$1.9**

95-0154—**WOODSMAN FLASH LIGHT,** 5 cell 3.9



L

30 GALLON ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

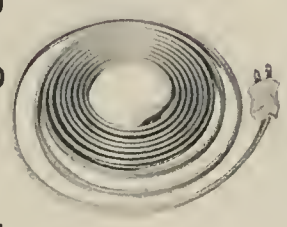
Clear, clean hot water, 24 hours a da Warranteed for 10 years. Glass lined.

L 91-0066—**$79.40**

91-0067—**ELECTRIC WATER HEATER,** 5 gal. Glass lined, Pressure typ **$93.8**

91-0068—**ELECTRIC WATER HEATER,** 8 gal. Glass lined, Pressure typ **$113.0**

91-0025—**GAS WATER HEATER,** 40 ga Glass lined **$87.0**



LINE-O-HEAT HEATING TAPE

No more frozen water pipes or pumps This 20 foot tape is rated at 6 watts pe foot when connected to a 120 VAC circui

93-2025 . . . . . **$4.4**

93-2036—**HEATING TAPE,** 6 ft. **$2.6**

93-2007—**HEATING TAPE,** Vinyl-jacketed 60 ft. 10.0

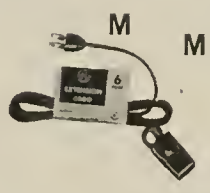


25 FT. TROUBLE LIGHT

. . . with No. 18 wire, switch outlet an guard.

93-2200—**$2.50**

93-2201—**TROUBLE LAMP,** 50' 3.7



M

6 FT. G.E. EXTENSION CORD

Three outlets, No. 18 brown plastic cor

M 93-0650—**$.40**

93-0651—**EXTENSION CORD,** 6' Ivory . . . . . **$.4**

93-0652—**EXTENSION CORD,** 9' Brown 5

93-0653—**EXTENSION CORD,** 9' Ivory 5

REMINDER FOR FEED USERS

Use your G.L.F. Family Bonus Coupons for any item in this Flyer. Each coupon is worth $1.60, and can be used to purchase specially priced Bargain Buster items, as well as any Farm Supply item in our store. Coupons can be redeemed any time up until December 24, 1960.



Recent Survey Shows:

Who's In the Soil Bank?

IN a recent Empire State survey of people with land in the Soil Bank, almost half (49%) had full time jobs off the farm—43% as professional, supervisory, or self-employed persons. For the year prior to putting land under contract, **only 11% of the people interviewed were full-time farmers;** 26% were part-time farmers, and 63% were non-farmers.

Here are other items found in a survey of 316 property owners with **whole-farm** contracts:

1. The average amount of land involved per farm (land in Soil Bank plus associated land covered by whole-farm contract) was 127 acres. Eighty-one percent of the contracts involved less than 180 acres each.

2. The total annual payment per contract averaged $789; with 74% of them being less than $1,000. Only five percent were for $2,000 or more.

3. Payment per acre per year for cropland in the Soil Bank was $12.98. This average included wide variability—21% of the contracts were for less than $10 per acre per year, 56% for between $10 and $15, and 23% called for more than $15 per acre.

4. The average age of owners with contracts was 56 years, with only 25% under age 45, and 34% being 65 or over.

5. Each owner was asked to estimate the present sale price of land in the "Bank," not including any buildings. When this figure was divided by the total of annual "Bank" payments for this land, the rate of return on invested capital figured out to 8.1%.

Each owner was also asked the total purchase price of farms acquired since 1949 including buildings. When the total annual "Bank" payments for these farms were divided by this purchase price figure, the rate of return on capital actually invested was 9.5%. There is a long-standing thumb rule that the annual rent of property should be around 10% of its value, but in Soil Bank contracts the use of buildings was retained by owners and such buildings could also be a source of additional rent. The 9.5% return therefore appeared to make the "Bank" an attractive proposition.

6. When asked for reasons why land was put in the Soil Bank, 46% replied that they could make more money by doing so than by any other use of the land. Thirty-six percent replied that health had failed, "too old to farm," or a desire to avoid renting problems.

7. Looking ahead, each person was asked what plans he had for the land when the contract expired. Forty-three percent wanted to extend the contract, if possible: only 11% planned to use it again for farming. A sizable number (28%) didn't yet have any definite plans.

Howard Conklin and John Rice of the Agricultural Economics Department at Cornell University set up and made the survey. A five percent random sample, designed to be statistically representative, was selected from contracts in force in the spring of 1960 in 26 counties of the State. Briefly, these counties include Oswego, Onondaga, Cortland, and Broome, plus all counties to the west of those named. In addition, Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties were included as representing the North Country.

Commenting on the study, Professor Conklin said, "The Soil Bank has greased the wheels for people who were looking for a chance to shift from farming to another occupation. It also has made it possible for a number of elderly people to retire. On the other hand," he continued, "a majority of the people who have put land in the Soil Bank were not receiving a very large percentage of their income from farming when they did so."

The researchers found that operating farmers most commonly criticized the program on two counts. They do not like the fact that so many who put their land under contract were not farmers. Nor do they like the high rents they are being paid by the government in some instances for poor land.

HERD SURVIVES FALLOUT EFFECTS

A HERD OF 47 Hereford cattle has grazed on the world's worst fallout area for two years with no ill effect, according to W. D. Bolton, head of the University of Vermont animal pathology department.

The cattle graze and water on a 600-square-mile Nevada proving ground near Las Vegas. The herd is within 10 miles of the detonation points of 93 explosions since 1951.

There have been no obvious physiological damage and no genetic effects among 20 calves produced by the herd. An analysis of 19 slaughtered cattle has shown only a normal amount of strontium 90 in their bones. The reproduction rate has been normal.

40c

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GREAT DAY! Let's all keep our fingers crossed, knock on wood and all that . . . it looks like there'll be pretty good egg prices through the winter!

That means there's a real premium on **high production** this season . . . and it's especially important to avoid a winter laying slump because that could spoil everything for you.

HOW TO PREVENT WINTER LAYING SLUMP

Most winter laying slumps **can** be prevented once you know and reckon with the two main causes. The first cause is disease . . . often brought on by unusual stress. The other is malnutrition. Either could wreck your profit picture this year.

Slump Due To Malnutrition

When you house a good bird, and handle her well, she'll just naturally lay. Chances are she'll even reach her peak lay rate, even on a "cheater" feed that doesn't give her everything she needs to make eggs.

But remember, she can't HOLD top production for any length of time if she "spends" more than she's able to get out of her feed. When that happens, she's running on what I call a "nutritional deficit" . . . drawing on her body . . . and before long you get a slump. (And possibly disease).

So, first thing you should do is make sure your hens are getting "the makings" in the feed you're using. This calls for a **premium** quality feed . . . and the most economical premium quality feed you'll find is the one recommended by Watkins . . . fortified with Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers.

Slump Due To Disease

Remember three things.

First. An undernourished, "fagged-out" bird is an easy target for all kinds of disease. Help her keep her resistance up by feeding her right.

Second. Good management is vital. I don't have space to go into it here, but your Watkins Dealer has the most recent management information available, and he's anxious to help.

Third. When accidents happen and a "stress" occurs that opens the doors to disease . . . or when disease actually strikes . . . be sure you have the necessary medication on hand because a few hours can make a big difference.

Your Watkins Dealer can supply you with effective products for the prevention and treatment of a wide variety of poultry diseases. Next time he calls, talk it over with him.

WATKINS PRODUCTS, INC., Newark, N. J.

Milk Supply Control

Dr. Spencer Answers Questions From Readers On New Proposal

WORTH STUDYING

To reach out and come up with a realistic, constructive, fair and just solution to this old and very complex problem is no small task even for Dr. Spencer, but I think he and National Milk Producers have come up with some ideas which we in the industry should look over carefully and give serious consideration. There are many questions which we will want to ask as we think about and discuss a plan such as this, and, to mention just a few:

1. What is an accurate estimate of administration costs? Would 2 or 2½ cents per hundred do the job, as in the case of our present marketing Order?

2. Would all milk share in administrative costs, or just surplus milk?

3. Could we expect a tendency to standardize prices across the nation once the program is functioning?

4. Why should it be necessary to continue the present price-support-surplus disposal program?

I think I could support a program of this nature if the answers to the previous questions are satisfactory and the details remain acceptable as they unfold.—C.Y., *New York*

I shall try to give you some worthwhile answers to your specific questions:

1. As to the probable costs of administering a production-adjustment plan such as the one outlined in my article, a study group of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has given an estimate of $10 a year per farm. I had assumed that the cost would be considerably more than that, probably as much as 2 or 3 cents a hundredweight, as you suggest. But the USDA people who prepared the $10 per farm estimate have had experience with other farm programs that involve compliance with quotas and should know whereof they speak.

2. The committee with which I was associated did not attempt to specify just how the production-adjustment program should be financed, other than to suggest that the assessment on excess milk would help to cover the costs, including losses on products removed from the market and disposed of in school lunches, donated to welfare agencies or shipped for relief purposes overseas. I believe it was our thought that no charge would be made against milk produced within the limits of the marketing certificates.

3. It was certainly not our thought that a production-adjustment pro-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

California Tour

JANUARY 24 - FEBRUARY 19

JUST ABOUT seven weeks from now a party of happy American Agriculturist travelers will head south to New Orleans for the start of a wonderful tour that will take them to the most beautiful and fascinating places in the sunny Southwest and California. Everybody has heard about American Agriculturist's friendly, carefree, high quality tours, and a great many of our readers have experienced the unforgettable pleasure of going on one or more of them. If you would like to join our California Tour (January 24-February 19), now is the time to send for the free illustrated folder which tells you all about the places we will see and the cost of the tour.

We will have ten whole days in beautiful California, seeing its most outstanding places — and besides that we will visit the Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Phoenix, Las Vegas, Death Valley, New Orleans, and other famous places.

Somebody once said that touring with American Agriculturist is like traveling on a magic carpet. It is all so easy and effortless, thanks to the superb running of our tours by our official agents, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass. The aim of both ourselves and our tour directors is to "bring back happy passengers." That is why we insist on perfection; that is why our tours are completely carefree, all-expense, and of such high quality. We like to give people more than their money's worth.

Many people ask us whether our tours are limited to couples. No, indeed, many single men and women travel with us. No one feels alone on an American Agriculturist tour, because our parties are friendly and congenial. You will come back from an American Agriculturist tour with a host of new friends.

As the time is getting short before we leave, we advise you to send now for the tour leaflet. (Just fill out the coupon below and send it to us.) Don't wait until after Christmas, because by that time our party may be filled up! Also, this California tour would be a wonderful present to hang on your Christmas tree!

Mr. E. R. Eastman, President
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part a free copy of your California Tour itinerary, January 24-February 19, 1961.

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Dr. Naylor's DEHORNING PASTE

Milk Supply Control

(Continued From Opposite Page)

gram of the kind suggested would result in a standardizing or leveling of prices throughout the country. We thought it was a rather clever idea to create a differential between prices of base milk and excess milk by means of an assessment on the excess milk. In this way, the price of base milk could remain as free of control as it is today. I can see no reason why market prices should not vary about as much from one area to another under the production-adjustment plan as they have in the past.

4. The committee suggested that the price-support program and other related programs to improve nutrition and help stabilize milk prices be continued for several reasons. In the first place, according to our proposal, base allotments to producers would not be cut back immediately to the current level of market demand. The plan would be to check further increases in production as the market demand moves upward during the next several years. In the meantime, the price support and surplus removal program would be needed to insure stable prices.

On a longer run basis, the price-support program might be quite useful for the purpose of stabilizing dairy prices and incomes at times when production gets temporarily out of line with market demand. The production-adjustment plan probably should not be expected to keep supplies in good adjustment with current demand continuously.

I might add this further thought, that the suggested two-price plan for production adjustment could be coupled with higher support prices to give dairymen a more prompt boost in their incomes than would occur if they had to wait for curtailed supplies to force prices up.

WHAT ABOUT EFFICIENCY?

Your plan might very well keep the marginal producers in production struggling along with still less than a good wage because of too small a herd and inability to build it up. Thus it might not reduce the NUMBER of dairy farmers, but only reduce the ultimate profits to be obtained by expansion and good management.

It would largely deny the public as well as the individual farmer any of the advantages of increasing efficiency, newer methods and techniques, etc. If a man could not increase his production anyway, what is the point of improving efficiency?—*R.S., New York*

You suggest that the plan would tend to keep marginal producers in production. On the contrary, I believe it would tend to encourage producers who were not doing well to get out. They should have a good opportunity to sell their bases to producers who could make better use of them. Likewise, transferable bases would make it relatively easy for producers whose operations are too small to be efficient to adjust the size of their businesses to a more satisfactory level. In my opinion a production adjustment plan of the type described in my article would definitely encourage farm consolidations and increased efficiency.

CAN IT BE ADMINISTERED?

I have just completed canvassing the township of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, for the advertising program of the American Dairy Association and Dairy Council. I have had an opportunity to talk with people on these subjects, and have touched on a good many different angles.

Everyone realizes that the dairy industry is not getting a fair share of the national income. It is a matter of how to go about correcting the situation, and we get into some pretty hot debates if we don't go pretty careful.

The better part of the township go along with the idea of having a base quota *if it can be administered fairly*, and this is the big question—can it be administered without being unjust to some who need help the worst?

It would take a force so large to carry on this program and do it fairly and effectively that because of the cost, I question whether we would be any farther ahead.

I have farmed it myself for over 50 years on the same farm, and I have seen a good many lean years. But I question very much the advisability of getting in any deeper in government control. Why? It is too slow, too much red tape—and remember, there are a lot more consumers than producers, and votes count.

I think good co-ops all over the country federated together can accomplish more and keep control in the hands of those who produce milk.—*Ernest A. Rutherford, Madrid, N. Y.*

Undoubtedly there would be hardship cases under any kind of production adjustment plan that we can think of which would be effective in raising the market price. We need to keep in mind, though, that the value of the base milk would be higher if the plan were effective. And we also need to keep in mind that the type of plan outlined in my article would create a new saleable asset for those producers who may be inclined to go out of dairying. We have estimated that under certain conditions this value might be as much as $500 to $600 per hundredweight per day at the beginning of the program.

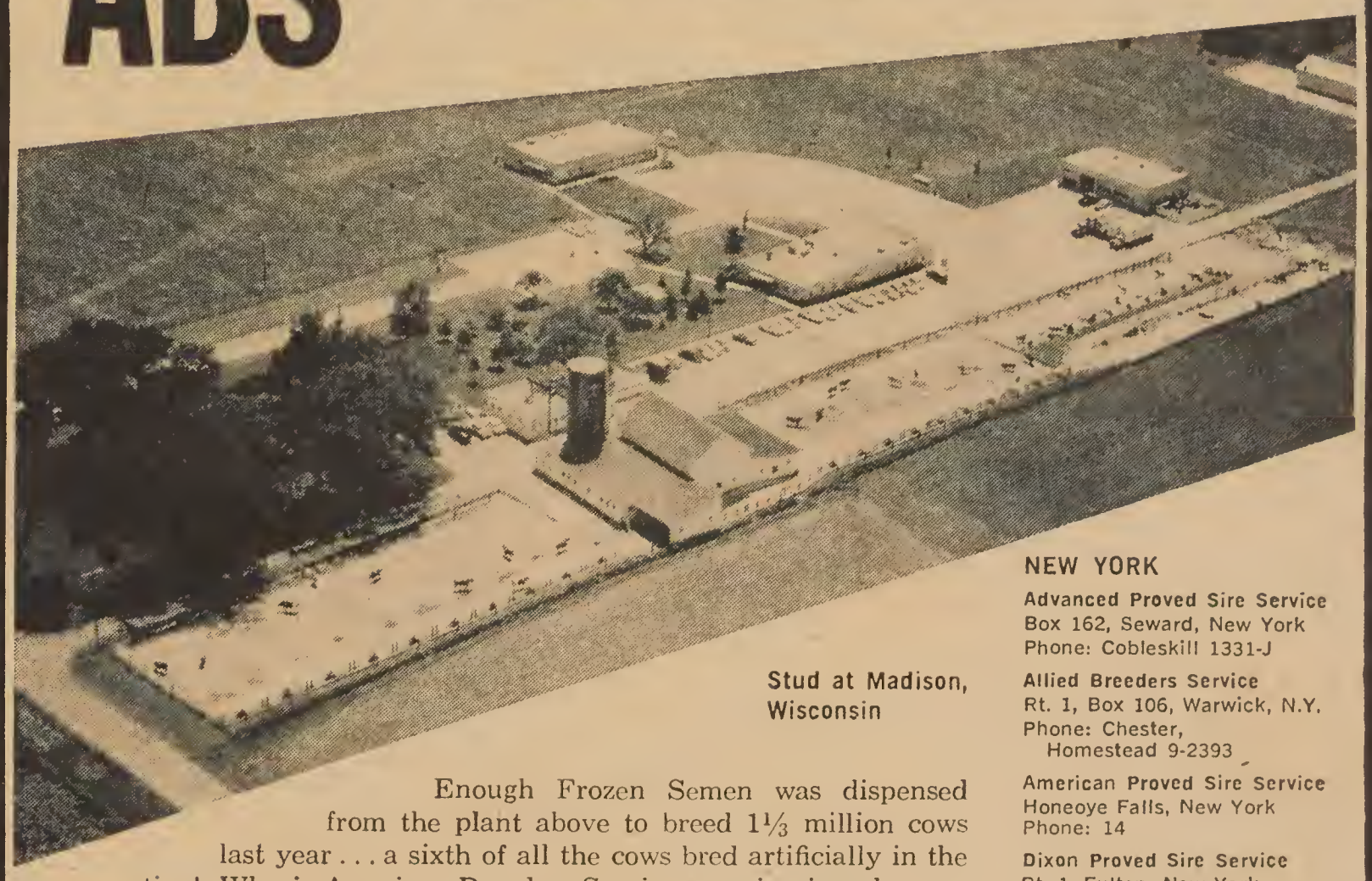
It is true that the administration of such a program would involve considerable labor and expense. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared an estimate of $10 per farm per year. I think it might be more.

It may well be that the desired result in terms of higher farm incomes can be achieved through stronger, more effective cooperative organization, as is done in some other countries such as Norway and Sweden. One of the essential steps along this road would be to modify our present laws and philosophy about monopolistic control.



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Dec. 17 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1
Jan. 7 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22
Jan. 21 Issue.....Closes Jan. 5
Feb. 4 Issue.....Closes Jan. 19

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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December 6 — Annual Meeting, Connecticut Poultry Association, Hotel Bond, Hartford.

Dec. 6-7 — Poultry Servicemen's Clinic at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

December 6-8 — New Jersey State Grange, Morton Hotel, Atlantic City.

December 7-8 — Annual Meeting, Connecticut Pomological Society, Restland Farms, Northford.

December 11-15 — American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

January 4-5— Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual meeting, State Armory, Gardner.

Jan. 4-6 — Empire State Farm Show, War Memorial, Syracuse, N.Y.

January 17, 18, 19—Annual meeting of N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and Empire State Potato Club, Municipal Auditorium, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 23-28—New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Jan. 23-27 — Farm Show, Trenton Armory, N. J.

January 25—15th annual meeting New York Canning Crop Growers Coop, First Presbyterian Church, Batavia.

January 25-26 — Dairy Farmers' Seminar, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

January 30-February 3 — Short course in animal breeding, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

POULTRY MEETING

The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the American Poultry and Hatchery Federation are sponsoring a "Quickie" Conference on December 8-9 in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Penna. The two-day session is a streamlined version of the allied industry get-togethers that NEPPCO formerly sponsored.

The program includes an unveiling of economic forecasts, a review of union activity in the poultry industry, as well as management information. Other problems that are vital to the poultry industry will be discussed at the meeting, open to anyone interested in the poultry business.

FARMERS PUT UP MONEY FOR NEW EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS IN eight western New York counties, through their own efforts, have provided capital to build new livestock marketing facilities in Buffalo. The building is already under construction and is scheduled to open for business soon after the first of the year.

It all began when it became apparent that the New York Central Railroad, owner of the Buffalo stockyards, intended to sell the site to avoid heavy taxation. One of the commission sellers operating at the stockyards is the Producers Cooperative Commission Association, the president of which is Eugene Forrestal of Medina, N. Y. Since Mr. Forrestal is also president of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, he spearheaded a proposal to set up new marketing facilities, replacing those that will disappear to make way for a new Buffalo post office.

A committee was appointed to organize the sale of bonds in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. This committee was made up of representatives of the organizations. Dick Rozelle of Akron, N. Y., was named as coordinator of the campaign to sell $200,000 worth of these bonds. Although this money will be used to build a new Buffalo stockyard, the bonds are backed by the Empire Cooperative which operates many other livestock sales stables over the State.

This is another example of the way in which farmers can solve their own problems through united action.



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Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository* or *ointment form* under the name *Preparation H®*. At all drug counters.

'Round the Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

NEVER BEFORE has the cranberry harvest been such a bountiful one! You will want to enjoy these berries freely—in the traditional jellied and whole cranberry sauces, and in quick breads, salads, puddings, conserve, pies, and sherbet. And then plan to extend their season by freezing some for later use. They are easy freezers with or without sugar sirup, and lose little weight and volume.

For freezing, choose cranberries that are firm and have glossy skins. Wash and stem them, discarding any soft ones. For dry pack, fill freezer containers to within 1 inch from top with berries, or use freezer bags. If berries are to be used later for cranberry sauce, they may be put in rigid containers and covered with a 50 percent sirup (4¾ cups sugar and 4 cups water). Or, if they are purchased in sturdy containers, just place the unopened packages in your freezer.

MOLDED CRANBERRY SALAD

For a molded cranberry salad to serve about 8, dissolve 1 package cherry-flavored gelatine in 1 cup hot water. Add ¾ cup fruit juice or cider, 1 cup sugar, and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Let stand until slightly thickened, and fold in 1 cup ground or finely chopped cranberries, 1 cup diced apple, 1 cup well drained crushed pineapple, 1 cup halved and seeded Tokay grapes, and ½ cup coarsely chopped pecans. Place in ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold on bed of crisp salad greens.

New Foods in the News

A new kind of coconut, **Fine-Grated Coconut,** is now on the market in addition to the regular flaked form. This finer textured coconut is moist and slightly sweetened and is available in a 7-oz. tray package holding 2 cups. Use 1 cup of it in place of 1⅓ cups of the flaked coconut. It mixes easily in cakes, cookies, pies, frostings, candies, breadstuffs, salads, ambrosias, puddings, and can be used to decorate frostings, garnish salads, and as an accompaniment to certain dishes. Keep unused coconut in the freezer or refrigerator, as it is perishable.

Mushroom Gravy in 10½-ounce cans (1¼ cups), costing about 20 cents a can, joins the beef and chicken gravies already on the market from a large soup manufacturer. It is meatless, contains plenty of sliced mushrooms in a rich savory gravy base, and can be used with any kind of meat.

Two new soups on the market are **Alphabet Soup** (especially designed to please the youngsters) and **Cheese Soup,** a very versatile soup as it can be used not only as an appetizer or main dish but also as sauce for meat, fish, and vegetables, and in casseroles and fondues.

Two new cream cheese products—**Whipped Cream Cheese** and **Cream Cheese with Clam and Lobster** are usable as sandwich and cracker spreads, party dips, or as sauces for shrimp, lobster, or fish. If you are looking for a different appetizer spread, you might like to try the new **Liver Pate,** a smooth paste made of choice pork livers and offered by the manufacturer of the long popular deviled ham.

A new potato product called **Minute Sliced Potatoes** (real potato slices to be used in different potato dishes) is a time-saving product of many uses. It may be used for home fries, potato salad, creamed potatoes, and parsleyed potatoes. Recipes are suggested on the box, or you may use in your own favorite recipes.

New cake flavors from a large manufacturer of mixes and flour include **Real Milk Chocolate** and **Real Toasted Coconut.** These new flavors have the same easy one-step mixing method used for the other cake mixes in this line. The cakes may be baked in round, or square, or oblong layers or as cupcakes.

Packaged **Scalloped Potatoes** and packaged **Au Gratin Potatoes.** Each of these two new products by a large manufacturer of mixes and other grocery shelf items include dehydrated potatoes, sliced, and packed with a pocket of sauce and are simple to prepare. You just empty the potatoes into a casserole, sprinkle over the sauce mix, add boiling water and butter, stir to moisten, bake 30 to 35 minutes—and the dish is ready to serve! Costs about 39 cents a package to serve 4 to 6.

Complete **Cream Puff-Eclair Mix.** Three separate mixes all in one box with one for the shell, one for the filling, and one for the topping or glaze and in two flavors: **Vanilla Cream** and **Lemon Cream.** Each box makes 8 generous complete puffs or 6 to 8 eclairs and costs about 49 cents a package.

New flavor **Chocolate Mint Pudding** and pie filling joins 5 others of a large pudding and pie filling manufacturer. This product may be used for pies of perfect consistency and a wide variety of delicious desserts, and costs 29 cents for 3 packages.

New Kitchen Wraps

Aluminum Foil now pops up from a box of 75 sheets 10 x 12 inches. Each sheet provides a moisture-proof wrapping for a sandwich or may be used for freezing individual food portions, or for baking potatoes.

Also new and exciting are the glamorous **Aluminum Foil Pie Pans** with their heat absorbing bright blue, red, green, or copper bottoms to bake crisper, browner crust. Four 9-inch pans in a package cost about 37 cents.

Handi-Wrap, a new lunch box food wrap, will prove a boon to lunchbox packers. It is available in a 100-foot roll priced at 29 cents, is very easy to handle, provides a "non-leak" protection for oily or juicy foods, and conforms easily to the contour of other lunch box items.

For Your Kitchen Bookshelf

CATERING TO A CROWD contains menus and tested recipes in family size and in quantities to serve 25. It also contains buying guides for parties of 25, and a guide for planning all details of a party — very welcome to the homemaker who finds herself chairman of a meal for a group or about to give her own large party. Price 25 cents. Send your request with 25 cents to Standard Brands, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Pumpkin Snowman

WARM WITH holiday wishes, this friendly snowman won't melt because he is made of pumpkins frosted with white paint. Three left-over Thanksgiving pumpkins of varying sizes have been stemmed, painted and joined with a wooden dowel, the larger pumpkin serving as a base, the smaller as the head. The dowel (a thick wire or bamboo plant stake will do) has been pushed through the centers of the fruit with several inches protruding from the head to help hold the hat in place.



Arms are optional—but ears of corn wired to the dowel, below the snowman's head, will serve the purpose nicely. The nose, a burned out Christmas tree light, is stuck into the head. Coat button eyes are pinned on.

Every well-dressed snowman wears a hat. This may be a dime store party hat or an empty string spool that has been covered with construction paper and glued to a circular cardboard brim.

A red ribbon scarf adds a bright finishing touch. Placed in a setting of evergreen boughs, Mr. Snowman will welcome holiday guests both indoors and out. Outdoors, a pumpkin snowman may freeze hard as rocks until a January thaw.—*Robert C. Baur*



CHRISTMAS MIRACLE

By Anobel Armour

Hang holly on the lintel
And sing for Christmas morn:
Across the world in Bethlehem
The little Lord is born.

Oh, garnish the heart's corners
And sweep it free of sin:
The little Baby Jesus now
Would use it for an Inn!

ALL ABOUT HOME BAKING is a completely revised edition of an old favorite. It is filled with recipes for cakes, cookies, breads, and pastry; also has the newest baking techniques and vital facts and figures for easier home baking. One section covers freezing baked goods and other information; includes high altitude adjustments, equivalents on pan size substitutions, and the amounts of frosting for various sized cakes. This book can be bought **only** by sending $1.00 and a box top from Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate or Baker's Angel Flake Coconut or Swansdown White Cake Mix to this address: P. O. Box 5530 K, St. Paul 4, Minnesota.

ALL AMERICAN FAVORITE RECIPES has been brought up to date, using the easy-to-measure oil and modern quick methods of preparation. Includes recipes for main dishes, "Fry Kettle" Vittles, Salads, Salad Dressings, Vegetables and Sauce, Yeast Breads, Quick Breads, Cakes, Cookies, Pies, and Desserts. Send your request for a free copy to Jane Ashley, Corn Products Company, 717 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York.

The new BETTY CROCKER PARTY BOOK contains over 500 traditional and unusual ideas for popular parties — games, activities, favors, accessories, serving dishes, as well as food, centerpieces, table arrangements, and color schemes. It is now available in book stores, department stores, and magazine racks for $1.00—or you can send $1.00 with your request to General Mills, Department 35, 400 Second Avenue, South, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota.

YOU'RE ENTERTAINING, a handbook on party-giving for the young hostess and reference guide for class and club entertainment committees, leaders of 4-H clubs, YWCA, and other youth organizations, is available free from Scott Paper Company, Home Service Center, Chester, Pennsylvania.

You can get free single copies of these three bulletins by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.:

Home Care of Purchased Frozen Foods (HG-69)

Home Freezing of Poultry (HG-70)

Know Your Butter Grades Marketing Bulletin No. 12

Two timely Cornell bulletins available free to New York State residents are:

Let's Eat Poultry (971)

Freezing Meat, Poultry, and Fish (E-1038)

To get copies of these two bulletins, write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and enclose 5¢ each if you do not live in New York State.

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4810. Stunning dinner dress — softly styled neckline and tiered skirt. Sew it in velveteen, faille, silk or wool crepe. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½. 35 cents.

9279. Gay for Spring in a floral print of silk or cotton. For now, sew it in challis with three-quarter sleeves. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. 35 cents.

9298. Side-buttoned sheath, wide tabbed collar. Make a winter version in faille, challis or wool. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.



4634. Double-breasted bodice has neat seaming; skirt is easy 6-gore. Smart in a slubbed or "tweedy" type fabric. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. 35 cents.

9098. Amply cut apron for larger figures. Sew it in gay cotton print. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes Small 36-38; Medium 40-42; Large 44-46; Extra Large 48-50. 35 cents.

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cottage bread



1 cup warm (not hot) water
2 pkgs. active dry yeast (if cake yeast (2) is used, water should be lukewarm)
1 cup lukewarm milk
3 tbsp. sugar
1 tbsp. salt
1½ tbsp. shortening
4½ cups sifted ROBIN HOOD All-Purpose Flour

SOAK . . yeast in warm (not hot) water 5 minutes.
POUR . . milk over sugar, salt and shortening in bowl. Stir until dissolved.
ADD . . . yeast mixture and all of the flour. Beat 2 minutes.
COVER . . with greased waxed paper.
LET RISE . in warm place (80-85°) until tripled in bulk (35—40 minutes).
BEAT . . . vigorously with spoon for ½ minute. Pour into greased 1½ quart casserole.
BAKE. . . uncovered at 375° for 55—60 minutes.
YIELD . . 1 loaf.



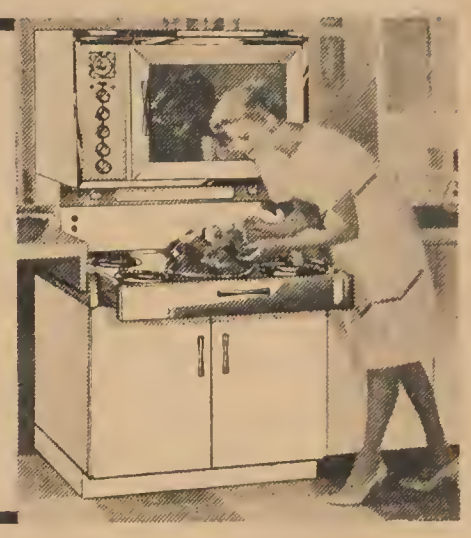
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GRANDMA'S OLD FASHIONED GINGERBREAD

2 cups sifted enriched flour
⅓ cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1½ tsps. ginger
½ tsp. cloves
½ cup shortening, melted
1 cup GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
1 egg
½ cup sour milk
¼ cup hot water

Heat oven to 350° F. (moderate). Sift together first seven ingredients. Stir in melted shortening, molasses, egg, and sour milk. Beat in hot water. Bake 45 to 50 min. in a well-greased, lightly floured, 8 or 9" square pan. YIELD: 9 to 12 servings.

OLD-TIME MOLASSES CAKE

¾ cup butter or margarine
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
2 cups GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
2 eggs, unbeaten
3½ cups sifted enriched flour
1 cup milk
1 cup currants

Heat oven to 325° F. (moderately slow). Cream together first 5 ingredients. Blend in molasses. Stir in 1 cup flour. Beat in eggs. Add remaining flour alternately with milk. Stir in currants. Bake 1½ hours in a well-greased, lightly floured, 10" tube pan. YIELD: 1 cake.



GRANDMA'S SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening
½ tsp. salt
3 tsps. soda
2 tsps. ginger
2 tsps. cinnamon
1 tsp. allspice or cloves
1 cup sugar
1 cup GRANDMA'S MOLASSES
1 egg
4¾ cups sifted enriched flour
¾ cup double-strength cold coffee

Heat oven to 375° F. (moderate). Cream together first 7 ingredients. Blend in molasses. Beat in egg. Add sifted flour alternately with coffee. Drop from teaspoon onto lightly greased cooky sheets, keeping them round and about 2" apart. Bake 15 min. or until done. YIELD: 5 dozen cookies.

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The Clothes LINE

By HELEN POWELL SMITH

Custom Made Pleats at Home

THIS SEASON has seen the introduction of knife-pleated skirts that hang straight and slim but which give width and movement when moving about. These custom-made pleats can be done at home with care and patience—and lift the looks of the garment to that of a professional! Of course, it is important to use a fabric that will hold a crease.

Whether it is a fully pleated skirt (box pleats, side pleats) or partially pleated skirt, the procedure is the same. Pleats are indicated in a pattern by perforations or markings. Transfer these to your fabric with tailor's chalk (which is a temporary marking) or by tailor's tacks, which are more permanent. Be sure that the markings are accurately made so that the garment will fit well and the pleats will hang as planned in the design.

Stitch skirt seams, with the exception of one, so that the fabric may be laid flat on the table. Bring the markings for each pleat together so that the right sides of the fabric are against each other, and you thus form a big tuck on the wrong side. Put the pins in at right angles to the pleat edge, and for security put in another row of pins through the markings that indicate the width of the pleat. Baste with quarter or half-inch stitches along the edge of each pleat to keep the material from slipping, ending the basting about six inches from the bottom of the skirt.

Next, stitch up the remaining seam and finish the last pleat. Attach the skirt to the waistband. Then adjust the skirt for the correct length, put in the hem and press.

You are now ready to finish basting along the edge of each pleat to the bottom of the hem. But to achieve the sharp, crisp edge, it is necessary to **machine baste** each pleat in addition to the hand basting. Use a fine thread and fine machine needle and lengthen the stitch on the machine to 6 or 8 stitches per inch. Stitch a straight line along each pleat edge, watching that the edge stays straight as you stitch.

Place the skirt over your ironing board with a smooth Turkish towel underneath. Steam press each pleat carefully. If the fabric is wool or a combination of wool and other fiber, place a wool cloth next to the garment and a thoroughly dampened cotton cloth on top. Many woolens also require the pressure of a tailor's spanker to give a sharp edge. Usually you need much more steam than you can get from a steam iron, and the use of a dampened press cloth is desirable. By using the Turkish towel, the fold of the pleat sinks down into it and leaves less mark on the right side.

The machine basting can remain in the garment until it is finished, and in this way the pleats are held firmly in place during the remainder of the construction. Finally, this basting may be carefully pulled out. This may leave a needle point marking in some fabrics, so a final pressing is needed. Slip a strip of tag board or smooth, heavy wrapping paper under each pleat and give another light steam pressing.

Good tailoring requires good preparation but the results are satisfying and lasting.



Piece a Pretty Quilt

568. Only three different patches for this gay Fan Quilt. Finish with bright calico border. Use scraps for patches. Chart, patch patterns, directions. 25 cents.

662. Butterfly quilt in easy applique — each butterfly a single patch; body is embroidered. Charts, directions, patch pattern, yardages. 25 cents.

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS ARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Add 5c each for 1st class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

Holiday Decorations

and Garden Talk

By NENETZIN R. WHITE

FRONT DOOR TRIM: Christmas will soon be here again and why not let the whole family join in the fun of the holiday decorations? Get Dad to make a frame in the shape of a Christmas tree for the front door. A tall narrow tree fits the door better. Nail turkey wire (this has square holes, and the inch or two-inch size is good for sticking in evergreen branches) to the frame and push evergreen branches into your frame to form a very real looking Christmas tree.

A small piece of red oilcloth for the base (or some other color to go with your house) adds a nice finishing touch. Decorate this tree to your taste, using wire to hold the decorations in place.

REAL LITTLE GEMS: Last year I told you of an inverted cone made of wire and filled with greens and lollipops, colored stemmed balls, berries, or what have you. These are real little gems, and so nice for shut-ins, hospitals, etc. No matter what you do, they are charming.

The first time I started one of these cones, my family inadvertently got into the act. I couldn't make the cone stay together, so my husband came to my rescue along with our small son. Young Phil put branches of all lengths into this and he and his father added wild colors that I hadn't planned to use. At first I started to get annoyed, but decided that since everyone was so happy with their handiwork we would use it. I put the finished tree on a mirror, and it was one of the loveliest centerpieces we have ever had!

FESTIVE FEELING: Evergreen roping will make scallops around the top of a room, set off a wainscoting, form into wreaths, and generally add a festive feeling to your whole house. In doing doors, start at a point above the door frame and let the roping fall into graceful folds to the top corners. Then continue down the sides. There are all sorts of treatments for mantels—you can make your room look higher, lower, broader. Just do a little draping, then stand back and change to your heart's content. Even a few evergreen branches on a mantel with a figurine or central focal point will be very Christmassy.

PINE BOUGHS: This is a good time to prune your own evergreens if they need it. Red or Scotch pine hold their needles for a long time and are fire resistant. Japanese Yews are a rich deep green and hold their needles well. Junipers provide a light green or blue green airy touch. A little silver or gold spray will pick up any decoration. Gilded or silvered plastic flowers can be kept for many years.

If you own your home, a living Christmas tree is a good investment. These must have a good ball of earth or be in a good-sized container. Keep them wet, and, when planting them after Christmas, subject them to low temperatures gradually.

DECEMBER GARDENING: Mulches are put on to protect the plant from having the ground freeze and thaw constantly — not to "keep the plant warm." Therefore, mulch **after** the ground is frozen. Roses need to toughen up before they are mulched, and most of the pruning should be left until spring. Mound hybrid teas 8 to 10 inches.

Tender or newly planted evergreens that will be subjected to a lot of wind can have a plastic coating of "Wilt Proof." This lasts four to five months and you will not need to use unsightly burlap.

Rabbits start their damage with the first snows and continue until late spring. Fencing areas or wrapping the trunks of young trees will keep them away. There are several good repellents on the market that can be painted or sprayed on your trees and shrubs. If properly applied, these repellents seem to give good protection all winter.

A Mother's Letter To Santa Claus

Dear Santa Claus:

As I have been working on the toys and doll clothes necessary for our little ones' glad belief in Santa Claus, I have been thinking of the gifts I would like for Christmas. Please, dear Santa, bring me:

Patience and an understanding heart, and the wisdom to guide my daughters to happy, useful womanhood.

A knowledge of the things needful for my husband's happiness and health, so that I may be a good wife as well as an understanding mother.

Give me thoughtfulness that I may share my abundant joy with my own parents and do what I can for them in return for all they have given me.

I would like, too, a joyous spirit which would meet each trial with laughter and add to the happiness of my friends and neighbors.

Give me a critical attitude toward my own faults and a tolerant one towards the faults of others.

Lastly, give me such a sense of my brotherhood with all people that I will not be truly happy until I have done what I can to relieve, and to prevent, the sorrow and suffering of others, no matter who they are or where they are.

Hopefully yours,

Minnie Worthen Muenscher

P.S. If I have asked for too much just give me a living, loving faith in the teachings of Jesus Christ whose birthday we are celebrating. I think that if I had enough of this faith, all the other wishes would take care of themselves.—*M.W.M.*

CIRCLE MAY 10, 1961

as the day you should SET SAIL

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
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Ed Eastman's Page

All Right to Dream

THE PICTURE on this page shows the barns on the farm where I spent most of my young life. It always makes me just a little homesick to look at it.

This picture shows my younger brother, Albert, holding a young steer which he had taught to drive. To the right, I am holding the team, Molly and Kit, ready for business. One lone hen is busy scrounging her living as most hens did in the summertime in those days. To the left is the grindstone with a potato crate for a seat. On this stone, Father ground the scythes and mowing machine knives, and I still remember how hard he bore down when I was turning.

Just showing in the barn door back of Albert is the back end of the family buggy. Across the dirt road was the really nice farm home with a porch under a grapevine where the family used to gather on a hot summer evening to visit and wait until the upstairs bedrooms cooled off enough for sleeping. How I would like to spend an evening with them now.

Down that road, sometimes dusty, muddy, or covered with snow, went the neighbors to market five miles to the nearest railroad station or to Owego, the county seat ten miles to the south. We knew nearly everyone who traveled the road, and even now, I could tell you all their names.

In the morning, the stagecoach went from Speedsville to Owego with a few passengers. Farm women didn't get to town often in those days, so the old stagecoach driver was always very kind about doing errands for them. Earlier, he had carried the mail to be distributed in a local farmhouse kitchen post office, but by the time this picture was taken, Will McCullough was delivering the mail on one of the early Rural Free Delivery routes, stopping at our house for dinner, to feed his horse, and give us the news.

Memory has a trick of forgetting the unpleasant circumstances of the past, remembering only the good, but it does seem to me as I look at this picture and as I remember back, that there was a sense of peace and of quiet happiness about that old place and thousands of others like it that we do have today.

Now, Ehlert and Marie Kopke live on that farm, and I am proud of the fact that they have improved both the buildings and the land in every way. They are much better farmers than we were. They have to be because modern living seems to demand more gadgets and requires more cash to meet the expenses. The Kopkes have enlarged the farm, have all modern equipment, a high producing dairy with a modern stable, and they have a beautiful modern farm home. Best of all, they are very happy.

So—it is all right to dream about the past, and especially about those we loved who are now gone, but none of us would really like to live the restricted life that my family and our neighbors lived when I was young.

YOU MAY BE NEXT

SUPPOSING you should wake up sometime in the middle of the night to find your room full of smoke and your house on fire. What would be the first thing you would do? Right now is the time to plan your answer to that question, for we never know when fire may start.

The first thing you should do is to make absolutely sure everyone is out of the house. Do this before you try to save any material things or before you call the fire department.

The second thing to do is to call the fire department and give your exact location. Right now, while you are thinking of it, look up the number in your telephone book and post it in great BIG letters right over the telephone so you will not have to stop to find the number in an emergency. While you are at it, also post the number of your state or local police department or sheriff.

After everybody is out of the house, then you can begin trying to put out the fire and save any valuable possessions. Fire extinguishers should be posted in every house, workshop, and stable. Ask your local fire department for advice on what to buy.

If there is only one exit from your upstairs bedroom, that may be shut off by fire and smoke. A rope or rope ladder, securely fastened in the bedroom and long enough to reach the ground from the window, is an extra safety device.

If you have reason to believe a fire is raging in the next room, don't open the door unless you have to because the draft will make the fire rage worse.

For some fun and also to do something really worthwhile, put on an exercise of practice with your family on how to act in case of fire. Who's going to be responsible for what?

Lastly, let's not have any fires. Are your buildings protected by lightning rods, well grounded? Is your electric wiring system overloaded? Is there gasoline stored where it is a fire hazard? Is there combustible trash in your cellar or garret? Are the matches out of the reach of children? Do you or your associates smoke in the barn? Are you otherwise careless with cigarettes? Is your fireplace properly protected? Are your chimneys clean and whole?

Except for death, there is nothing more tragic than fire. Most can be prevented.

HAVE YOU HAD YOURS?

THE HEALTH departments and the doctors advise everyone to get influenza (flu) shots. Two are required. Some people have a mild reaction but not serious, and the doctors say that they may prevent you from a difficult and dangerous illness.

To be of help, you should get yours right away. Telephone your doctor about it.

GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS AS A HOBBY

IN SEVERAL farm homes I have been in in the past two or three years, I have noticed many beautiful African violets. Why not have some in yours? They are fairly easy to grow.

You can get started by buying the plants from a local florist or nursery or by propagating them from leaf cuttings or from seed. It takes from eight to ten months to propagate them from leaf cuttings, and about six months to grow them from seed.

Clean, coarse sand or peat moss is good as a rooting medium but vermiculite alone or mixed with peat moss and sand will work well also.

Young plants are set in small pots and transferred to 5" pots as they develop, using loose soil made up of equal parts of soil, sand, rotted manure, peat moss or leaf mold fertilized with liquid fertilizer every two or three weeks. Do not use a dry fertilizer as it will burn the delicate roots.

One nice thing about violets is that they will grow in almost any window and they do particularly well in north or west windows. They do not like too much hot sunshine.

Start with a few violets, and if you like them, have fun by making them a hobby.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THIS STORY not only gave me a laugh, but it's something to think about:

"A reporter traveling in the West came across a tumbledown house in a deserted windswept area. He offered a prize for the best article on land erosion and an Indian WON the prize. It read:

" 'White man crazy, Cut down trees. Make big tepee. Plow hill, water wash, wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. No pony.

" 'Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make tepee, also moccasin. All time eat. No go hunt job. No work. No hitchhike. Ask no relief. No build dam. No give dam. White man crazy!' "



Send *now* for *new* facts on

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SAVE big money on a guaranteed Grange Silo. The BIG value with all the exclusive features. Grange lasts longer, fills easier, offers safety features to protect you.

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GRANGE Silo Co., Red Creek, N.Y.

Please rush me facts about Early Order Discount and valuable Free Grange Bulletin. No obligation of course.

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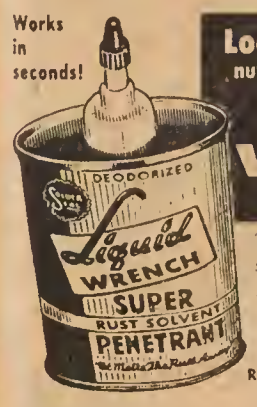
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EASY FINANCE PLAN ARRANGED



"But honey, daddy's right when he says Santa is riding a Case Baler this year instead of a sleigh. By trading balers now, daddy got enough Extra Trading Bucks from his Case dealer to pay for all of our Christmas gifts . . . and then some!"

Works in seconds!



Loosens Rusted Bolts nuts, screws, "frozen" parts!

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The super-penetrating rust solvent that quickly loosens rust and corrosion.

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Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

Service Bureau

SISTERS REUNITED THROUGH AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A magazine personal column reunited two sisters who hadn't seen each other in 50 years.

The pair became orphans in 1910 One was brought up in Addison, the other in Stony Creek.

Mrs. Thelma Mosher, the younger sister, placed a notice in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST magazine, requesting information about her missing older sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Decker of Risingville saw the notice, and told Mrs. Violet Cole, the other sister. The sisters were reunited. They are now together at Mrs. Cole's Hammondsport home, where Mrs. Mosher plans to reside.—*Steuben Courier, Bath, N. Y.*

PREMIUM OFFERS

'Several months ago, my 8-year-old daughter ordered a set of doll clothes, offered as a premium on a box of cereal. We sent a check for $1.00, but have never received them. It is not the matter of $1.00 so much as it is the fact that these big companies' ads are aimed at children who eagerly send their money —and how many receive nothing in return? Maybe they forget that today's children are tomorrow's customers. Could you help her get the doll clothes?"

These orders for premiums seldom go through the company that does the advertising, but are handled by another concern entirely. And they are usually so swamped with orders that it not only takes some time to fill them all, but also it is often necessary that they re-order on the item, which takes still longer

However, all such complaints that we have received have been settled satisfactorily.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of Edward Stevenson, somewhere on Long Island. He was in the Sea Bees in 1945, with a subscriber who would like to locate him.

Mrs. LeRoy Fielding, whose husband was at one time minister of Cherry Valley Methodist Church in Cherry Valley, Mass.

Finley Coe, whose address in 1913 was Claremont, Va.; Mrs. Harriet Coe Aldrich of New Brighton, Pa.; and J. DeWitt Aldrich of Jamestown, N. Y.

Any descendants of Henry Hill, born April 10, 1783, son of John and Catherine Hill of Barrington, N. H

CAN YOU HELP?

Do you remember the childhood game "The great fat hen"? It begins "A great fat hen" and each time around another thing is added, like "Two ducks and a great fat hen" until it gets up to twelve. If you remember them all, Mrs. Edith Wiley of S. Londonderry, Vt., would like you to write her.

Mr. H. E. Sherwood, 291 Moselle St., Buffalo, N. Y. would like the words to the following old songs: "The Old Arm Chair," and "The Sweet, Sunny South."

Farmer nearly dies from severe burns

He was changing the oil filter on a farm truck—washing it out with gasoline as he had done many times before. A spark from a short circuited horn wire ignited the gas. He threw it out of his hands, but hitting the barn wall the flaming gas splashed down his back. Frantically rolling on the driveway and lawn he managed to put out the flames. Seventy-one days in the hospital—skin graft operations—five months of round the clock private nurses—he won the fight for life.



Mr. J. Murray Steger of Cortland, N. Y. receives check from agent R. G. Ennis. A combination of North American policies paid benefits totaling $1540.00.

Mr. Steger's Letter of Thanks

"I would like to express my appreciation for the $1540 check I received. Even though I carried other insurance, I'm glad I took these out for they paid large benefits for the small amount invested. I recommend taking out these policies and keeping them renewed."

J. Murray Steger

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Anna Whitmore, Nineveh, N. Y.	280.00	Raymond Savicki Clinton, N. Y.	132.96
Fell—fractured arm hip		Fell into manure spreader beaters—injured back	
Francis Davis, Sandusky, N. Y.	797.20	Clifford Dennis, Manlius, N. Y.	858.26
Log rolled on leg—fractured		Caught leg in silage maker	
Edward Tratt, Cayuga, N. Y.	1420.00	Leo VanCamp Phelps, N. Y.	859.54
Horse reared—fractured arm		Crushed by cow—internal injuries	
Newton Spinks, North Clymer, N. Y.	714.39	Leon Allen, Albion, N. Y.	226.99
Fell—injured back		Crushed foot between milk can and conveyor	
Walter Spinks, North Clymer, N. Y.	742.75	Kenneth Sherman, Mexico, N. Y.	616.85
Pinned between rafters—injured chest, ribs		Slipped on wet floor—injured knee	
Homer Foster Horseheads, N. Y.	1129.64	Earl Richards, East Springfield, N. Y.	621.15
Thrown off tractor—crushed ribs		Repairing fence—wire pierced eye	
George Hendricks, Norwich, N. Y.	467.00	Leonard Strait, Gouverneur, N. Y.	137.43
Throwing bales of hay—injured knee		Fell fractured ribs	
Franklin McLean, Harford, N. Y.	3300.00	Clifford Pindar, Hyndsville, N. Y.	1560.00
Fell from lime spreader—killed		Fell from hay mow—injured back	
Henry Boecke, Treadwell, N. Y.	307.14	Francis Claney, Hornell, N. Y.	624.28
Thrown from tractor—fractured ribs		Thrown from tractor—injured back	
Norman Heineman, Sardinia, N. Y.	220.00	Gale Buck, Nichols, N. Y.	247.01
Thrown from hay elevator—injured back		Fell fractured arm	
Laverne Shuknecht, Elba, N. Y.	597.47	Bertrand Buck, Freeville, N. Y.	1410.00
Kicked by heifer—fractured nose		Fell on wagon digging—internal injuries	
Albert Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.	197.42	Harold Nohle, Savannah, N. Y.	1965.00
Kicked by cow—fractured toe		Logging tractor overturned—killed	
Allen Hall, Carthage, N. Y.	1134.62	Frank Williams, Englishtown, N. J.	478.56
Slipped—fractured leg, injured back		Knocked down by steer—injured knee	
John Swerenoski, Lowville, N. Y.	364.29	Howard Lanning Washington, N. J.	162.00
Kicked by cow—injured knee		Smashed hand against stanchion	
Henry Fries, Dansville, N. Y.	234.28	Clifton Briggs, Middlebury Center, Pa.	260.00
Hay bale hit head—injured scalp, shoulder		Fell—injured back	
Harold Fox, Chittenango, N. Y.	314.28	Raymond Burrell, Sahinsville, Pa.	458.87
Kicked by cow—injured foot		Caked sawdust hit head—broke nose, cut eye	

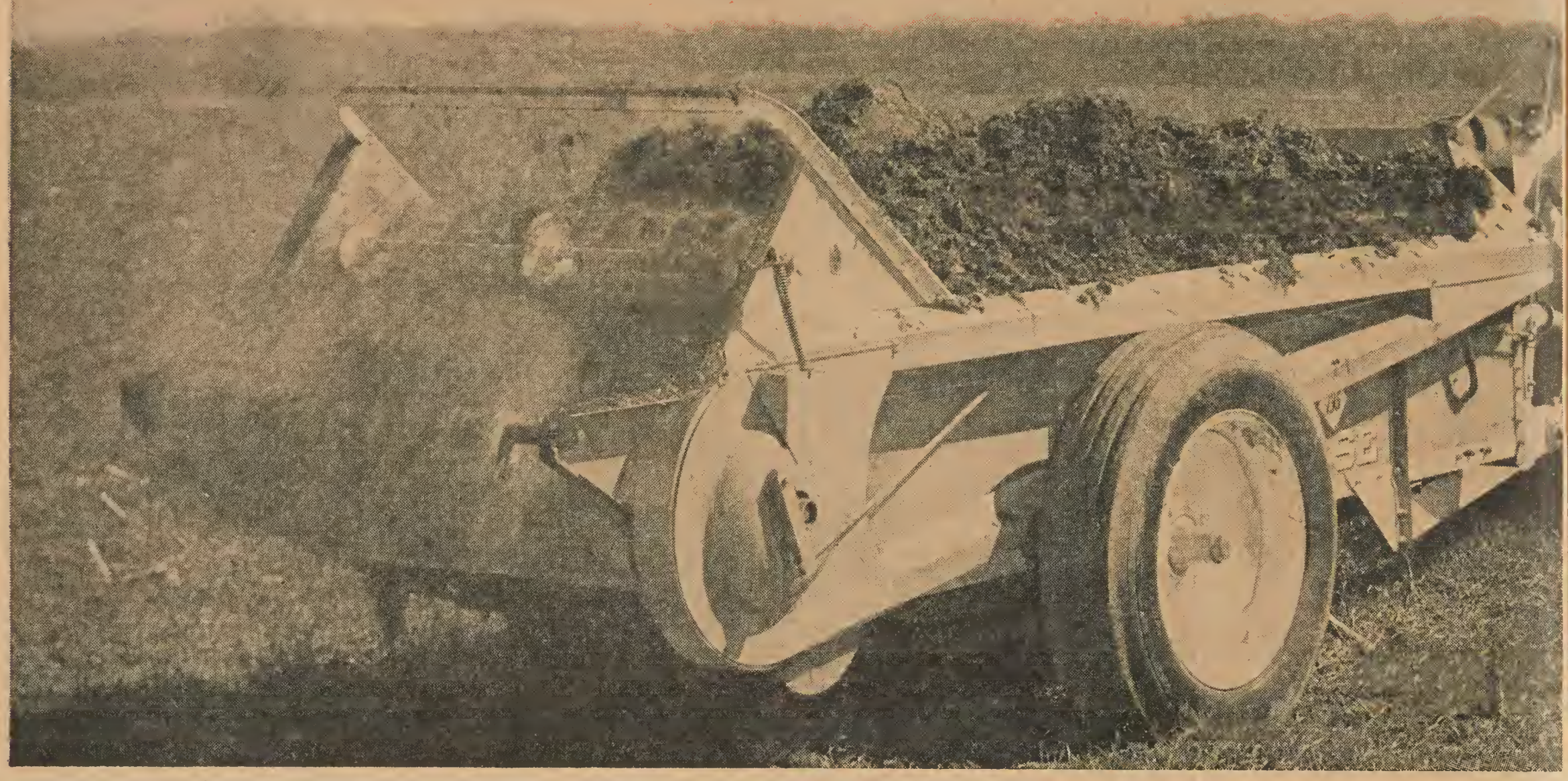
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GET A TEST-SPREAD DEMONSTRATION



See proof that only CASE® V-BELT SPREADERS offer these 4 MONEY-SAVING BENEFITS

Just a glance will tell you—a new CASE V-belt spreader *is* different . . . but, you can't appreciate how much this difference REALLY means until you see it demonstrated and compared with conventional spreaders. Most PTO spreaders are merely adaptations of older ground-drive models . . . but Case has designed its V-belt spreader from the ground up to take full advantage of the power and speed inherent in PTO operation. INSIST on a demonstration . . . see for yourself these important advantages:

1. SMOOTH, SHOCK-FREE OPERATION

New, fully enclosed V-belt drive transmits tractor power smoothly and quietly—absorbs shock loads—permits faster beater and widespread speeds than conventional spreaders with less strain on bearings and shafts. All Case V-belt spreaders have exclusive Ripl-Glide conveyor. Actual engineering field-test graphs show that ordinary drives (A) *jerk* conventional spreader conveyors with stop-and-start motion. Compare with Ripl-Glide's smooth, almost continuous motion (B).

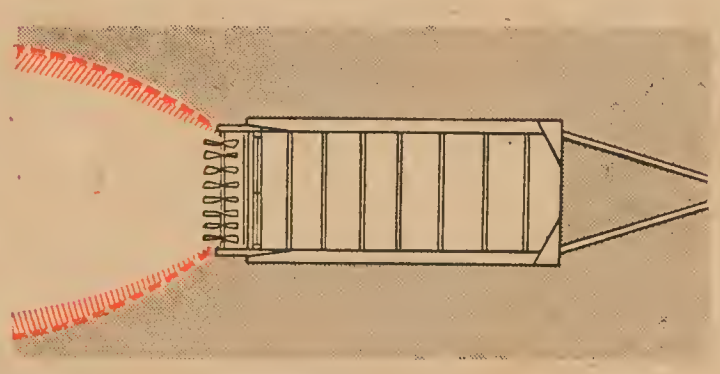


2. FINER, MORE UNIFORM SPREADING

V-belt drive, coupled with the Case Ripl-Glide conveyor starts the load gently . . . moves it smoothly to the beaters without crowding or overloading . . . feeds *evenly* for more uniform spreading. Closely spaced teeth and paddles thoroughly shred and spread every chunk. Synchronized conveyor and beater action minimize power requirements.

3. 20% WIDER BLANKET

The exclusive new high-speed widespread combines with the staggered, self-cleaning beater teeth to distribute a 20% wider blanket . . . spreads 6 loads traveling the same distance other spreaders need to spread 5. 100, 115 and 135-bushel sizes.



4. LOWER MAINTENANCE

The simple V-belt drive (at right) takes the place of chains, power shafts, gearbox and safety clutch . . . eliminates over 50 parts that require service or replacement in conventional spreaders. Case builds extra quality and strength into these spreaders where it really counts . . . extra-heavy-duty conveyor with spring steel slats . . . heavy channel-steel frame . . . strong steel flares that protect wood sides from loader damage . . . special acid-resistant, outdoor plywood box.





$1.69 CUTTER-SCRAPER TOOL

Your Case dealer is repeating this offer by popular demand—a FREE $1.69 Cutter-Scraper for the opportunity to give you a "Test-Spread" demonstration. You'll use this handy tool to clean spreader beaters, scrape plow and cultivator shovels, open bales—for a 100 and 1 other uses around the farm. Sign up for your Case Test-Spread Demonstration today.

NO NEED TO WAIT! You can start right now to enjoy all the money-saving benefits of a new CASE V-belt Spreader. The Case Crop-Way Purchase Plan lets you buy now . . . pay later with a plan that will conveniently fit your farm income.

CASE

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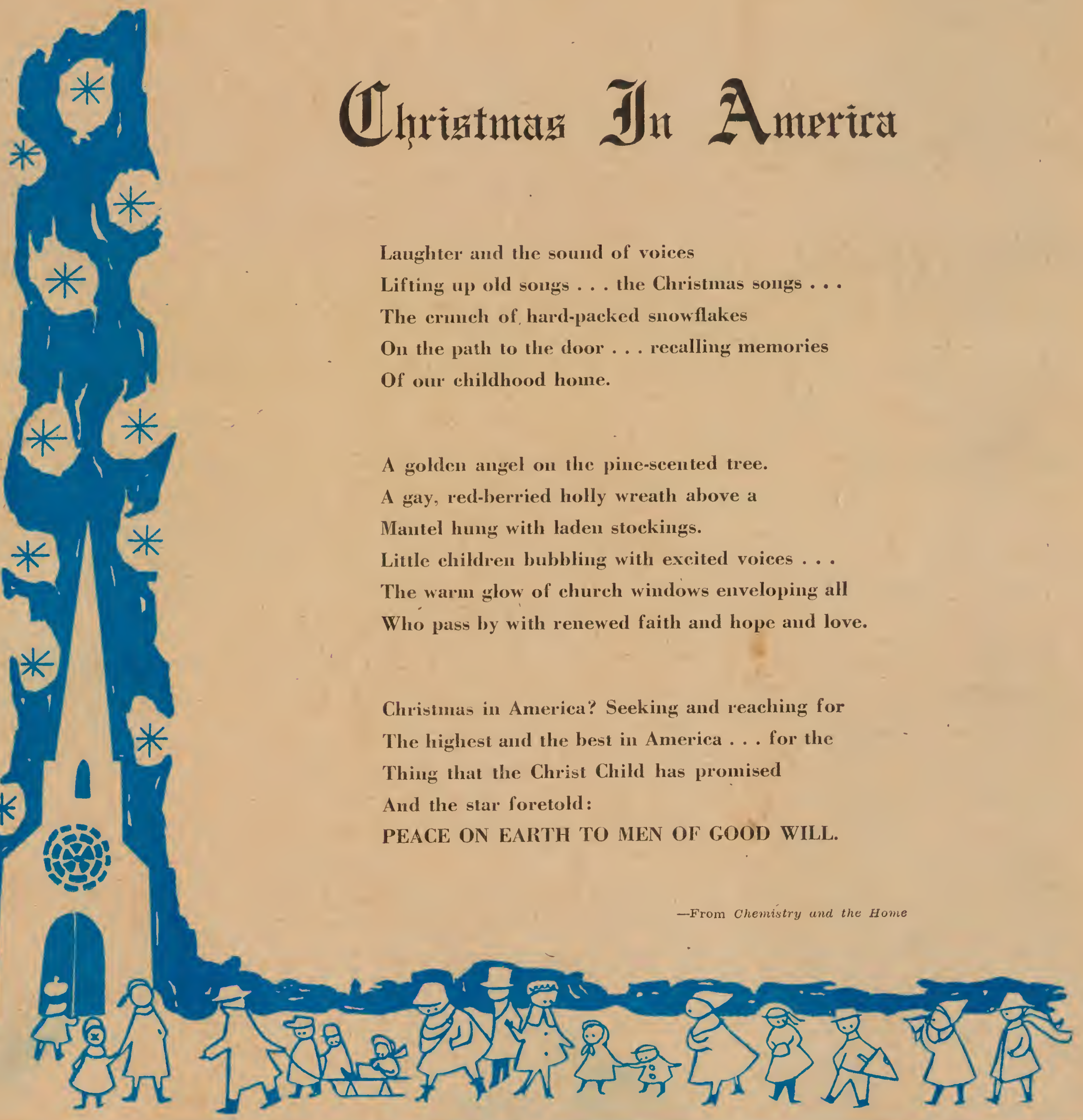
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

The Farm Paper of the Northeast

PUBLISHED 24 TIMES A YEAR



Christmas In America

Laughter and the sound of voices
Lifting up old songs . . . the Christmas songs . . .
The crunch of hard-packed snowflakes
On the path to the door . . . recalling memories
Of our childhood home.

A golden angel on the pine-scented tree.
A gay, red-berried holly wreath above a
Mantel hung with laden stockings.
Little children bubbling with excited voices . . .
The warm glow of church windows enveloping all
Who pass by with renewed faith and hope and love.

Christmas in America? Seeking and reaching for
The highest and the best in America . . . for the
Thing that the Christ Child has promised
And the star foretold:
PEACE ON EARTH TO MEN OF GOOD WILL.

—From *Chemistry and the Home*

IN THIS ISSUE Selling a Home, Page 3 . . . National 4-H Winners, 3 . . . Milk Timer Improvement, 8 . . . Social Security Changes, 9 . . . Comfortable Home, 10 . . . Profitable Pigs, 12 . . . Christmas Trees, 15



"Jim" Chadbourne, a lifelong farmer at Bridgton, Maine, was 74 years old on November 4. "Any good citizen who will bore a small hole halfway up on the big bulge, remove the seeds and pulp, then hang in a sweet apple tree for the wrens, merits a Chadbourne Hill gourd."

Selling at Home

By HARRY PACKARD



John McKeen, orchardist-farmer, also owns and operates a cold storage plant (capacity 50,000 bushels of apples) at West Paris, Maine. He farms 250 acres and has 2,500 fruit trees.



Mrs. Conant welcomes every customer to the Conant Orchards. Some apples are sold at the farm, but chief sales there are peaches and pears.

THERE is just as much variety among roadside stands as among anything else. Here is one that smacks of a hit-and-run ownership. To be sure there are vegetables there—but there are also watermelons. Now, people don't raise watermelons in New England; so perhaps there are other "imported" items, too. A roadside stand is for selling the products of the farm. When one attempts to commercialize it, there is danger of losing the confidence of the nearby buyers.

Take the Conant Orchards at Turner, Maine. The orchards cover 42 acres, with 1,700 trees. Actually there is no roadside stand as such, but the family does a vast retail business on reputation alone.

The harvest season starts with the early peaches. Then come the pears, followed by the later varieties of peaches. And there are never enough to go around. Why? First because the quality is above reproach. While all the fruit is uniform in shape and size, **the best-looking fruits are at the bottom of the baskets.** The Conant rule is: "Never put the best-looking fruit on top." Possibly not in the best interests of eye appeal, but the customers who come back year after year for pears and peaches prove that it pays.

And then there are the apples. An ordinary season produces some 1,700 bushels of apples, largely McIntosh. And on a sidehill is an eight-year-old orchard growing Yellow and Red Delicious. The Conants sell few apples at retail. Mr. Conant is one of the fifteen members of the Apple Growers Association that handles all the fruit from the Hebron, Buckfield and Turner orchards. Much of the fruit is packed at the Buckfield storage; some is sold before it is packed; and the rest goes into their Association's 100,000-bushel cold storage plant. And hundreds of truckloads go to Ayer, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Conant welcomes each and every customer to the farm. And regardless of whether they buy or not, each and all get a sample of the delicious fruit. When I visited the Conant farm, Mrs. Conant selected for me a Red Delicious that I swear was as large as two ordinary apples and perfect in shape and color. Such an apple is worth real money in the markets this fall when the yearly crop is only about half the usual supply, especially of Yellow and Red Delicious.

Another Maine Orchard

Customers come all the way from Quebec, Ontario, to the roadside stand operated by John McKeen near Portland, Maine. John has been doing business at his stand for more than 20 years, and is as reliable as any supermarket.

John McKeen's father emigrated to the New World from Finland, and John taught school in the South for ten years. Then he returned to his native Maine, bought an abandoned farm, and now farms 250 acres, with 2,500 fruit trees (apples and peaches), plus some garden vegetables. And at West Paris, Maine, is the McKeen cold storage plant with capacity for 50,000 bushels of apples.

With all that business, John McKeen finds time to serve as county commissioner, and is a member of the Maine State Legislature.

Strictly for the Birds!

John Chadbourne has been farming on Chadbourne Hill, Bridgton, Maine, for 74 years. Every year he raises more than a hundred gourds—and gives them away!

A catch? Sure! Here it is:

"Any good citizen who will bore a small hole halfway up on the big bulge and remove the seeds and pulp, then hang it in a sweet apple tree, merits a Chadbourne Hill gourd. They are grown especially for the wrens — happiest of the wild bird family."

Jim Chadbourne's roadside stand isn't on the main road. It is right in front of his porch, and he offers strawberries, sweet corn, cucumbers, cabbage, etc. in season. He crops some 40 acres, and also supplies wholesale provision houses.

Jim is a churchman and will make no sales on Sundays. But sales made during the other six days of the week are unconditionally guaranteed. He even throws in an extra ear or two in case some ear in the dozen isn't quite up to his high grading. He is an example of the finest in shrewd Yankee trading.

And so it goes. To those who have the "know-how" roadside stands make for a good living. Gone is the day when a young man can buy a small farm on "tick," start in raising a family, and hope to swap the eggs from his barnyard fowls at the corner grocery for things that he doesn't raise on the farm. I can recall a farmer who went into raising turkeys extensively. The turkey business was all right because he learned how to do it. But every Friday night he drove to the village for a quart of dry beans and a chunk of salt pork for the traditional Saturday baking. How much easier it would have been to raise a few beans to dry, and keep a porker on the waste from the kitchen!

A young man has visions of a lucrative wage by keeping hens for syndicate owners — so much per day for the care of a few thousand growing birds—the syndicate to furnish the grain and electric lights. For some men this is a very satisfactory arrangement, but—do you like hens? To care for birds or animals which you do not like can easily become a most undesirable chore.

But to those who learn the secrets of Nature, farming does pay, whether it be raising an orchard, small fruits, vegetables—or gourds —or perhaps taking color films for sale.



Empire State 4-H winners, their projects, and the award sponsors are as follows (l. to r.): Harry McVicker, Syracuse, Electric, Westinghouse; James Carr, Morris, Forestry, American Forest Products; Carole Bushover, Shelby, Frozen Foods, Whirlpool Corporation; Peter Bush, Sanborn, Garden, Allis-Chalmers; and Terry Luckman, Gasport, Tractor, American Oil Company.



Mary Lou Lacktis, Egg Harbor, N. J., received a $400 scholarship in the Home Economics program, donated by Montgomery Ward.

National 4-H Winners at Chicago Club Congress

4-H PLEDGE

I pledge my Head to clearer thinking, my Heart to greater loyalty, my Hands to larger service, and my Health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country.



Janet Turbyne, contralto, a 10-year 4-H member from West Caldwell, N. J., was one of the featured soloists chosen in a nationwide talent search by the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

MORE THAN 2,000 delegates, extension personnel, and representatives from sponsoring organizations attended the 39th National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago on November 27-December 1. Sixteen representatives from 12 foreign countries gave an international look to the event.

Scholarships with a total value of nearly $100,000 were awarded during the Congress by some 50 companies, foundations and individuals. These awards covered a wide range, from farm production to home grounds beautification.

There are 2,300,000 4-H members in this country, belonging to 94,200 local clubs. About 50 percent of the members live on farms and nearly 30 percent in rural non-farm areas.

The State of North Carolina, with 166,427, boasts the largest 4-H enrollment; Georgia is close behind with 148,365. In the Northeast, the Empire State leads with a membership of 67,646.

It's a big week for the young people who converge on Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel from all parts of the United States. The trip itself is a fitting reward for years of patient effort. American Agriculturist salutes not only those who won national recognition, but all 4-H members whose efforts gave them the opportunity to attend.



New York State's winner of the National 4-H Club Home Economics competition, Beverly Goodrich, Sherburne, is congratulated by Paul M. Hammaker, president of Montgomery Ward, on the observation deck of the Prudential Building.



Three Pennsylvania 4-H Club members were named winners and presented with $400 scholarships by sponsoring companies. Left to right: Robert S. Barr, Port Matilda, Achievement Program, Ford Motor Company; Edwin L. Fleming, Lamar, Agricultural Program; International Harvester; and Duane Deardorff, Dillsburg, Swine Program, Moorman Manufacturing Co.

Editorials

By Hugh Cosline



MILK CONSUMPTION DOWN

DAIRYMEN have raised the question, "Will milk promotion and advertising increase consumption?" They might well change their question to, "Will milk promotion and advertising **maintain** consumption?

For some months now the story on the production and consumption of milk in the New York-New Jersey market has been a distressing one. For example, for October, total milk production in the New York-New Jersey market was 5½ percent **higher** than it was in October a year ago, while Class I sales in the market were 3.9 percent **lower** than they were in October '59.

The prospects indicate that at least for several months ahead production will continue higher than for the same month a year ago. At the same time, the amount of fluid milk consumed in the market has dropped in all but three of the past ten months when compared to the same month a year ago.

The unfavorable effect of this situation on the uniform price received by dairymen has been eased by the suspension of the supply-demand factor in the price formula. The suspension was made by Secretary Benson at the request of the presidents of the four major milk cooperatives.

The question could well be posed whether or not the continuation of this suspension would in the long run be good for dairymen? The leaders of our cooperatives fully realize the seriousness of the situation and have agreed to study the problem and to recommend ways of bringing supply and demand into better balance.

CHECK THAT WIRING!

THE DEMANDS put on farm electrical wiring systems are constantly increasing. The result of overloading is poor performance of equipment, not to mention the danger of a disastrous fire. Two important lessons may be learned from the situation:

First, if you have added substantially to the electrical equipment on your farm, a check-up by a man who knows his business may indicate the need for some changes in wiring.

Second, if you are planning new buildings or remodeling, it will pay to get competent advice as to the proper wiring installation to meet your present needs and allow for possible expansion.

Looking back, there was a time when 100 amps service was adequate for most farms. Now a 200 amps service is practically the minimum recommended. The important point is that checking the wiring is an excellent safeguard, and may pay tremendous dividends.

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THE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS

THE CHRISTMAS season is a wonderful time, especially for children. And if we who are parents and grandparents lose its true significance, and complain mildly about its commercialism and the problem of choosing useless gadgets to send to friends who send equally useless gadgets to us—it's time to probe more deeply.

Why do we celebrate the birthday of the Christ Child? Surely the true purpose is not a day of rest, not an opportunity to exchange gifts, not even to enjoy fellowship with friends, important as that is.

To me the basic truth to be grasped is that the Prince of Peace emphasized the importance and dignity of the individual as it had never been emphasized before. Truly the concept of freedom, which is the basis of the government which we enjoy, is built solidly on this religious principle.

But that isn't all. To the idea that all individuals are important in the sight of God, is added the promise of comfort in time of trouble and strength in time of need.

Therefore, let us pause frequently at this time and attempt to understand and accept the magnificent gift that is ours, and to renew again our resolve to strive mightily to live in accordance with His will.

THE CONFERENCE BOARD

THE NEW YORK State Conference Board of Farm Organizations is a unique organization, and one which could well be copied in every state in the union.

One of the yearly tasks which the Conference Board undertakes is to meet in the fall and prepare a suggested legislative program for submission to the Governor. This has been done for many years, and the results have been gratifying.

The program is prepared in this fashion: The meeting is held late in the fall after the annual meetings of most member groups. Resolutions and policies which have been established by those groups are considered by members representing statewide organizations. If any organization objects to a proposal because it is contrary to the policy adopted by his organization, it is omitted. To put it positively, the legislative program is made up entirely of suggested action which has unanimous agreement among the organizations which compose the Conference Board.

CONSUMERS LIKE "PRICE WARS"

PRICE WARS involving any product, including milk, are likely to hurt everyone concerned with the exception of the consumer.

On Long Island recently a price war resulting from the introduction of milk in gallon jugs brought retail prices down to 16 cents, and in one case as low as 5 cents a quart.

There has been some argument that milk in gallon jugs would increase consumption, but the figures do not bear out such a belief.

Fortunately, under Order 27 the producer cannot be made the goat. No matter what the price to consumers, dealers must pay the Class I price for milk sold in bottles. But even this guarantee isn't perfect. When a dealer in New England went bankrupt, partly as a result of a price war, many independent producers belonging to no organization didn't get fully paid.

An unfortunate result of a price war is to foster, on the part of the consumers, the feeling that dealers are profiteering, and that the retail price of milk should be reduced by lowering the spread between the producer and the dealer.

GRANGE STAND ON LABOR

AT ITS RECENT session at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the National Grange, while supporting labor in its right to organize, took strong action favoring the curbing of what it called "monopoly power" by unions.

Pointing out that labor is a major item of expense in agricultural production and marketing, delegates approved the following four-point program to safeguard the "public welfare" from labor abuses:

1. Placing unions under the same restrictions that apply to other monopolistic and quasi-monopolistic groups.
2. Legislation to prevent picketing of non-union establishments.
3. Preservation of the Taft-Hartley Act.
4. Limiting the use of unions' funds for political purposes to voluntary contributions.

Also taking note of union attempts to organize farm workers, the Grange called for action to prevent untimely and crippling strikes during the peak harvesting periods of farm products.

HOW BIG?

We should help farmers recognize that this is a period when the emphasis should be on effieiency rather than volume.—Prof. J. C. Bottum, Purdue

PROFESSOR BOTTUM has emphasized an important angle. In some cases the size of an individual farm should be increased, the measure being to reach the size where the labor force, using modern methods and equipment, is fully employed.

But the final goal is to lower production costs of a hundred pounds of milk, a dozen eggs, or a bushel of potatoes, and on many farms this can be done without increasing size.

They Say - - - - -

The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt.—**John Philpot Curran, great Irish Patriot (in 1790)**

AA's Farm Dollar Guide

CREDIT, FERTILIZER AND ELECTRICITY ARE THE FARMER'S BEST BUYS, according to Glen E. Heitz, Director of Cooperative Bank Service, Farm Credit Administration. He points out that farmers increased returns from $350 to $400 for each additional $1,000 of working capital; that returns average a $2.93 return per acre for each additional dollar spent for fertilizer; and that cost per kilowatt of electrical energy dropped from 4.3 cents in 1940 to the present cost of 2.6 cents.

A NEW YORK STATE LAW PROHIBITS THE SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF OLEOMARGARINE FROM A TRUCK BEARING THE WORDS ''DAIRY PRODUCTS.''

IN ONE TEST, CHICKS UP TO SIX WEEKS OF AGE WASTED 1,246 LBS. OF FEED PER THOUSAND CHICKS WHEN FEEDERS WERE FILLED TO THE BRIM. Only 45 lbs. was wasted when they were filled one-third full.

TO CONTROL RABBIT DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES Kansas State College recommends painting or spraying trunks with mixture of 1 lb. powdered resin to 1 pint denatured alcohol.

WHY HARVEST TREES TOO SOON? A log 12 inches in diameter yields twice as much lumber as one 10 inches. Five or six years often makes the difference.

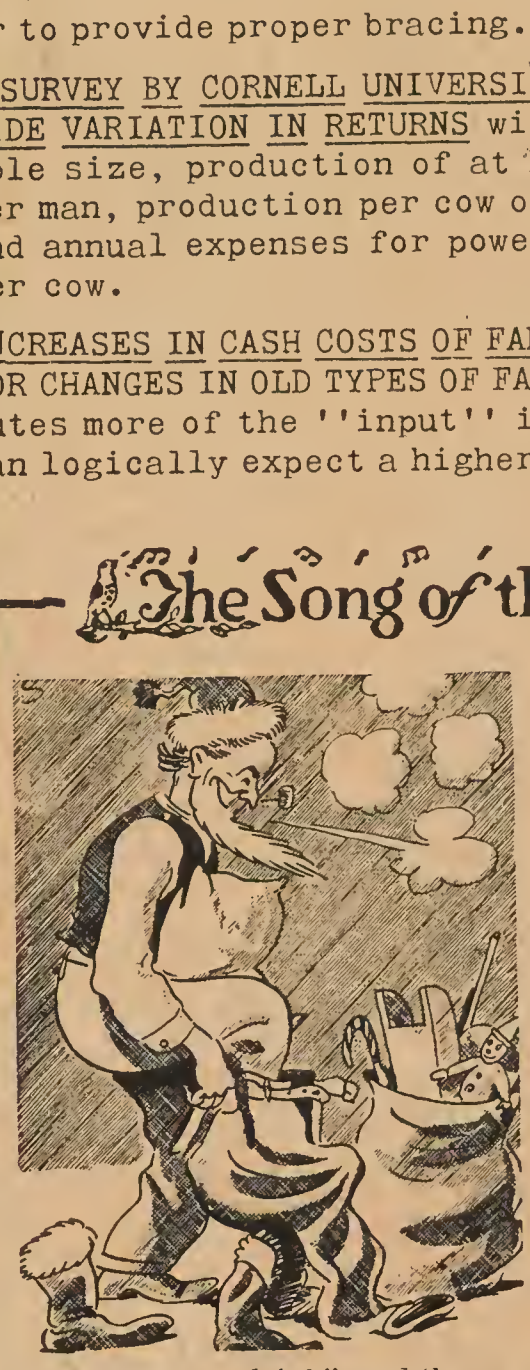
CHECK RECORDS CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING INCOME TAX REPORT. It can save money and may save questions from Internal Revenue. If farm is big, services of tax expert may be worthwhile. Reports indicate close checking of more farm reports by Internal Revenue Agents.

WIND AND SNOW DAMAGE TO FARM BUILDINGS is seldom caused by defects in materials. Usual cause is failure properly to anchor walls to foundations, roof framing to walls, or to provide proper bracing.

A SURVEY BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY OF 542 DAIRY FARMS SHOWS WIDE VARIATION IN RETURNS with best results from reasonable size, production of at least 250,000 lbs. of milk per man, production per cow of at least 11,000 pounds, and annual expenses for power and machinery under $125 per cow.

INCREASES IN CASH COSTS OF FARMING PUT SPOTLIGHT ON NEED FOR CHANGES IN OLD TYPES OF FARM LEASES. As tenant contributes more of the ''input'' in labor and cash costs, he can logically expect a higher percentage of the returns.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I'M IN DEMAND these days because I make a first-class Santa Claus; fond mamas have quite eagerly booked me up almost solidly to do my bit at parties for a couple dozen kids or more. I get a real thrill and kick from dressing up like old St. Nick and lugging in a sack of toys to pass out to the girls and boys. The role is extra fun for me 'cause I fit it so perfectly; my hearty chuckle ain't put on, false whiskers I don't have to don, and kids are sure to take a shine to this old kindly face of mine.

Sometimes, though, I'll admit I get a pang or two of sharp regret to see how soon some kids begin to show a grownup's kind of sin. There's always braggers who will shout that Santa's fake, without a doubt; there's know-it-alls who like to say, "If you were real, you'd come by sleigh", and those who've been the naughtiest will claim that they have been the best. But then I look around and see that most kids act like kids, by gee; they search for joy instead of woe and often even those who know 'bout Santa seem to understand some fantasy in life is grand.



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You finish work quicker and easier on cold winter days with a Knipco "Super-75" portable heater. This 45 pound, kerosene-burning heater goes with you to the barn, repair shed, milking parlor or farrowing house—wherever you need heat, inside or out. It thaws pumps, water lines and warms up balky engines . . . plugs in any 115 AC outlet; cost only 8¢ per hour to run.

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From The Editor's Mail

UNWARRANTED STRIKES

Though I live in a suburb of the city of Boston I enjoy reading the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, principally your splendid, informative, interesting and educational editorials.

What prompts me to write to you at this time is your timely and splendid editorial, "Good for Everyone", in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I wholeheartedly concur with you in your statements about the unions. In my opinion, the unions have done much good for the workingman, but now they are going too, too far the other way. If they continue in this regard, they will nullify much of the good that they have achieved in the past twenty-five years. Frankly, I have little regard for most of the union leaders. They are the ones who engineer unwarranted strikes, and the members are like lambs who follow these leaders without giving any thought as to whether or not their acts are justified.

Again I state that I find your editorials fine reading. Keep up the good work!—*J. Felix Sagarino, Melrose Highlands, Mass.*

WHY NOT IMPROVE?

I read with interest Fred Streck's letter under the above title in the Nov. 19th issue of this journal.

From my point of view, after 75 years of living in the United States, unions are very much at fault for the present troubles in our country.

The recent steel strike, for no good reason whatever, is a good example. As a result Russia produced more steel in 1959 than did the United States. Our steel production is still far down the scale due to inroads made by European steel companies. It is now doubtful whether the United States will ever again resume its position at the top.

The Brooklyn Eagle, an excellent daily newspaper, was forced to go out of business entirely. It couldn't meet the union demands.

Hundreds of instances can be cited but the above, it seems to me, should be enough. — *W. F. Schaphorst, Newark, N. J.*

WORK OR ELSE—!

I realize that a great many of the unemployed are unemployed because they do not want to work. We have considerable trouble getting help to handle grain. They will not work for $1.50 an hour when they can stay home and draw $45 a week for doing nothing. I believe Social Security is a very good thing; on the other hand I believe unemployment insurance is a very bad thing in a great many cases.

When I was a young man, if a man had a dollar he had to work and earn it. After he did earn it he could keep it; he didn't have to pay back 33c out of it in taxes. Regular Federal and State taxes are bad enough, but we also have a sales tax here of 3%, and a good lot of this money goes to help pay those that are too lazy to work.

One answer to this situation would be to find jobs that they could do; if they refused, no more dole, ever. —*George Wilcox, Hampton, Conn.*

HOW MUCH GRAIN?

The October 1, 1960 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST featured an article, MORE GRAIN — MORE MILK, which told the story about one of the cooperating dairymen who took part in a higher TDN feeding test in the spring of 1960. The story was all right as far as it went; however, it was inferred but not spelled out specifically that the purpose of the test was to study the effect of higher levels of TDN feeding on herd health and mastitis.

For the purpose of the test only, grain was fed at the rate of two pounds per hundredweight of cow. The article as it was written would leave the impression that this level of grain feeding is the recommendation from G.L.F.

The G.L.F. Profit Feeding Plan grain feeding recommendation is as follows: Determine the rate of roughage intake per hundredweight of cow; use the G.L.F. Easy Dairy Calculator to determine grain needed for the respective milk production and butterfat test; feed two pounds of grain daily above the amount indicated (this is called "lead feeding") on the Easy Dairy Calculator until the cow reaches her peak of production; once the cow reaches her peak of production the two extra pounds are discontinued and the amount indicated on the "Easy Dairy Calculator" is fed.

The reason for "lead feeding" is that prominent nutritionists tell us that standard requirement tables in the textbooks are a bit too low for the early part of the lactation especially for the high producing cows found on so many farms today. I might add there are times for some high producing cows that the Easy Dairy Calculator figure and the two pounds of "lead feeding" would total two pounds of grain per hundredweight of cow or more.

The test was not designed to study economics; however, at completion of the analysis the data were examined to find the point where the extra milk produced would just pay for the extra grain fed. It was observed that 40% of the cows responded at an economical level. The Profit Feeding Plan takes economics into consideration. More details of the Plan are available at all stores and agencies.

I hope the above information will help to clarify the G.L.F. recommendation for feeding grain to dairy cows. We have had numerous letters and calls from farmers, county agents, DHIA supervisors and even competitive feed concerns in regard to conflicting reports in the field.

Your paper is widely read. You are to be congratulated on helping farmers keep informed on current changes in agriculture. Today, more than ever, farmers need your kind of leadership. — *Charles M. Chance, Director of Dairy Relations*

TOO EXPENSIVE

I enjoy your editorials very much, not always agreeing, but we don't see with the same eyes.

In a recent issue you ask "what about the Soil Bank?" I think only farmers over 65 should be able to avail themselves of this and only if they have been bona fide farmers. It looks to me like a racket in most instances—some chiselers buying up cheap land and putting it in the Soil Bank and the real farmers who till the soil getting a black name out of it. Personally, I am against any government in business. It's too expensive! We can't stand the taxes now — *Mrs. Raymond M. Ford, Waterville, N. Y.*

FEDERAL HELP COSTLY

I have made a detailed study of our public education system for various reasons and to date have found that the millions and millions of dollars now being spent in the name of public education could indeed be spent more wisely in many areas to the advantage of both children and taxpayers.

Surely we need no help from the Federal government in the matter of money for schools. The money raised on the local and state basis is more than adequate if it were spent **only** on **classrooms, teachers' salaries,** and **good sound basic education** instead of the dozen and one things that seem to be the business of the schools and not connected with education whatever.

As for getting anything **"free"** from the Federal government, I stop and consider the position of my twenty-year-old son as a good example of what "free" means. We have reasoned that one day's pay out of every three which this boy earns is taken out of his pay before he ever sees it.

If he works one day out of every three for the government, then it adds up to over 100 days out of every 365. If this boy could have his money to save, in 45 years, which would bring him to the retirement age of 65, he could save enough for retirement.

I sincerely feel that left to our own devices the majority of Americans can get along very nicely without any kind of help from the Federal government. — *Mrs. John E. Sullivan, Hudson Falls, N. Y.*

WANTS FARM WORK

I am a 35-year-old man anxious to return to farming. Until five years ago that was my vocation. Then, due to buying a home, I had to take different employment. Repairs are so expensive!

But I no longer want to stay in this line of work. The farm life is calling me, and I desperately want to go back to the dairy business. Is there anyone looking for a good hard-working manager? I would like to run a farm (living on it) for someone who has other interests. This has always been my ultimate ambition. My wife is willing to cooperate, and my children are hoping for the good life.

We would move wherever prospects are good, and a good living wage paid according to my abilities. If anyone is interested, please write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department FH, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. — *Name withheld by request*

DRONES NOT INDUSTRIOUS

Whoa! The "Song Of The Lazy Farmer", in the November 5 issue, paragraph two, says "So I'll let neighbor be a drone and work his fingers to the bone."

A drone is a male bee who has no sting nor does he gather honey, he toils not and neither does he spin.

The bee that gets the honey doesn't hang around the hive; the man that makes the money, must worry, work and strive. — *James J. Tuffy, Troy, N. Y.*

WHERE'S THE PORK?

When the canning industry first began canning baked pork and beans they really put in a good portion of pork. Recently I have eaten many cans of a popular brand which says on the can "baked with pork." This statement should read "baked with the smell of pork," since a large percentage of the beans contain no pork whatever!

Why do we let these companies advertise and sell a food without the food value they advertise? Why do not pork raisers push through a law that canners either use a minimum of pork in every can or omit the words "baked with pork"?—*Charles D. Cummings, Tully, N. Y.*



Recently elected officers and executive committee members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association are: (Seated left to right): Seymour Rodenhurst, first vice president, Theresa, N. Y.; Russell Dennis, president, Penfield, N. Y.; and Jennings Pickens, second vice president, Lawtons, N. Y. (Standing): Glenn Talbott, secretary-treasurer, Fillmore, N. Y.; Lester Martin, Milford, N. Y.; and Milburn Huntley, West Winfield, N. Y., executive committee members. All are members of the League's Executive Committee except Mr. Pickens.



It's A Matter Of Taste!

Retail and home delivery sales of fluid milk in Vermont increased over 11 percent as flavor became the motto of an industry

By Elmer E. Towne and William Whyte

MORE PEOPLE drink more milk when flavor is at its best. It's happening in Vermont.

Today, milk from the Green Mountain State is carrying a new dimension in goodness to consumers as a result of the Vermont Milk Flavor Improvement Program.

Vermonters are finding that really good milk flavor means a better milk business. Retail and home delivery sales in the State have increased over 11 percent since the beginning of the Program. Moreover, this increase occurred during a period in which there was only a slight gain in population. Vermont Department of Agriculture figures also indicate that out-of-State sales have improved too, by over 10 percent.



Truck driver takes a "sniff test."

Thanks to the New Flavor Program—dairy farmers, processors, distributors, equipment manufacturers, and many other groups, including New England housewives, are becoming more aware of how the naturally good flavor of milk can be protected.

It all started when Professor Alec Bradfield of the University of Vermont Experiment Station announced to a startled dairy industry that 70 percent of the milk produced in the State became off-flavored as it traveled between the cow and the consumer. He classified these off-flavors as barny, feed, rancid, malty, and oxidized. Usually, off-flavors were slight, going undetected even at the dinner table. Nevertheless, they were dulling appetites for milk. The Flavor Program, supported by funds from the Federal and State governments, was authorized through the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Briefly, this is the way the program works today:

Vermont processors send monthly samples to be flavor tested at the State laboratory in Montpelier. They also flavor-test monthly samples from each producer in their own plants.

When an off-flavor is detected, it is classified as to intensity (fair to poor) and identified.

Suppose that a barny flavor is found in a sample taken from a producer's shipment of milk.

A fieldman from the dairy is sent to help the farmer locate and eliminate the cause. The fieldman's report on the corrective action is brief. It might be, "will install 30-inch window fan to increase ventilation," or "pipeline equipment — changed cleaner and methods."

Vermont farmers are backing the program and believe in it. Richard Messer, who owns 33 milkers and gets 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of milk a day, looks at it this way:

"Today, I know a lot more about how to keep my milk free of off-flavors than I did four years ago and I think that this is true of other dairymen."

Elwin Neil, a farmer with 50 milkers producing 1,900 pounds of milk a day, says, "I don't get angry when the dairy tells me to correct an off-flavor. It's just plain good business to produce milk that customers like to drink."

Not all off-flavors originate on the farm. Good milk is a delicate chemical balance of mineral salts, milkfat, and lactose which gives it a slightly sweet and pleasing flavor. The balance can be upset in the processing plant, the retail store, and even in the home, as well as in the farm milkhouse.

So far, 30 dairies in the State have cut down on light damage by bottling milk, especially homogenized milk, in amber colored glass.

"Usually we get customer complaints in the spring, when milk is subject to more daylight exposure," says Laurence Martin, a processor-distributor in Waterbury. "Amber bottles have stopped this problem."

At regular intervals Flavor Program specialists go to Boston and check the flavor of milk shipments coming from Vermont. Since Vermont produces a little over 70 percent of all the milk in the Boston market pool, it is important to carry the program to Boston's doorstep.

The importance of the Program is summed up by Commissioner of Agriculture Elmer Towne.

"Flavor improvement in addition to a sound sanitation program provides us with a good basis on which to market our milk. I think that the flavor program is proving to everyone that when milk tastes like more, that's what the dairy industry sells."

Testing Potato Soils in Pennsylvania

By ELMER C. PIFER *

THE SOIL Testing Laboratory at the Pennsylvania State University has treated over 5,000 soil samples from Pennsylvania potato fields since the opening of the laboratory October 1, 1951. The tests have shown a great variation in fertility among counties and also a great difference in fertility of farms within a county and even in different fields on the same farm.

Here is a typical difference between counties. Based on 799 soil tests in southeastern Pennsylvania in Lehigh County, the leading county in potato acreage (7,300 acres), results show an average of pH 6.5 (slightly acid), phosphorus 19 (medium), potash 242 (very high), and organic matter 2.8% (high).

Results of 497 soil tests in northwestern Pennsylvania in Erie County, the county second in acreage in the State (4,900 acres), indicate an average of pH 5.6 (very acid), phosphorus 7 (low), potash 152 (high) and organic matter 3.0% (high).

The soil test results contain adequate evidence that it is impossible to supply the fertilizer requirements of potatoes by guess. Interpreted in terms of fertilizer requirement, the soil tests show Lehigh County to have an average fertilizer requirement of approximately 1,400 pounds of 5-10-5 or equivalent per acre in fields not receiving manure.



View of a portion of the Soil Testing Laboratory at the Pennsylvania State University in which soil samples are tested for pH, lime requirement, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium and organic matter.

Results show Erie county to have an average fertilizer requirement of 2,000 lbs. of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre. In the State, fertilizer recommendations based on soil tests have ranged from a low of 800 lbs. of 5-10-5 or equivalent per acre to a high of 3,000 lbs. of 5-10-10 or equivalent per acre.

These soil test results are of specific importance to Pennsylvania growers of potatoes for chipping or other processing use, since the kind and amount of fertilizer affects maturity and specific gravity of potatoes. Excessive potash levels tend to decrease specific gravity, thus for potato chips it is best to apply only as much fertilizer as is necessary to give satisfactory yields.

A 1958 survey on cost of growing potatoes in Pennsylvania conducted by B. Wayne Kelly, Penn State Farm Management Extension Specialist, showed that growers spent an average of $50.89 per acre for fertilizer. Our soil test results indicate that many Pennsylvania growers may make savings of twenty dollars or more per acre on their fertilizer bill and still get satisfactory yields. Where a 1-2-1 ratio such as a 6-12-6 analysis is adequate, higher quality potatoes can be expected if a 1-2-2 ratio such as a 5-10-10 or equivalent analysis were applied to the field. Application of excessive amounts of fertilizer is both costly and detrimental to quality.

The Agricultural Experiment Station and Agronomy Extension staffs of the Pennsylvania State University recommend that potatoes should not be grown in Pennsylvania without first obtaining a complete soil test for each field for fertilizer requirement. During the past nine years the writer has been making fertilizer recommendations for Pennsylvania potato growers on all soil samples from potato fields tested in the University Soil Testing Laboratory. Fertilizer recommendations for potatoes based on soil tests are aimed at a yield of 500 bushels per acre.

*Professor Pifer is Extension Agronomist at the Pennsylvania State University.

Social Security Changes

By DONALD WILBER

UNDER THE 1960 amendments, approximately 250,000 people — disabled workers **under** 50 years of age and certain of their dependents —are now eligible for Social Security benefits. Until now only those disabled workers between 50 and 65 and their dependents were eligible.

If you are under 50 and have already had your Social Security record frozen, you will receive a letter explaining the new benefits and what you need to do about getting them for yourself and your dependents. However, severely disabled workers under 50 who have worked under Social Security but have never applied to have their records frozen, should get in touch with their nearest Social Security district office **now** to inquire about their rights to payments. Benefits for disabled persons under 50 and their families started with November, 1960.

To qualify for disability insurance benefits, a disabled worker must be so severely disabled that is is "unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity." In addition, he must have worked under Social Security for at least five years out of the ten years before he became disabled.

FEWER QUARTERS REQUIRED The 1950 amendments reduced by one-third the length of time a person has to work under Social Security to become insured for the payment of benefits to himself and his family. Some 400,000 people will become immediately eligible for cash benefits because of this change in the law, including many wives, widows, and dependent husbands and widowers already at or beyond retirement age.

Under the new rule, persons reaching retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) this year need only about 3 years of work under Social Security instead of the 4½ to 5 years required by the old law. If you reach retirement age any time next year, you will need to have worked under Social Security for only 3¼ years instead of the 5 to 5¼ years required before the change in the law. There is, however, a minimum requirement of a year and a half of work under Social Security.

Workers and survivors who have been told in the past that they were not eligible for payments for lack of work under Social Security should visit their nearest district office at their earliest convenience.

The new rule for figuring minimum quarters required for fully insured status does not affect the eligibility of young widows and children to draw mother's and children's benefits following the death of a wage earner. The widow and dependent children of a worker can draw Social Security survivors' benefits if the worker has credit for at least a year and a half just before his death.

BENEFITS PAYABLE TO SURVIVORS About 25,000 people — widows, aged dependent parents, and disabled children age 18 or over—**the survivors of workers who died before 1950**, will now be able to collect monthly benefits.

Originally, the Social Security law provided benefits only for retired workers. The law was changed in 1939 to make benefits payable to the survivors and dependents of workers, but until the 1960 amendment no monthly benefits were provided for the survivors of workers who died before 1940.

Under the new law, payments can be made to the widows of workers who died after March 31, 1938, and before January 1, 1940; to their aged dependent parents; and to their disabled sons and daughters.

To qualify for benefits a widow or dependent mother of a worker who died before 1940 must be 62 years of age or over. A dependent father must be 65 or over. A disabled son or daughter must have a disability so severe that it keeps him or her from doing any substantial gainful work. Also, the disability must have begun before the child reached his 18th birthday.

PARENTS COVERED About 25,000 parents working for their sons or daughters in a trade or business will be covered for the first time under Social Security. The 1960 amendments make no change in the provision which says that work performed by a parent in the home of a son or daughter is not covered by Social Security and, therefore, cannot count toward the payment of Social Security benefits. However, **work that a parent does for a son or daughter in a trade or business** can now be covered, if a bona fide employer-employee relationship exists, that is, if the person for whom the "employee" works has the right to direct and control him in the way he works both as to the final results and as to the details of when, where, and how the work is to be done. The employer need not actually exercise control; it is sufficient that he has the right to do so.

Many parents whose employment will be covered under this new provision have already earned Social

(Continued on Page 10)



'Twas The Night After Christmas

The children have returned to their mouse-like sleep. St. Nick has clattered and thundered home. Donder and Blitzen renew themselves in a lonely northern tundra.

In the hushed room, the tree seems strained by the crush of tinsel. A lonesome roller skate lies helpless on its back. The doll's inside a tiny, make-believe bed, but the child-tucked cover doesn't reach the feet.

Half a fruit cake sits cheek by jowl with the foil-clothed remains of a turkey, which faces a pile of stacked dishes. The refrigerator sighs in gratitude for the lifting of its burden.

The radiators huff and puff to a draw with creeping winter. The coals grow dimmer in the fireplace. Above the house, the smoke nods and droops.

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Keeping Hens Comfortable



"KEEP THOSE hens comfortable" is the latest word to poultrymen from researchers at the New York State College of Agriculture. And they have come up with an efficient way of doing it.

Poultry houses can be kept as cool as possible in the summer and as warm as possible in the winter if farmers install two simple elements —fans and inlets—in their pens.

Cornell Prof. C. N. Turner explained that the use of a **multiple volume fan**—a fan that rotates at one speed continually but is guarded by shutters that control the volume of air it moves—is one of the most efficient ways to move stale air out of poultry houses.

To move air into the houses, the researchers used Cornell slot-type inlets—one-half inch slots or openings around the top of the poultry house. When the fan moves air out, reducing the air pressure inside the poultry house, the higher outside pressure forces fresh air in.

Because the fan is operated on a thermostatic control, its volume is adjusted to compensate for outside temperature. As temperatures go up, the fan moves out more air; as temperatures go down, the fan moves out less air.

Using this method, the Cornell researchers found that even when winter temperatures were at zero or below, poultry house temperatures were held around 50 degrees with occasional dips to 40 on very cold days. On milder winter days inside temperatures rose to 60 degrees.

At high temperatures, the fan moves at the highest of its three capacities and moves a lot of air out of the poultry house. "In this way, more air comes in through the inlets," Turner said. In the Cornell tests using this method, inside temperatures were held to within three degrees of outside temperatures even on the hottest summer days.

Professor Turner explained that temperature control is very important in poultry houses. The chickens are most comfortable at around 55 degrees F. But, since it would be too expensive to install conditioners to maintain 55 degree temperatures, the most poultry farmers can do is keep temperatures as close to 55 degrees as possible in the winter and near outside temperatures in the summer.

Using the multiple volume fan plus the Cornell slot type inlets, temperatures throughout the poultry house did not vary more than five degrees from place to place. In contrast, the researchers tested temperatures using slots only on one side of the house. Temperatures then varied from 10 to 20 degrees.

In the tests, bird comfort and production were considered optimum even though the maximum amount of air the fan moved was only about four cubic feet of air per five pound bird a minute. Previously, scientists believed that on hot days the fan should be able to move at least 6 cubic feet of air per five pound bird a minute.

Turner now suggests that poultrymen may not need a fan with a six cubic foot capacity. "If farmers feel the birds need more comfort, the extra money might better be put into small circulating fans to stir up the air in the pens," he said.

Another advantage of the new Cornell ventilating system: temperature fluctuations occurred more gradually and didn't disturb the hens.

Annual operating costs for this ventilating system was shown by Cornell tests to be just under $270 in a building housing 10,000 laying hens. "This is among the lowest operating cost for ventilating equipment reported to date," Turner commented.

Marshall Brothers Hatchery, Ithaca, N. Y., cooperated in the poultry house ventilating study with Cornell's Department of Agricultural Engineering and the New York Farm Electrification Council.

Special Egg Markets Mean Nine Cents Premium

THE 28 POULTRY farms included in a recent study received an average of 8.6¢ per dozen "premium" by selling eggs to grocery stores. The premium is figured on the Urner-Barry base price quotation for the days in which the eggs were sold. With just simple subtraction we see that the profit per dozen was 2 cents. Hardly worthwhile, you say?

Let's look at this in another way. What does a producer get for the eggs he sells in a more conventional manner to wholesale dealers and jobbers? Many are receiving the base Urner-Barry quotation, less certain deductions for hauling, and for the "opportunity" of having the cases furnished.

Although it costs less to market eggs through dealers, the returns are also lower. The **net price** difference received per dozen eggs sold to grocery stores over the price received for eggs sold to dealers on the 28 farms studied was 5.3¢. Now is it worthwhile?

This form of marketing eggs is not suitable to every poultryman. In some areas, the groceries and chain stores are not willing to pay the farmers enough for the extra service of packing them a **top product.** Many poultrymen, however, have found this marketing method the path to greater profit.—*Jonathan S. Tobey, Cornell University*

COSTS OF MARKETING EGGS TO GROCERY STORES
28 New York Poultry Farms, July-Aug. 1959

Major Costs		Cents per Dozen	Percent of Total Marketing Costs
Labor	Egg Handling	2.19	
	Delivery	1.21	51.0
Vehicle	Operating expense	.76	12.0
Supplies	Cartons	1.71	
	Cases, fillers and flats	.17	28.0
Miscellaneous	Electricity	.20	
	Other	.10	4.2
Overhead Expenses	Equipment	.13	
	Buildings	.19	4.8
Total Costs		6.66	100.0

Social Security Changes

(Continued from Page 9)

Security credits for other work they have done in the past, and the change in the law will make it possible for them to earn additional credits towards retirement, survivors, and disability benefits.

Parents working for their grown children in a trade or business who do not already have Social Security cards will need to apply for Social Security account numbers. The first report of their wages and payment of taxes due must be paid on or before April 30, 1961, and their Social Security number must be entered on that report.

CAN DRAW WHILE WORKING Beginning in 1961, an additional 450,000 people will be able to draw some Social Security monthly benefits while they are working. A provision of the new Social Security amendments changes the rules for determining how earnings from work affect a person's right to receive monthly benefits. **The following rules remain unchanged:**

1. Anyone earning $1,200 or less during a year will still be entitled to receive his full Social Security check for every month of the year.

2. Anyone who has reached his 72nd birthday will still be able to receive his full Social Security check for every month he is age 72 or over.

3. A person will not have any deductions from his Social Security check for any month that his earnings as an employee are $100 or less or, if he is self-employed, for any month that he does not do substantial work in his business.

The change made by the recent amendments affects the Social Security beneficiary whose earnings from employment or self-employment go over $1,200 a year. For earnings from $1,200 to $1,500 he will give up $1.00 in Social Security benefits for each $2.00 of earnings. For any earnings over $1,500 he will give up $1.00 of Social Security benefits for every $1.00 of earnings. Under the old rule, which remains in effect until the end of 1960, a person is required to give up his entire monthly Social Security check for every $80 or part of $80 by which his earnings go over $1,200.



WINNING WAYS

High team in Holsteins in recent National Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contest was this trophy-laden group from Pennsylvania State University.

Seated (left to right) are Richard Packard, Dr. James Nichols (coach) and Marily Ray Newlin. Behind them are Duane Mattocks and Lewis Ayres.

How's Your Spark?



By TOM CLAGUE

YOUR spark plugs are an important link in the chain that carries the "fire to the fuel," and it will pay you well to watch them closely. You can be sure that if you wait until they are obviously bad to service or replace them, you have paid a high price for this neglect.

For instance, your plugs could be in pretty good shape and still be costing you 5% extra in fuel consumption for the work you get done. This would not likely be something you could detect by just listening to the engine run, and yet these plugs could cost you enough to pay for a new set in about ten days—figuring about a dollar per plug for a four-cylinder engine which can use about four gallons per hour working a ten-hour day.

As a matter of fact, about the only way to know for sure how bad your plugs are is to check the power output of your engine with a dynamometer before changing plugs, and then after you install the new set. An improvement of two horsepower on a 40 horsepower engine (5%) would make the new plugs a sound investment.

However, checking with a dynamometer is quite a bit of bother, especially when you know that you need a regular program of spark plug care anyway. A leading plug manufacturer recommends cleaning and gapping about every 75 to 100 hours of use, and replacing every 250 hours. With a 40 horsepower tractor, this would mean new plugs for about every $200 worth of fuel used.

You can tell quite a bit about how your engine has been operating, just by how the plugs look when you take them out. A normal plug will have brown to light tan deposits on the firing tip. This would indicate that the engine is in satisfactory condition, that there has not been a lot of idling and slow-speed operation, and that the plug is of the proper heat range.

Carbon deposits on the plug will usually indicate excessive idling and slow-speed operation, so that the plugs never get hot enough to keep the carbon burned off. These deposits are dry, black, and fluffy, and can also be due to an over-rich carburetor mixture, excessive choking, or a dirty air cleaner. A "hotter" plug would probably be better suited to the engine which causes these conditions on plugs.

Oily deposits on spark plugs are caused by excessive amounts of oil in the combustion chamber. This is usually due to wear in the engine—piston rings, valve-stem clearance, etc. In fact, spark plug condition may be the first indication of excessive oil consumption in an engine. You can't do anything about the condition of the engine by changing plugs, but it is possible that a "hotter" plug might help the surfaces to burn clean, and allow you to get quite a lot more service before you have to overhaul the engine.

Over-heated spark plugs may have a white or blistered insulator nose, and electrodes that are badly worn. Continued heavy-load operation can make plugs run hot enough to produce these conditions — in which case a "colder" plug would be better. However, stopped-up water passages and/or excessive deposits in the combustion chamber can cause overheating too, so don't expect the plugs to solve the problem unless you feel it is due to heavy loading of the engine.

The heat range of plugs has to do with the temperature at which the insulator nose operates. This can vary from a high of 1700°F for the hot plugs to a low of 700°F for the cold plugs. Obviously, 700°F is a pretty high temperature, but it is at the lower end of the range of temperatures for satisfactory spark plug operation. The heat of a plug is controlled by the length of the insulator nose, which of course affects the over-all size of the spark plug. In general, the longer the plug, the "hotter" it is.

When selecting plugs, it is well to follow the recommendations of the engine manufacturer, or the spark plug manufacturer, or both — they should agree. If you use too hot a plug, it can even cause pre-ignition, which causes serious engine damage. And, of course, too cold a plug won't burn clean, so that you'll get fouling and missing, and they'll require cleaning long before they should have.

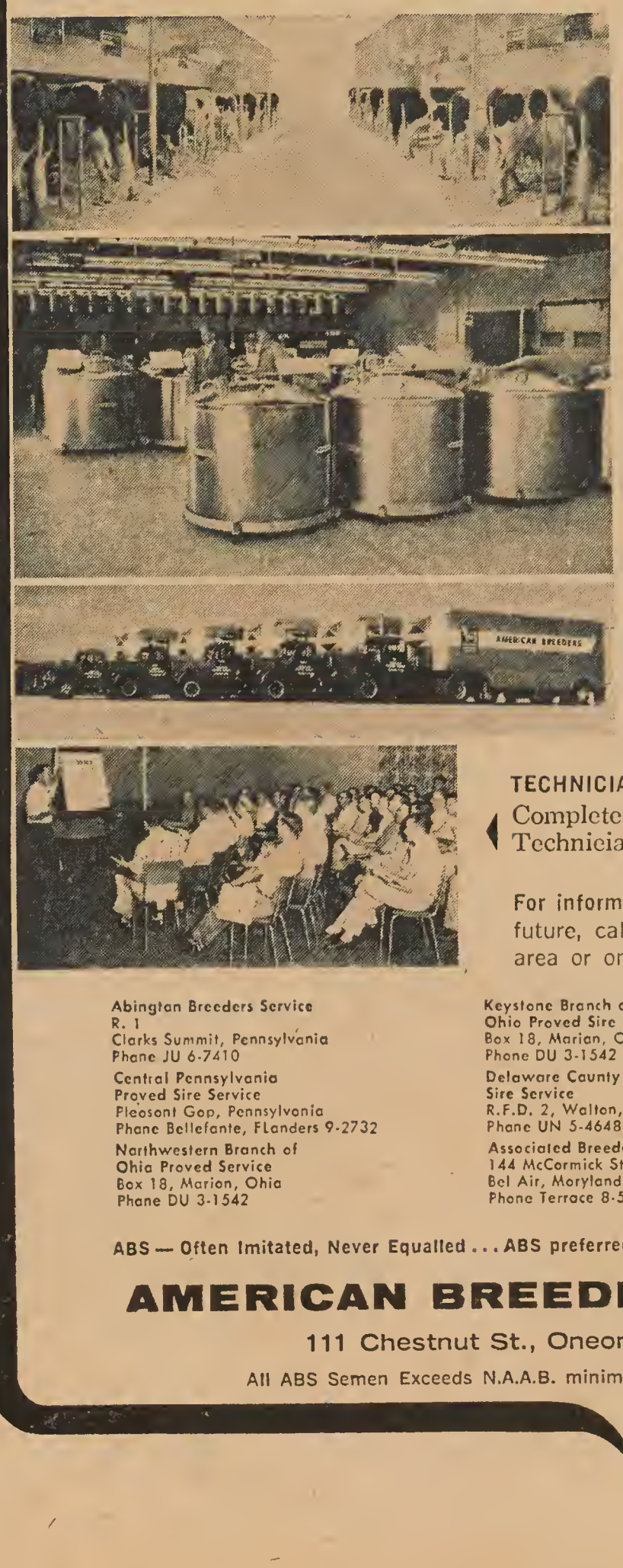
In general, it is good practice to take your plugs to a "bench cleaner" in a shop some place, where they can be sand-blasted. **Trying to do the job with a wire brush on a wheel doesn't get the right places clean,** and may even do harm, leaving small particles of metal up inside that may increase the chances of shorting. Gapping is important too, so that the distance between the electrodes is not too narrow—which can cause rough running at low speeds—or too wide—which cause misfiring. When you replace plugs, make sure that each one has a gasket—**and only one.** And when you install new plugs, it is well to check the gap on them too.

You may be able to have your plugs tested electronically, if you have a dealer who owns one of the new instruments which check plugs while the engine is running. It has a radar-like screen which shows "traces" as the plug fires. These can be interpreted as "normal," "worn," "fouled," etc. Time will probably see more of these instruments in use, which will allow you to get a quick, sound analysis of your plugs.

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The TITAN SALES CORPORATION, Buffalo, N. Y., has developed a Spray-Scrubber that attaches to a garden hose for use in the milk house, milking parlor, hog house and poultry house as well as other farm and home buildings.

The busy end of the Spray-Scrubber combines Titan's exclusive brush and jet spray head. The brush is 16 inches long with polystyrene bristles firmly set in hardwood.

Titan's jet spray head is securely positioned so that water is impelled to either edge of the brush. All the bristles get soaked, but the water is scientifically controlled so there is no splash or splatter beyond the edges of the brush. You can work right up to paper cartons without wetting them.

According to recent tests by scientists, one of the best protections against face flies is MGK 326. MYZON LABORATORIES of Chicago went further in developing a special face fly repellent. They added MGK 264 plus Pyrethrins to MGK 326. The resultant preparation, when used as directed, protects livestock from face flies up to 24 hours.

Face flies don't bite, but feed on mucous and tears around the eyes of livestock, or on blood from wounds or other insect bites. They often stick their mouthparts into the edge of the eye, causing copious tearing and possible pink-eye transmission.

An even greater threat is their constant annoyance. During face fly plagues, 300 have been known to cluster around one animal's face at the same time, and the livestock can't get at them. As a result, face flies worry cattle into low milk production and slow gains.

A revolutionary hog watering system is offered by CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Cedar Falls, Iowa. It is a non-freezing system, without using individual bowl heaters, because water is continually circulated through pipes laid below the frost-line and through hollow cores of the individual waterers. Sufficient heat is thus absorbed from the ground to keep the water at above freezing temperatures. During the hot summer weather, the underground pipes operate as a cooling system. Providing uniform medication is an easy matter by adding it to the central supply tank.



The winner of the National Corn Picking Contest two-row championship at Chillicothe, Mo., was 28 year old Norman Hansen of Farmington, Minn.

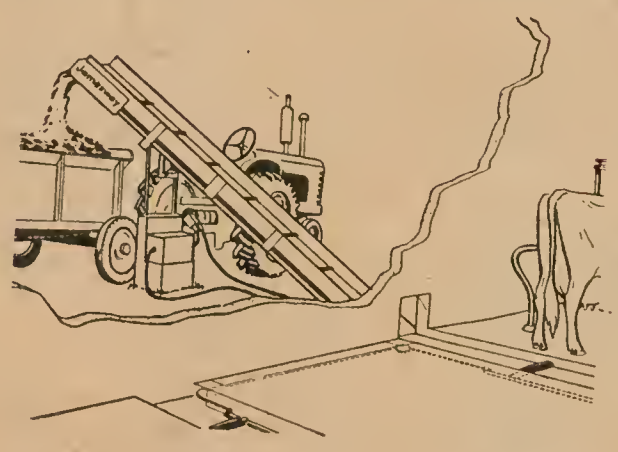
The new champion used a FORD two-row picker mounted on a Ford Select-O-Speed tractor to harvest 3,275 pounds of clean corn from four tenths of an acre in slightly over 18 of the 20 minutes allotted him. He topped his field of ten other competitors by earning 84.1 of a possible 100 points. Hansen gained his greatest advantage by dropping fewer kernels onto the field and taking less husks into his load than did any of the others.

You can keep insects away in a way that is both safe and pleasant for you. During the early forties researchers developed a highly effective, odorless, colorless, greaseless insect repellent for use by American troops in the tropical jungles of the South Pacific. Since 1945, this repellent—marketed by UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY under the name "6-12" Brand Insect Repellent—has become the most popular on the civilian market.

Most popular form is the seven-ounce aerosol can, perfect for squirming children and sleeping infants. The lotion, in its flexible plastic bottle, can be tucked into a corner of the picnic basket, and used as soon as everything is unpacked. "6-12" Brand is also available in solid stick form, and as a liquid in a two ounce bottle, which can easily be slipped into pocket or purse.

Apples for the fresh produce market can be protected from common scald in storage with a chemical growth regulator from MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY. It was recently cleared by the Food and Drug Administration and Department of Agriculture for sale. It can be applied either as a pre-harvest spray or as a post-harvest spray or dip and should be applied no earlier than two days before harvest or no later than one week after harvest for best results.

Blankets that are moth and mildew resistant and can be machine washed without shrinking, pilling, or matting were recently put on the market by BEACON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The new blankets are called fiber sealed blankets of 100 percent "Orlon" acrylic fiber, developed by DUPONT.



By using a hydraulic pump instead of a 3 or 5 h.p. motor, the JAMESWAY Shuttle-Stroke cleaner for barn, poultry house, hog house or feed lot may be operated from the power take-off of a tractor. A new piece of literature, explaining the P.T.O. principle, is now available by writing the James Mfg. Co. at Lancaster, Pa.

Ralph Bliek and his daughter Caroline with one of the purebred Berkshire pigs.



Pigs Pay On This Western New York Farm

JOHN BLIEK & Sons of Williamson, N. Y., have kept hogs for a good many years. About two years ago they added some buildings and expanded so that they now have 20 to 25 sows.

Ralph, who is married and has two youngsters, has taken over the home farm of 150 acres, including some rented land. In addition to the pig enterprise the farm also has 20 dairy cows.

John Bliek, the senior member of the partnership, will concentrate on growing vegetables on about 10 acres of muckland, and Richard (recently married) is maintaining his interest in the farm but has taken a job in industry.

The sows farrow twice a year. This last fall no sow had less than 8 pigs and the average raised per sow was 9 pigs. The young pigs are creep fed using a commercial feed with the intriguing name of "Tail Curler." Then when they are nine to ten weeks old they are put on a mixture of half corn and half barley, with a protein-mineral supplement added. About half the corn is raised on the farm, and low-grade barley is purchased from a nearby brewing company.

"We like to market hogs when they are from five to six months old and weighing 210-220 pounds," said Ralph. "The sows are moved two or three days before farrowing to a separate building with eight farrowing crates. The sows are allowed out twice a day to eat, but otherwise are kept in this building for about a month.

"Most of the hogs sold go to the hog pool at the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative at Caledonia, and occasionally we take some to Buffalo."

The farm raises from 25 to 30 acres of corn for husking. The hogs eat a lot of it, some goes to the dairy herd, and about 10 acres is grown for silage.—*H. L. Cosline*

Making hogs of themselves!





A general view of the Bliek set-up. At the extreme right is the building where the growing pigs are kept; in the center is the farrowing house; the building at the left foreground (now filled with straw) is winter quarters for the sows; and in the background is the dairy barn and silo.

Need Farm Credit? Here's the Man to See



George Evans, left, Monager of the Federal Lond Bonk and Production Credit Associations of Oneonto, N. Y., is in his 26th year with the Farm Credit System. He's shown talking to J. Stanley Earl, a dairy-poultry farmer of Unadilla, N. Y.

A man who knows farming is the man to see when you need money for land, buildings, seed, fertilizer, machinery, or any other expense. For a small loan — or a big one — talk to your local Cooperative Farm Credit Man.

For complete, friendly credit service, see your local associations or write: Dept. A-133, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

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At the contest at Richmond, Virginia, Keith makes a considered judgment of his distance from an obstacle post. A ball balanced on the post will roll off if the post is touched.

Western N. Y. Lad Wins Tractor Contest

By JOYCE FERRIS SWAN

A "learn by doing" 4-H background, three years of a tractor maintenance training program, and encouragement from his family and his high school vocational ag teacher followed Keith Ten Huisen of Clymer and Westfield, N. Y., to the Tenth Annual Eastern U. S. 4-H Tractor Operator's Contest in Richmond, Virginia, last fall. There his ability and experience put him ahead of 22 contestants from other states to cop a national championship.

This year, the third time he had entered the contest, 18-year-old Keith had to better 15 local contestants at the Chautauqua County Fair at Dunkirk in July, and 88 county winners at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, to qualify for the national event.

"I've been at home on a tractor since I was a kid," says the new champion. "I'd never have entered the contests, though," he adds, "if it had not been for my ag teacher."

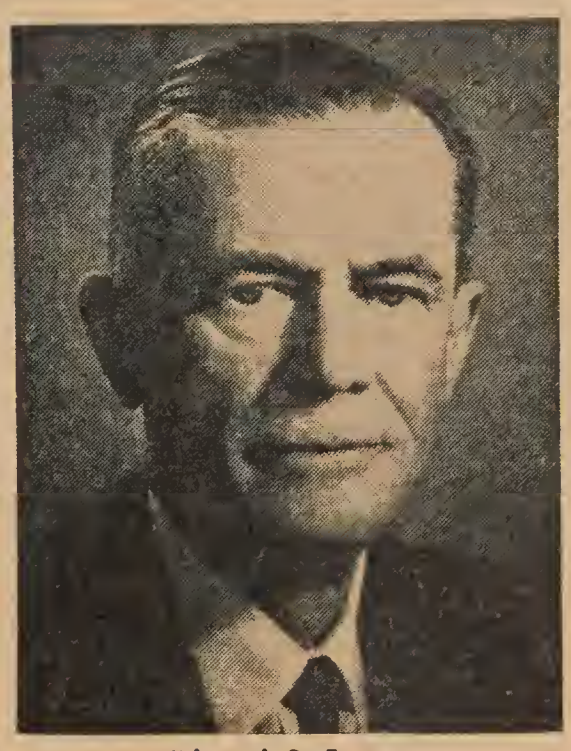
Mr. Irwin Bensink, vo-ag teacher at Clymer High School, gave the modest Ten Huisen the nudge that got him through the competition, "because I took an interest in the boy and felt he had the skill and experience necessary to win."

Keith is a fourth generation "Clymer Dutch" farmer. He follows three generations of prosperous farmers who settled in the Clymer area early in the 1800's. Recently, Keith and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Ten Huisen, aspiring to a larger farm which would support two families (Keith is married and the father of a four-month-old son), moved from their 120 acre Clymer dairy farm where the Ten Huisen family has farmed for two generations, to a 307 acre lakeshore location at Westfield, 18 miles away.

Congratulations, Ed!

Well deserved recognition recently went to Edward S. Foster, executive secretary of the New York Farm Bureau, when he received the Alfred E. Smith Award "for distinguished service in behalf of public education."

The surprise presentation was made by the New York State Teachers Association at Buffalo on November 21.



Edward S. Foster

This award was first given in 1945 to E. R. Eastman, who was then editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is presented to a layman for:

1. Interest in the welfare of children.

2. Appreciation of the power of public education in preserving our democratic system.

3. A firm stand, taken by public utterance or otherwise, for the betterment of educational opportunities for children.

4. Vigorous support of public education at all times, especially when under attack by selfish groups.

5. Recognition of the value of the services rendered by teachers.

6. Any other commendable attitude or action of the candidate taken in behalf of public education.

Among Ed's many activities cited in the presentation these are representative: Member, board of education, Lansing Central School; Member of executive committee of New York State Council on Rural Education; Member and vice chairman Regents Council on Readjustment of High School Education; Member and State delegate to White House Conference on Education; Member of Commissioner's Advisory Committee on School District Reorganization.

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Pa., Del., Md., Misc.	18,237
Total	227,862

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This tour will be like the very popular one we had last spring that sold out so fast we were unable to take with us all who wanted to go. As reservations are already coming in, we urge you to send yours in soon if you decide to join our party. A deposit of $200 will hold your reservation and will be promptly refunded if you have to cancel later.

Here in a nutshell is what you will see on this friendly, carefree, all-expense, escorted tour:

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Our official tour agents, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass., who always do such a wonderful job of conducting our tours, will have charge of this one. Full details and the cost are given in our printed, illustrated itinerary. It is free, and you can get a copy of it by filling out the coupon at the bottom of the page and sending it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, President, American Agriculturist, Box 367-E, Ithaca, New York.

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A part of the McDougal deer herd—that's the boss at right.

Want to Buy a Deer?

By GORDON CONKLIN, *Assistant Editor*

IT'S pretty hard to indulge a taste for venison with the highly erratic results obtained from hunting deer a few days each fall. Naturally, some enterprising folks have wondered about raising deer for sale as meat.

One of these folks is Gerald McDougal of Trumansburg, New York. "Cal", as most everyone calls him, has a partnership arrangement with his brother Hal, who lives near their 200 acre deer pasture at Lacona, Oswego County, New York.

If you think you have a fence building job, imagine keeping this acreage fenced with woven wire ten feet high! Inside this fence, a herd of about 40 deer are wintered. This number includes bucks (1 buck to 5 does) and does of various ages, as well as the 10 to 20 fawns born each year. A doe normally has her first fawn when she is two years old. This first one is usually a "single," but from then on she often has twins, occasionally triplets.

Fawns are dropped in late May or during June; the gestation period is 26 weeks. Going back those 26 weeks times the rutting season in the fall after weather begins to be crisp.

Scrapping Season

Bucks prepare for this season by raking the bark from innumerable trees and bushes; their neck muscles grow to twice normal size in preparation for fighting rivals. Cal says they treat bucks with caution during this season, for they are mean and spoiling for a fight. Little do we know, as we marvel at the autumn beauty of the forests, what Donnybrooks are taking place amongst the trees as those gentlemen in the long fur coats square off for battle!

As the forests lose their leaves and winter comes, amorous antics are forgotten and interest switches to the location of the next square meal. Deer can take care of themselves pretty well in the foraging department, as many people with gardens near large woods can testify. However, heavy snows and bitter cold often make supplemental feeding necessary for a semi-domesticated herd.

I assumed the thing to do would be to toss 'em a few bales of hay, but Cal says this would probably make them sick. Their tummies are adjusted to succulent browse (tree buds, moss, etc.) and hay gives them colitis—a polite term for the condition of a person who has eaten nothing but soda crackers for a week.

Instead, Cal feeds them whole kernel corn, oats, or wheat. He plans to try some dairy fitting ration pellets in the future. Deer don't have to be fat when sold for meat, unlike beef cattle.

Deer sold by the McDougals for meat are "harvested" with a rifle, "hog dressed" and shipped with hide, head, and feet attached. Most numerous customers include hotels, clubs, lodges, and various other organizations. They usually buy a whole carcass, although sometimes only a quarter. It is legal to ship this game meat anywhere in the United States.

Perfectly Legal

Speaking of legality, you may have thought that confinement of deer is illegal. This is not the case, for there are several farms similar to McDougal's over the State, all licensed by the Conservation Department.

These farms can also sell deer alive for breeding purposes or to persons desiring a pet. Authorization by the Conservation Department is required of individuals in both groups before they can purchase animals.

Cal reports that he and Hal are considering using a newly developed tranquilizer gun that shoots "happy powder" pellets into animals, drugging them for easy catching. They haven't sold many live deer, but just enough to know how tough it is to latch onto a bounding mass of bone and gristle in a corral.

Incidentally, confinement also protects neighboring farmers from the destruction visited on young trees and crops by wandering deer. To a sportsman, this sounds like an unimportant thing, but many a farmer has seen heavy damage done by these herds of "graceful cows."

So far, there is no government program to support the price and control production of deer meat; Cal likes it that way. He says that he and his brother don't make much money at raising deer, but they find it mighty interesting.



If you want more money and more milk from your dairy herd, make this your first New Year's Resolution:

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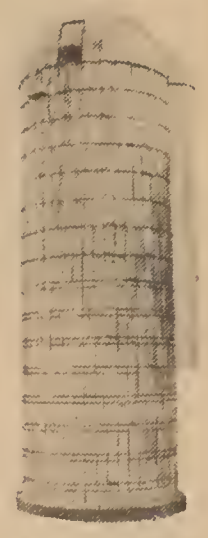
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(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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PENDERGAST BECOMES GUERNSEY MANAGER

DR. JAMES CARR of Little Valley, president of the New York Guernsey Breeders, has announced the appointment of Joseph Pendergast of Cobleskill as business manager of the Cooperative. He succeeds Ted Gordon of Oneida who has been the business manager since April of 1959.

About ten years ago, Mr. Pendergast accepted a position as field representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club for the New England states and New York. His work included both breed promotion and Golden Guernsey milk sales and promotion.

As the business manager of the New York Guernsey Breeders, he will be in complete charge of both Guernsey cattle and Golden Guernsey milk promotion and will also be the New York State representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Joe, his wife, Doris and their twin sons will continue to reside at Cobleskill from where he will direct the activities of his new position.

THE EMPIRE STATE FARM SHOW

THE PROGRAM for the first Empire State Farm Show at the Syracuse War Memorial on January 4-6 is rapidly taking shape. Wednesday has been designated as Dairy Day, with talks and discussions by Lou Cunningham, Leland Spencer, Dick Aplin and Bob Story of Cornell and Carl Camenga of the American Dairy Association and the Dairy Council of New York. Ed Fallon or Ron Goddard of G.L.F. will discuss the proposed cooperative processing operations by western New York growers.

Also on Wednesday afternoon there will be talks and discussions on poultry led by Carroll Dunham, president of NEPPCO and Charles Ostrander of Cornell.

The evening will see the annual meetings of two charter members of the Farm Show, the New York State Grape Growers Cooperative and the New York State Vegetable Growers Association.

Thursday will be Family Day, with a two-hour discussion on the subject of "Labor's Intentions and Progress in Agriculture," speakers being Richard T. O'Connell of the American Poultry and Hatchery Federation of Kansas City, Missouri, and Torrey Lyons of Davis, California, who will discuss "Observations of Labor Union Activity in California's Agriculture."

Hugh Cosline, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will be toastmaster at Thursday evening's banquet, with the principal speaker to be announced later.

On Friday there will be a two-hour session on forest products, including a movie on the changing maple country. Speakers at the session include Fred Winch and Gordon Cunningham of Cornell. Also, on Friday morning there will be a session concerning potatoes and vegetables.

An excellent trade show is being arranged. Manager Phil Luke tells us that up to December 1st some 21,000 feet of floor space has been taken by exhibitors. Officers of the show are: president, Donald Shoemaker, Webster, N. Y.; vice president, Harold A. Merrill, Wolcott, N. Y.; secretary, Kenneth Smith, Cayuga, N. Y.; treasurer, Edmund J. Keane, Syracuse, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE WINNERS

IROQUOIS Fancy Opal, a three-year-old Ayrshire cow owned by F. Ambrose Clark, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y., produced 19,457 pounds of 4% milk (mature equivalent) to be named the winner of the 1960 Production Sweepstakes sponsored by the New York Federation of Ayrshire Clubs, Inc.

Ayrshire owners whose animals placed in the top ten for production in the Sweepstakes were:

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Benjamin D. Sears
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Robert M. Haynes & Sons
Haynes Farm, Tully, N. Y.

Officers of the Federation, all from New York State, are: president, David Claghorn, Hudson; vice president Don L. Stacy, Canton; secretary-treasurer, Clarence Nichols, Nedrow,

Coming Meetings

January 4-5— Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual meeting, State Armory, Gardner.

Jan. 4-6 — Empire State Farm Show, War Memorial, Syracuse, N.Y.

January 17, 18, 19—Annual meeting of N.Y.S. Horticultural Society and Empire State Potato Club, Municipal Auditorium, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 23-28—New Jersey Farmers Week, Trenton.

Jan. 23-27 — Farm Show, Trenton Armory, N. J.

January 25—15th annual meeting New York Canning Crop Growers Coop, First Presbyterian Church, Batavia.



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Special Christmas Treats

By Alberta D. Shackelton

THE CHRISTMAS season, the world over, has always been the time when family cooks proudly bring forth some special delicacy to mark this festive period. From old Vienna come the recipes on this page for Nusstrudel and Kugelhupf. Have some fun this year and surprise your family with one or both of these special Christmas treats.

Our recipe for Nusstrudel comes from my good friend Johnny Huttar of Ithaca, N. Y., nationally known poultry authority. Johnny tells me that he remembers it as a favorite traditional pastry to go with his native Austrian "Weinachtsfest" or Christmas feast. His nostalgic memories of this special holiday goodie and of the fun his family had making it together when he was a young boy in Austria prompted him recently to try his hand at it, so that the tradition and recipe could be handed down to the next generation. From one of his sisters who lives nearby, he got the recipe and directions and went to work on it. Now every Christmas season finds Nusstrudel being made in the Huttar home, with at least one batch being made by 15-year-old daughter Carole who will carry on this interesting tradition.

Nusstrudel (pronounced Nooss-shtroodel) is a yeast dough which requires a long rising period. In the Huttar home it is started at night and allowed to rise all night. Next morning the dough is rolled paper thin, filled with a luscious mixture of finely ground nuts, honey, and cream; then baked, cooled, and sliced at serving time.

When made in Mr. Huttar's early Austrian home, the dough was always prepared by his mother, but the rolling of it (with a delicate touch) to paperthinness without cracking it was his father's responsibility. One family member cracked the walnuts and another grated them until no particle was bigger than the head of a pin. At the same time, another family member blanched almonds and chopped them for other pastries, while still another person squeezed oranges and made tea for the piping hot punch to be served with the Nusstrudel.

Last week I had the pleasure of being a guest in Johnny Huttar's home and enjoyed some Nusstrudel which had been made completely by his daughter Carole, except that her father helped her grind the nuts. It was served as dessert and was a delicious pre-Christmas treat. Then at the end of the evening when I was leaving, the Huttars presented me with a roll of Nusstrudel to take home. It was wrapped in foil and Mrs. Huttar told me it keeps well that way and "seasons," making it possible to serve it several times over a period of days.

Here is the Huttar recipe for Nusstrudel:

NUSSTRUDEL

The Dough

- **3 cups flour**
- **½ cup sugar**
- **3 egg yolks**
- **4 heaping tablespoons soft butter**
- **1 teaspoon vanilla extract**
- **1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in about**
- **½ cup lukewarm milk**

(It is important that none of the ingredients is chilled). Sift flour and sugar into a large mixing bowl. Add egg yolks, softened butter, and vanilla extract, and mix thoroughly. Add the lukewarm milk in which has been dissolved the yeast and mix thoroughly. Place dough on a well floured board or table and knead for 10 minutes or until smooth. It should be like a soft noodle dough. Cover dough with a towel and let rise 6 to 9 hours.

THE FILLING

- **1½ pounds very finely ground walnut meats (you will need about 3 pounds walnuts in the shell or three large cans of shelled walnuts)**
- **10 oz. jar of clover or other light honey**
- **1 cup light cream**

Combine all ingredients and heat over a very low flame, stirring constantly until heated through to the steaming point. The mixture should be the consistency of soft jam.

ROLLING THE DOUGH

Divide the dough into 4 equal parts. Roll each part on a floured board into a rectangular shape about 15 inches long until paper thin, being careful not to rip the dough. Spread dough with ¼ of the filling in a thin layer, covering the entire surface of the dough to within an inch all way around. Roll up like a jelly roll. Place rolls on lightly greased pans and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 1 hour. Cool. Cut in half-inch slices to serve. Makes four 15-inch strudels.

Another festive Austrian delicacy is a cake-like bread made from a batter instead of a dough and called Kugelhupf. Many recipes can be found for this product, also called Guglhupf or Gugelhupf. Some make very rich loaves and others a somewhat less rich, light, and delicate sweet bread, but all are baked in a pan first rubbed generously with butter and coated with finely ground almonds or very fine bread crumbs. Then whole blanched almonds are arranged in a pattern in a pan (or the bottom of the pan is sprinkled with finely chopped or slivered almonds), and the batter spooned carefully onto the top of the almonds.

Originally Kugelhupf was always baked in a fancy pan, like a Turk's head. If you do not have a fancy pan, you may use a small 7-inch angel food pan or any tube pan, or even a fancy mold such as you might use for a molded gelatin salad. Like Nusstrudel, Kugelhupf may be served as a dessert or as refreshments for special occasions. It is good any time with fruit salad or with bowls of stewed fruit and glasses of milk.

KUGELHUPF

- **½ cup milk**
- **1 package dry yeast OR 1 cake compressed yeast**
- **¼ cup warm water**
- **½ cup sugar**
- **½ teaspoon salt**
- **2 eggs**
- **½ cup melted butter**
- **2¾ cups sifted flour**
- **½ cup chopped raisins**
- **1 teaspoon grated lemon rind**

COATING FOR PAN

- **1 tablespoon butter**
- **2 tablespoons fine bread crumbs or finely ground almonds**
- **15 to 16 whole blanched almonds**

Scald milk and cool until lukewarm (not hot). Dissolve dry yeast in warm water or crumble compressed yeast in lukewarm water. Add sugar, salt, and 1½ cups flour to the lukewarm milk and mix well. Add dissolved yeast and beat until smooth. Add eggs and beat thoroughly. Add melted and cooled butter, about 1 tablespoon at a time, mixing well before adding more. Stir in remaining 1¼ cups flour. Beat batter about 5 minutes. With rubber scraper, scrape batter down from side of pan. Cover and let rise until doubled (about 1½ hours).

While batter is rising, prepare the pan. Rub generously with butter and sprinkle over whole of inside the fine crumbs or almonds. Arrange whole almonds in design in bottom or sprinkle with chopped almonds.

When batter has doubled, stir it down and mix in raisins and lemon rind. Carefully spoon batter on top of almonds so as not to spoil design. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled (about 1¼ hours). Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 45 to 50 minutes. Look at the cake after it has been in the oven about 15 minutes. If it is turning brown, lay a piece of clean brown wrapping paper over the top for rest of baking period. The batter is rich and browns easily. When done, turn out onto a wire cake rack to cool. If you wish, dust it lightly with confectioners' sugar.



—Photo: J. Walter Thompson Co.

Kugelhupf, a cake-like bread made famous in old Vienna, is served for dessert or as refreshments on Christmas Day and other special occasions.

Another special treat which your family would enjoy having during the holidays or through the year is this **Cinnamon-Leaf Coffee Ring** which won fame and prizes in the National Grange Baking Contest for Mrs. Gerald Guernsey of Star Route, Cobleskill, N. Y. Mrs. Guernsey's coffee ring won first prize in the New York State Division; then her recipe was judged on a regional level with six or seven states competing. As a regional winner, Mrs. Guernsey received an expense paid trip to the National Grange at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, last month, where she baked her coffee ring in competition with other regional winners and won second place. Here is her recipe:

(Continued on Page 20)

MYRRH

By Inez George Gridley

Christmas is laughter, tinsel, light.
Christmas is spicy pine and fir;
But Christmas is an ancient time
When you have smelled the bitter myrrh.

Compound of glory, and of tears,
Incense of sadness, gift of kings,
The fragrance of the burning myrrh
Reminds me of forgotten things:

Of ancient cedars, tall and dark,
Of shepherds on a star-struck hill,
Of peace on earth...peace on earth...
A dream of peace we follow still.

New and Smart



9309. Bias-cut collar buttons smartly into a neat V-yoke; lines are slim and simple. Wool, tweed — any nubby-type fabric is suitable for this. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. 35 cents.

9330. Tabbed collars are new, give a tailored touch to this two-skirt fashion. Sheer wool or jersey for either the slim-skirt or flared-skirt version. Printed Pattern in Half sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

9322. Yoked shirtdress with unpressed pleats. Sew it in a gay plaid-cotton or wool. Printed Pattern in Misses Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. 35 cents.

4623. Combine remnants — prints and plain for this trio of half-aprons. Trim with binding, rickrack, ruffles. Printed Pattern in Misses' Medium Size ONLY. 35 cents.

4654. Jumper and blouse duo. Sew jumper in wool, heavy cotton, faille; blouse in silk, cotton or jersey. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. 35 cents.

Patterns are THIRTY-FIVE CENTS each. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Pattern Dept., Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Please write name, address, pattern size and numbers clearly. Send 35c for our full-color Catalog of Printed Patterns.

BRER RABBIT SPECIAL:

5 DOZEN DELICIOUS MOLASSES COOKIES

only 21¢*

Cream together ½ cup shortening and ½ cup sugar; add 1 egg; beat well. Add ½ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses. Sift together 2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour, ¼ tsp. baking soda, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. ginger, ¼ tsp. cloves, and ½ tsp salt; add to creamed mixture; mix well. Form dough in rolls 2" in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper; chill 3-4 hours. Slice thin; place on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F., 8-10 minutes.



*Varies slightly regionally

For more Brer Rabbit Specials, get Free "Book of Molasses Magic", P. O. Box 570, New Orleans, La.

Gold Ribbon Winner suggests a

Flaming Christmas Cake

for the Holidays

"It's the prettiest dessert ever," says Mrs. Glenn Burleigh of Ulster, Pennsylvania, winner of the Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at the Troy Fair. "The most delicious, too . . . it's just bursting with holiday fruits and nuts. And it's sure to turn out high and light made with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Fleischmann's is the fastest and easiest yeast there is. It's the kind most of us prize-winning cooks all use."



Fruited Baba Makes 1 cake

⅓ cup Blue Bonnet margarine
⅔ cup sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 package Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
½ cup very warm water
⅓ cup dry milk solids
2 cups sifted flour
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped walnuts
½ cup apricot nectar
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Cream margarine and sugar. Add eggs and vanilla, beating thoroughly. Sprinkle yeast into water and stir until dissolved. Add dry milk. Add flour and yeast mixture to creamed mixture. Blend at low speed of electric mixer, then beat at high speed for six minutes. Set in warm place, free from draft until surface is bubbly (1½ hours).

Combine batter, raisins, and walnuts. Pour into greased and floured 2-quart mold. Set in warm place until surface is bubbly (about 1 hour). Bake at 375°F. 35-40 minutes. Remove from pan. Cool slightly. Meanwhile combine apricot nectar and sugar. Simmer 10 minutes. Add lemon juice. Prick surface of cake. Spoon sauce over cake.



ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

What's Your Hobby?

Hobby Letters from Our Readers

African Violets

Raising African violets started out as a hobby from two plants given to me by a dear friend, but shortly my hobby became a real business. All that I can handle alone! I have at least a thousand plants now, counting "babies" and all, and over 200 varieties.

I have many other plants and sell those, too. Each year I order some weeping willows and a few other trees and shrubs for sale. In faet, I am now listed as a nursery and my plants are state inspected.

I sell plants from my home, but mail-order selling is a larger item. I have found that it pays to run a little advertisement once in a while in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I also advertise in other magazines and in local papers, especially at Easter, Mother's Day, Christmas, etc.

African violet leaves ship out very nicely and I mail them as far away as Oregon, California, and Florida.

Many people think violets are hard to grow. For me they are much easier than geraniums. The latter will wilt and lose leaves if moved from room to room or when changing pots. But violets can be moved or repotted at any time, even in full bud or bloom, and never drop a leaf or flower. To bloom constantly, they only require a good light, a bit of morning sun, water twice or three times a week depending on the type of pot or heating arrangements, and a reasonably warm room.

I have plants in bloom from tiny miniatures only 2 inches across to a huge plant of wintergreen that measures 18 inches. Some are on windowsills, some on shelf racks and tables, and many on the floor of a large sunroom. The cooler they can be grown without chilling, the larger the bloom will be, and it stays on the plant much longer.

Over-watering causes crown and root rot and flower drop. The top soil should be dry to touch before rewatering.

Here's to happy growing days ahead for all flower lovers!

—*Marjorie Card, Edmeston, N. Y.*



FIRST CHRISTMAS

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Proud kings rode into Bethlehem
With gifts both rich and rare.
They found a helpless smiling child
And only peace to share.

Tired shepherds sought what wonder
The Star had led them toward.
They knelt before a tiny Babe
Who still must be the Lord.

A frail young mother closed her eyes;
Upon her knee her Son,
As round the circle of the world
The net of hope was spun.

Clown Hobby

Some time ago our hobby page had a letter from a man who makes a hobby of clowning to entertain children. I also have been doing the same thing for many years. I used to be with Gray's Great Eastern Circus. I started back in 1898 as a property boy, but later I got some clown suits and enjoyed making children laugh. Now I am 85 years old and haven't been out to amuse them for over a year. What this world needs is more and better clowns. — *Willard (Tard) Northrop, Corbettsville, N. Y.*

Old Recipes

My hobby is old menus, dining customs, and foods. I collect old, original recipes, including their history, how far back they were used, and anything interesting about them. I try out each old recipe that is sent to me. Someday I hope to compile a cookbook of old, forgotten recipes and their history. —*—Joseph McMahon, 2718 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.*

Tatting

For several years I have had a little home business in making and selling tatted bookmarks, doilies, baby bonnets, handkerchiefs, and pillow slips. The bookmarks are in the shape of crosses and are especially nice to use in prayer books and Bibles. I make them in all different colors and in two sizes. Some people like to give them as a remembrance for Easter or for a wedding anniversary. One customer who has bought dozens of them from me likes to give them with a certain prayer to sick people.

My handkerchiefs have the tatted edging, and also some of them have a special tatted decoration in one corner, such as the Eastern Star, clover leaf, etc.

I enjoy my hobby, as I have lots of spare time and can't sit and hold my hands and do nothing. I keep my prices reasonable, and get quite a lot of orders by mail.—*Mrs. Oleava Degenfelder, Arcade, N. Y.*

Toy-Maker

In the summer my hobby is raising flowers and vegetables, and in the winter I have a little shop where I make things out of wood. I make doll beds 10" wide, 20" long, and 5" deep, and I put them together with dowel pins and glue. They are very strong and have 65 pieces of wood in them. I also make sturdy chairs for children, and rockers. Besides these, I make what are called "steps to the stars" and some small toys. I don't expect to do it much longer, as I am now 86 years old. — *John M. Brown, 17 Mill St., Franklinville, New York.*

Makes Blankets

My hobby is making blankets out of wool that no one has use for anymore. I mean old handmade sweaters that can be ripped, or other woolen pieces that are lying around and no one has any use for. I have made four blankets already, as the winters here are pretty long and lonesome for me. My friends now send me wool they want to get rid of. I take anything except moth-eaten pieces. — *Mrs. Carl Feyerabend, R.D. 2, Bainbridge, N. Y.*

Greeting Cards

I have recently developed a new hobby based on my habit of finding new uses for old materials. This one concerns Christmas and other greeting cards and their possibilities. First of all, I use them as daily reminders or shopping lists for the weekly grocery order. You are more apt not to lose the list if it is written on a pretty card.

Second, I use them to make hot pads for table use. I staple them on pieces of corrugated paper, cutting to make a mosaic design.

Third, I cut around each picture with pinking shears, leaving card double, punch two holes in them and insert tinsel string to make handy gift tags, either to sell in packages of five or for my own use.

Fourth, I make little basket covers for potted plants by punching holes down the sides and across bottom and lacing several cards together with colored laces.

I also cut out the pictures with regular scissors and save for window decorations at Christmas time and to hang on the Christmas tree. — *Mrs. E. Jahlonski, Beach View Avenue, Barnegat, N. J.*

Helping Others

My "help one another" hobby has helped me to be happier by helping others. I collect what others throw away — discarded clothing, dolls, toys, picture frames, small antiques, dressmakers' scraps of left-over materials; rejects from factories, books, quilt pieces, old eyeglasses, jewelry, hearing aids, and anything people don't want to keep. These I store in empty rooms in my house and swap them for something I want, such as Indian head pennies, old postcards with stamps on, or old buttons.

Clothing I give to the needy or to the annual church rummage sales; or I sell for 25 cents each garment (not dryeleaned but good). I often exchange a few things a child wants for some small favor he does for me.

When people send me something they don't want, I weigh the parcel, and if it weighs, say, 5 pounds I send them 5 pounds of whatever they want that I have, such as toys, dolls, books, quilt pieces. I also ask people to pay the postage. I don't make any money with this hobby, but I do have fun.—*Vesta Hommel, Box 444, Tannersville, N. Y.*

Collects Coins

I enjoy your hobby section very much. I have two hobbies. I am in a wheel chair; and due to this, one of my hobbies is a winter hobby and the other a summer hobby. I think a person in this condition must keep busy. In the winter I collect coins and I have a full set of Lincoln pennies outright. I also have collections of other coins, but not as complete as my Lincoln pennies. I am working on gold coins right now, but they are quite hard to come by nowadays. — *Mr. R. Hannan, Old Salem Road, Norwich, Conn.*



Miss Marjorie Card of Edmeston, N.Y., whose African Violet hobby has grown into a "real business."

Collects Stones

A few years ago, I wrote to you about my hobby of collecting stones —all kinds. Your printing of my letter gave me such a wonderful start, and I met, through letters, fine people from Maine to California. I find the world of stones is a large one. For instance, did you know that in Ithaca, N. Y., there is a flint mine and the Indians traveled to Ithaca to get their flint?

My hobby has added many pleasant moments to my life. I am always glad to show and share.—*Mrs. Myron W. Rice, R. '2, Weedsport, New York.*

Christmas Treats

(Continued from Page 18)

Mrs. Gerald Guernsey's
CINNAMON-LEAF COFFEE RING

2 cups milk, scalded
2 packages active dry yeast
¾ cup shortening
¼ cup butter
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
4 egg yolks or 2 eggs, beaten
6 cups (about) sifted all-purpose flour

Cool milk to lukewarm, sprinkle yeast over top, stir, and let stand to soften. Cream shortening and butter and add sugar and salt, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks or eggs, yeast milk mixture and enough flour in 2 additions to make a soft dough.

Knead until smooth and elastic on lightly floured cloth or board. Place in a greased bowl. Cover and let rise until double in bulk (about 1 hour).

On lightly floured board, roll dough thin (about ¼ inch) and cut into rounds with 2-inch biscuit cutter. Dip each piece in melted butter (about one cup). Then dip into a sugar-cinnamon mixture (2 tablespoons cinnamon to 2 cups sugar). Stand up in two well greased ring molds 8½ inches around and 2¼ inches deep until rings are filled. Let rise until light (about ½ hour).

Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes. Cool slightly before turning out. Makes 20 to 25 servings.

If you wish, you may use this dough for anything that is made with a sweet rich dough, such as braids, Swedish tea rings, cinnamon buns, twists, pecan buns, etc. The recipe makes two large braids, 12 inches long by 4 inches wide; or you could make one braid and use the other half for Swedish tea ring or for individual cinnamon buns.

Needlework



570

570. Flowers underfoot! Use scraps of many colors for this crocheted rug—the brighter the better for the flower medallions. Directions for 25 x 35-inch rug. 25 cents.

850. Doily set in pineapple and shell-stitch crochet. Directions for three sizes: 21 x 32 inches; 17 x 23 and 9 x 14 —all in No. 30 cotton. 25 cents.

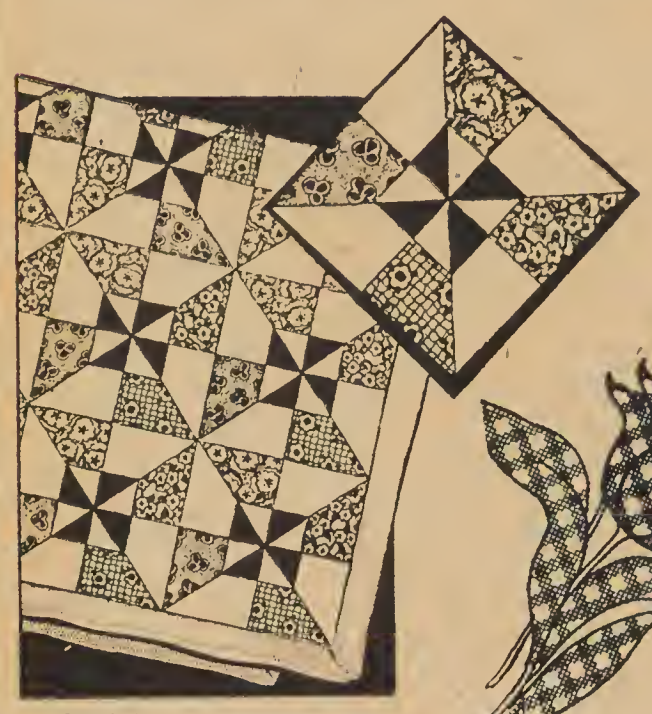
Our new Needlework Catalog shows more than 100 designs.

850





7040



7313



7228



753

7040. This cozy afghan will be cherished by your entire family. Crochet the squares at odd moments; join later. Directions for 10-inch square in knitting worsted; color schemes. 25 cents.

7313. Piece a quilt this winter and let it be this "Double Windmill." It's extra easy, even for a beginner. Charts, directions, patch patterns, yardages. 25 cents.

7228. Quick color for kitchen towels. The easy cross-stitch looks like gingham applique. Transfer of six motifs 6¼ x 6½ inches. Use on guest towels, too. 25 cents.

753. These stunning motifs may be arranged in a variety of ways on a cloth of any size. Included: two 6½ x 17-inch motifs; six 2 x 7½; four corners, 7 x 7; four sprays, 3½ x 4½ inches. Charts, directions. 25 cents.

NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS are TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Add 5c each for 1st-class mailing. Send orders (with coin) to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlework Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Send 25c for our new Needlework Catalog which shows more than 100 designs.

Pick Your Gift of Travel from these American Agriculturist-Travel Service Bureau Tours for 1961



Be extra nice to yourself this year and give yourself the gift of travel with one of these outstanding AA-TSB tours. You'll enjoy traveling with American Agriculturist folks who'll be lifelong friends after you've shared this grand experience with them. Best of all, these are truly carefree, worry-free tours—the experienced travel escorts will handle all details for you. And your all-expense ticket covers everything.

MAY 10—EUROPE-SCANDINAVIA: RMS Queen Elizabeth for trans-Atlantic travel • Paris • Cologne • Rhine River • Switzerland • Austria • Bavaria • Denmark • Stockholm • Oslo • the Sognefjord • Balestrand • Voss • the Hardangerfjord • Bergen • Stavanger • crossing to England on MS Venus • Stratford-on-Avon • London • Windsor • Salisbury • Southampton •

AUGUST—GOLDEN WEST: Rail and bus • Colorado Rockies • Salt Lake City • Bryce and Zion • Southern California • Santa Barbara • Monterey • San Francisco • the Redwood Empire • Crater Lake • Portland • Victoria • Seattle • Glacier Park •

AUGUST 31— BRITISH ISLES: Eastbound on RMS Mauretania (First Class) • Cobh • Cork • Blarney Castle • Killarney • Dublin • Belfast • Glasgow • Loch Lomond • Loch Ness • Balmoral • Edinburgh • the Lake District • Wales • Stratford-on-Avon • Devon and Cornwall • the south coast • Kent and Canterbury • London • return by air •

SEPTEMBER 30—FALL FOLIAGE: by bus from Albany and back • White Mountains • Quebec • New Brunswick • Prince Edward Island • Nova Scotia • Maine • New Hampshire • Boston • the Berkshires •

OCTOBER—SOUTH AMERICA: Around South America by air • Costa Rica • Panama • Colombia • Ecuador • Peru • Chile • Argentina • Brazil • Venezuela •

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Please Print

THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE

by E. R. EASTMAN



A LONG, LONG ways off, Bobby, way up in the north countree, in the land of ice and snow, there lives a good man called, 'Santa Claus.' All through the long year, Santa Claus works hard to make the dolls, the teddy bears, the 'barrow wheels,' the sleds and the ever-so-many other nice things that little boys like you love.

"And on the night before Christmas, Bobby, Santa puts all his toys in a big sled, hitches his great reindeer to the sled, and comes riding down the wind to bring to you and all the other good boys and girls a MERRY CHRISTMAS."

As we tell the familiar, age-old story to three-year-old Bobby and watch the round eyes grow bigger and bigger with interest, we almost envy him his dwelling place in the wonderful land of make-believe and we feel like traveling back with him to that land of imagination where:

"The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat"

to that land so close to the unknown country from which Bobby came and to which we are all promised we may some time go, if we become "as little children."

It is too bad, Bobby, that as the years advance they will bring the stern realities which will crowd the land of make-believe further and further into the past; it is too bad, Bobby, that the years may discover to you that the doll is but a rag, that the dear teddy is filled only with sawdust and that even the grownups too often are but idols of clay.

But while the make-believe land will go with the years, and while some of the happy illusions of childhood will pass with knowledge, yet, Bobby, we grownups can at this Christmas time make for you and all your generation no better wish than that you may keep through life at least part of the unquestioning faith of THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

WELL, ROBERT, I wrote THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE for you, your brothers, and all other little children in the December 23rd issue of American Agriculturist in 1922, 38 years ago when you were only three years old. At Christmas time we used to read it out loud to you and when you were small, you used to call it, "My Christmas Editory."

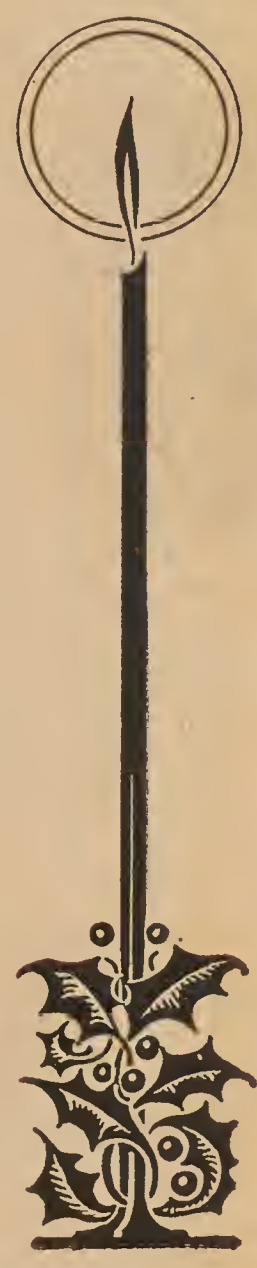
In the long years since, you, your brothers, and your generation have become middle-aged men and women and at this Christmas time, let's see how you all have kept the faith, how the hard realities of life have measured up to the dreams of that wondrous Land of Make-believe that you dwelt in when you were three.

Your world and your times have seen and undergone more changes than have occurred in all previous human history. Your generation fought a World War and a war in Korea — wars in which you had no part in the causing. Since you were three, much of the free world, including especially America, has acquired more material and economic blessings by far than any other generation has ever enjoyed.

ALL OF this you have brought to pass with such help as we of the older generation have been able to contribute. But our hands are now failing, Robert, and the responsibility rests mostly with you and your generation. That responsibility is greater than that faced by any other people of any other time. For on you rests the responsibility to keep the peace.

To keep the world peace, we must first build it in our own hearts, in our families, in our communities, and in our nation, and especially in our churches. Jesus, whose greatest theme was and is "Peace on Earth and Good Will toward Men" must be saddened indeed by the constant criticism and strife among churches. There's not much brotherly love nor Christmas spirit where that exists in and among our religious sects, is there?

CLOSELY allied to keeping the peace is the need of building our spiritual values. Your generation is doing a marvelous job with things material. That is good. But all will go down in ashes as Nineveh and Tyre if we permit the material to over-shadow the spiritual. Sometimes I feel that there's grave danger of our becoming so interested in our gadgets that we are forgetting the great verities that make an individual and a people great.



But on the whole, Robert, I am proud of you and your contemporaries. You are doing a better job than we did for in spite of all our present problems and troubles, the world — and especially this America of ours—is making progress and is a better place in which to live than it was when I was young.

So now, at this Christmas time, checking the realities of life with the childhood dreams of the Land of Make-believe, I think you can be assured that the practical, worthwhile dreams of your generation are coming to pass and that you may look forward with faith knowing that there is a Santa Claus!

SERVICE BUREAU

TAXES TOO HIGH?

"In order to get old-age assistance, I signed over my property to the state. Then, the state put a highway through and took most of the land except for my house and garden. However, the taxes are the same as before. Do I still have to pay these and, if so, shouldn't they have been reduced after the state took land for the highway?"

—Vermont Reader

We were advised by the Vermont Tax Department that the property which our subscriber signed over to the state is still subject to taxation. However, if a taxpayer feels that the appraisal of his property is too high, three steps must be followed in order to have an appeal.

"First, they must send a letter to the listers, appealing their appraisal and asking to be heard at grievance day. If the property owners are not satisfied after being heard by the listers, then they write to the Town Clerk and request a hearing before the Board of Civil Authority. In case they are still dissatisfied after that hearing, then they can file an appeal in triplicate with the Tax Department, giving a brief description of the property, its location, and paying a fee of $18.00. Each step must be followed in accordance with the Statutes and within the time prescribed."

In this particular case, we were told that, short of there being an obvious error which would have to be acknowledged by the listers and corrected with permission of the selectman, there is nothing that can be done this year. The next opportunity for appealing the appraisal would be in the spring of 1961.

FREE MACHINE

"I recently received a letter (not a personal letter), advising that I would receive a free sewing machine and would only have to pay for the cabinet to put it in. What good is the machine without the cabinet? Do you think this is on the level?"

This company offered our subscriber a sewing machine and cabinet for only the cost of the cabinet. Actually, there is nothing illegal about this kind of advertising, but it is not one of which we approve. It obviously is a 'come-on.' Fortunately, most people are skeptical about letters of this sort, which go to a lot of people, and we trust not too many will take them up on the offer, thinking they are getting something for nothing.

REWARD GOES TO PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Ralph Weir, 383 Clark Road, Meadville, Pa. has written us that his house was broken into and guns and ammunition, a ring and watches were stolen, in addition to six blank checks taken from his check book. When Mr. Weir received his cancelled checks, he immediately reported to the police, who soon apprehended the guilty parties. They found the same parties were also guilty of a number of other thefts.

One of the youths, aged 20, was sentenced for 11 counts of burglary and larceny and was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Diagnostic and Classification Center for referral to a suitable penal institution in which to serve 7½ to 15 years. Another of the boys, 19, will serve an indeterminate term in the Penna. Industrial School. Trooper Schultz of the state police and Capt. Jack Holt of the city police made the arrests. Judge Herbert A. Mook tried the cases.

We were happy to send Mr. Weir our $25.00 Service Bureau reward check for the part he played in their arrest.

DO YOU KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF

Joseph O'Connell, probably of Syracuse, N. Y. His sister, Alice, is anxious to locate him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloom in Idaho, where they have a farm in the winter, and have movies in the summer.

Any descendants of the Flom family which came from Sogne Fjord, Norway to the U. S. during the Civil War.

Any descendants of Jonah, Amos, Obediah, Micah, Nathum and Joel Moore. They came to New England from England in 1750-55. Jonah lived in Simsbury, Conn.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mr. Donald Gildersleeve, Rt. 2, Concord, N. H., would like to locate a few issues of the "Youth's Companion". If you have any you don't want, won't you write to him?

Reflections of a Country Pastor

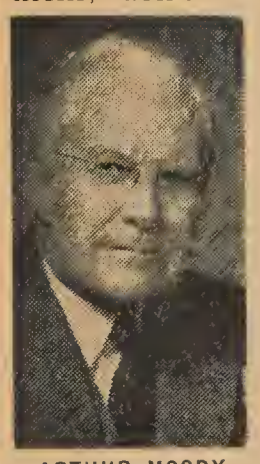


By ARTHUR MOODY

Courage to Face Life

"THESE things I have spoken unto you that ye might have peace. In the world ye have tribulation; but be of good courage, I have overcome the world," said Jesus—John 16.

Face your troubles. Don't dodge them; don't run from them. **Face them:** look them over; look them in the eye. In God's estimation you are bigger and better than your worst difficulty. Stand up to your trouble! You don't need to duck its hardest blows. Keep up your courage.



ARTHUR MOODY

Conquer bad circumstances. "I have conquered the world," said Jesus. God never meant you to be flattened by the big steam-roller of this rough world. He honors the will to live; He honors the will to get well; He honors the will to do right. Draw a sight draft on Him for all the courage you need.

Find peace of mind. — In the world, tribulation; in Me, peace," promises the Master. When you've done your honest, sweating best; when you've exhausted every human effort—then, leave the rest to the Almighty. You'll enjoy peace.

Courage is armor a blind man wears;
The calloused scar of outlived despairs;
Courage is Fear that has said its prayers.—*Karle Baker*



Use Wavac® regularly
to keep layers safe from disease

Don't let disease steal egg profits! Newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis know no season. They're always lurking around, waiting to break out among unprotected birds. Why take chances, when it's so easy to play safe? Put Dr. Salsbury's Wavac in the drinking water and let birds vaccinate themselves. Wavac produces a high degree of immunity, more protection against disease. Contains safe, mild forms of live virus. And Dr. Salsbury's stabilizers assure high potency, long storage, ready solubility. Three types: Wavac combination, for use against Newcastle and bronchitis; also available in single form for use against either disease alone.

You'll also like Dr. Salsbury's new 10-pack carton. It holds 10 packages of vaccine. The sealing label is color-coded for instant identification. One glance tells you what's in the package, the serial number and expiration date of the vaccine.

Don't let protection run out. Vaccinate regularly with Wavac and keep layers safe. Ask for Wavac at your local Dr. Salsbury dealer's or write direct.

Dr. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City Iowa

NATIONWIDE SERVICE TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY



This **2-way action** keeps teat OPEN ...speeds HEALING

Dr. Naylor Dilators promote natural milking and normal healing because they ACT TWO WAYS:

1. ACT MECHANICALLY — keeps end of teat open to maintain free milk flow. Stays in large or small teats.

2. ACT MEDICALLY— Sulfathiazole *in* the Dilator is released *in* the teat for prolonged antiseptic action—directly at site of trouble.

At drug and farm stores or write:

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 7, N.Y.

Large pkg.—$1.00
Trial pkg.—50¢

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

Pennsan®

... does more dairy sanitizing jobs!

The great combination cleaner and sanitizer. Effective in all waters and temperatures. Controls milkstone, brightens equipment...and it's economical.

ANOTHER B-K® PRODUCT
Pennsalt Chemicals Corp., Phila., Pa.



Warm Wishes for a

Merry Christmas

FROM YOUR ATLANTIC RURAL SALESMAN AND
ATLANTIC DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS